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VOL. 47, NO. 169. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1896—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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"THREE MEN IN A BOAT—TO SAY NOTHING OF THE DOG." THEY WILL GET THERE—NIT.

WHIPPED AT EVERY POINT.

Missouri's Gold Standard Remnant Beaten at Excelsior Springs.

WILL OF THE PEOPLE OBEYED

The Democratic Delegate Convention Will Be Held at Sedalia on April 15.

From a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Jan. 25.—The Cleveland forces in the Democratic State Central Committee were whipped to-day at every point, and they left this place to-night feeling worse than at any time since they first began their fight to nullify the will of the party as expressed in the platform of the Pertle Springs convention.

A month ago they realized that they had not a ghost of a show to get the convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention postponed beyond April 15, the limit fixed at Pertle Springs, and they changed their obstructive tactics so as to make it appear that they were heartily in favor of that date. Then they adopted a new course, which they have secretly pursued and which was not exposed until to-day.

That was to have the counties elect their delegates to the State Convention at a date early enough to enable them to round up the delegates and win them over by devious means to the support of certain of the gold standard leaders, who are anxious to go to Chicago in July and betray the Missouri Democracy into the hands of the Cleveland-Carlisle faction.

This was the main proposition which the gold standard members of the committee made a fight for to-day. It occurred in executive session and after the date for the delegate convention had been fixed at April 15 and Sedalia had been selected as the location, so that particulars of it are necessarily hard to get at. Enough was learned, however, by the Post-Dispatch correspondent to enable him to lay before this paper's readers some very interesting details.

The fight was precipitated by a motion made by Chairman Maffitt to delay the issuing of the formal call for the convention until March 1. Mr. Maffitt gave no special reason why such an extraordinary proceeding should be taken except that there was no necessity to excite the people of the State to political activity thus early before the campaign, as the issuing of the call would do. The Maffitt motion was championed by J. H. Carroll, Col. Bill Phelps of the Missouri Pacific, who held the proxy of Col. Tom Connor, Zevely, the Secretary of the committee, and Col. Josh Thomas of Albany.

The free coinage men saw at once what was up and under the inspiring eloquence of M. E. Benton, E. A. Barbour and Sam B. Cook, they rallied in opposition and defeated the Maffitt motion by a vote of 17 to 15.

Four of their number went over to the enemy at the first fire and voted with Maffitt and Phelps. These were John E. Organ, of Salem, John L. Christian of Tarkio, and Dr. Otto E. Forster and Thos. J. Ward of St. Louis. Three members were absent, Corrigan of Kansas City, Connor of Joplin, and Booth of Washington. Knott of Hannibal held Booth's proxy and Phelps had Connor's. Corrigan was not represented.

The fact having been thus indisputably demonstrated that they could not control the committee, the gold standard men lost heart and did not further attempt to obstruct things except to attempt to put in the call a request to the county committees to order county conventions on March 15.

This motion was made by Judge W. N. Evans of West Plains, a stanch and loyal free coinage man, but when the Judge saw with what avidity the gold men seized upon it he voted with the majority and helped defeat his own motion. Then S. B. Cook of Mexico moved that the call request the county committees to hold their conventions April 1, and this was adopted by a strict factional vote, the four deserters coming back to the fold. The debate on these points occupied three hours of the executive session this afternoon, and it was 4:30 o'clock when the committee adjourned to meet again in Sedalia April 14 to select the dates and places for holding the State nominating and the judicial conventions.

Secretary Zevely told the Post-Dispatch correspondent that he would go to St. Louis Monday to assist Chairman Maffitt in formulating the call for the National delegate convention which he thought would be ready for publication by next Tuesday. At the executive session the report of the committee on organization as outlined in the Post-Dispatch was adopted and the sub-committees were reorganized as follows:

Organization—S. B. Cook, John E. Organ, H. W. Salmon, H. L. Rozier, J. C. Brown, J. S. Grosshart, J. W. Farris, G. P. King and Tom Connor.

Executive—S. B. Cook, J. H. Carroll, Robt. Lozier, J. B. Thomas, B. Corrigan, J. W. Zevely, J. C. Roberts, James C. Davis, M. E. Benton, John A. Knott, John L. Christian, C. W. Green, E. A. Barbour, John W. Booth and Thos. J. Ward.

Finance—J. R. Brown, H. L. Rozier, A. C. Steuver, Dr. Otto E. Forster, G. W. Allen, M. A. Fyke, W. N. Evans, E. P. Mann, O. H. Avery, James L. Fort and G. S. Hoss.

The morning session of the committee was held with open doors and everybody who cared to crowded into the room. The only thing done at this session was the fixing of the date of the convention for April 15 and the selection of Sedalia as the place. Sedalia won easily on the second ballot over Jefferson City and Excelsior Springs. The popular understandwing is that one or both of the other conventions are to be held at the State capital. St. Louis got one vote for the April convention on each ballot.

That vote was cast by Secretary Zevely in pursuance of his startling discovery made yesterday that the convention was ordered to St. Louis by the Pertle Springs convention, which Col. Benton claims was put in the resolutions during the noise and confusion incident to the adjournment, and when not a hundred delegates were in the hall. Several hasty conferences of both elements of the committee were held early in the morning before the session began.

At one of the conferences of the free coinage men Hon. J. W. Farris of Lebanon read a resolution which he thought he would introduce at the committee meeting and have incorporated in the call. The resolution was as follows:

"The committee, believing that the financial question is the paramount issue in the campaign now opening, all voters, irrespective of former political affiliations, who believe in the principles declared by the Pertle Springs Convention Aug. 6, 1895, are [illegible]

LOCKED IN A CAR FOR MANY DAYS.

William Falkenberg Thinks He Came From Monterey.

ANYHOW HE NEARLY DIED.

The Adventures of a Man Who Says He Is 34 Years Old and Looks 60.

When Nathaniel J. Terry, a yard clerk of the M. K. & T., broke the seals of a car from Sherman, Tex., at the foot of Biddle street yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock he was startled to find lying on a bale of cotton an emaciated half-starved man, unable from exhaustion to walk or talk, and who must have been imprisoned there for at least a week.

For four days the car had been in St. Louis waiting to be unloaded, and all that time the unfortunate had lain there starving and tortured by thirst with plenty to eat and drink all around him, but unable to raise his weak voice to ask for succor.

Yesterday morning Charles Miller arrived in East St. Louis in a box-car, hungry, thirsty and cold, after being two days and nights without food or water. Mr. Miller thought he had a fairly rough time of it, but his was a summer's day picnic compared with the ride of William Falkenberg of Scranton, Pa., who arrived from somewhere on the 21st and was discovered yesterday evening. Falkenberg was so done up that he did not know when he had reached his journey's end, but just waited to be discovered.

It is pretty well established that the man spent a week at least locked in the car without food or drink.

The car was No. 5944, loaded with cotton, and came over the M., K. & T. from Sherman, Tex. It arrived on the 21st. When Nathaniel J. Terry, a clerk of the M., K. & T., opened the car at the foot of Biddle street about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, he checked Falkenberg as "over," as he was not on the way bill. He turned him over to Joe McGaffin, a teamster employed at Martin's coal yard on Biddle, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and McGaffin half supported and half carried the emaciated man to the Third District Station. From there he was sent in the patrol wagon to the dispensary. On ariving there he first begged for water, which he drank greedily. He also asked for food. Dr. Newcomb sent him to the City Hospital.

At the hospital the poor fellow began begging for food the moment the ambulance halted at the gate. His appearance was that of a man who had eaten nothing for several days, probably a week or more. He was given proper nourishment sparingly at first for fear of ill results from overloading his stomach after his long fast.

The next thing in order was to give him a bath and array him in clean clothes. He was a sight. He was a typical tramp—rather his rags were so picturesque that a picture of him would have been declared a libel even on a tramp. He had only half a shirt and his other clothes matched the shirt.

He was so covered with vermin that the hospital attendants could only liken their number to a bushel of hayseed scattered over his person broadcast. There were enough live stock on him to have carried him to the hospital without calling the ambulance into requisition. His skin from head to foot was flayed by the bites of the insects and by constant scratching. The patient was disinfected, clothed in clean garments and put to bed.

After he had slept a couple of hours a Post-Dispatch reporter talked with him. Falkenberg had not found out yet where he was "at," nor when or how he got there. He was equally at sea as to where he came from. He said he remembered being in Decatur, Ill., but after that he was at Monterey, Mexico, where he was a locomotive engineer on the Monterey & Gulf railroad. [illegible]

boarded the car. He said he had drank a lot of Mexican whisky and that is answerable for almost any vagary a man may be guilty of. He has, he says, a mother and sister living at Scranton, Pa., which he claims as his home, and has a vague idea that he started to work his way back there. He has symptoms of malarial fever from exposure and hunger, and until he recuperates no connected story can be got from him. The man has evidently had some hard knocks in his life journey. He declares he is only 34 years old. His beard is grizzled and gray and he looks 60.

NINETY-NINE YEARS.

Verdict in the Dyer Murder Case at Sedalia.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 25.—At 9:50 to-night, the jury in the Dyer murder trial returned a verdict of murder in the second degree and fixed his punishment at ninety-nine years in the State penitentiary. Dyer was convicted of the killing of Thompson Walker on the night of Sept. 28, at the home of Mrs. Lucy McBowers, in this city. The woman was indicted with him, but her case was continued until the March term of court. Dyer is but 20 years of age, and listened to the reading of the verdict without moving a muscle.

FIRE AND POWDER.

Awful Death for an Illinois Woman Who Fought Flames.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MARION, Ill., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Austin Chamness, the wife of a country storekeeper, was so badly burned at her husband's store this afternoon that recovery is said to be impossible. The husband came to town to-day, and left the wife in charge of the store. During his absence the store caught fire, no one being present in the building but the wife. While she was trying to control the flames a can of powder exploded and knocked her senseless. Her clothes caught fire and before aid came they were entirely consumed, the flesh cooked in many places and the hair burned entirely off her head. The building and most of its contents were saved by the neighboring farmers, who hastily came to the rescue. At a late hour the attending physicians pronounced the unfortunate woman beyond the aid of medical skill.

HE STARVED TO DEATH.

Peculiar Fate of a St. Joseph Boy With Lockjaw.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 25.—Walter Davis, 11 years old, died of starvation to-day, the result of lock-jaw. He stepped on a wire ten days ago that pierced his foot.

STORM AND FIRE.

Voyage of the Bremer Haven, Laden With Petroleum.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Bremer-Haven, a steamer belonging to the American Petroleum Line, anchored in the harbor to-day. She had a most tempestuous voyage, during which the captain and crew fought not only the storm, but a fire on board for thirty-six hours. The ship tossed about at the mercy of the waves and the crew expected at any moment to be blown up. The steamer is an oil tank freighter and left Baltimore Jan. 13 with a cargo of oil in her iron tanks. About 9 o'clock on Monday night fire was discovered. Oil had leaked through from one of the tanks and had in some way become ignited. It was feared that the fire might get through the iron petition and then the ship would blow up. The boats were all made ready to [illegible]

THE SULTAN'S MIGHTY ALLY.

Europe Convinced That Turkey Is in the Arms of Russia.

ENGLAND'S HUMILIATION.

The Treaty a Secret One and France Is Regarded as One of the Contracting Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The most startling political news of the week was the announcement, in a dispatch from Constantinople to the Pall Mall Gazette, that an offensive and defensive alliance, had been formed between Russia and Turkey. The story has aroused the keenest discussion throughout Great Britain and the continent.

Turkey's terrible financial plight, it is believed, may have driven the Sultan into the arms of Russia, and the official and semi-official denials of the accuracy of such rumors which are always forthcoming are regarded with suspicion.

The information contained in the Constantinople dispatch to the Gazette is confirmed to-day from an excellent source, a letter from the Speaker's correspondent at Constantinople in which the writer declares that the Russo-Turkish treaty is an actual fact, although it does not exist on paper. The correspondent says: "Russia is absolute master of the situation, and it is believed here that the enormous Back- [illegible]

"France follows Russia as a blind man follows his dog. France was the first to denounce the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi; now she is silent.

"The attitude of Germany is more despicable than that of France; she is trying to win favor with Russia by out-heroding Herod. The outcome of the Armenian difficulty has been the triumph of Russia and the humiliation of Great Britain."

The English newspapers, generally, accept this view of the defeat of British diplomacy.

The Chronicle, almost alone, views the situation with camplacency and thinks it ought to lead to a complete entente between Russia and Great Britain on the whole Asiatic question, including Egypt.

Abroad the report has caused a great deal of anxiety. The Standard's Vienna correspondent admits that the general impression there is that some arrangement between Russia and Turkey actually exists.

The Neu Freie Presse of Vienna says: "There is no doubt Russia has exercised strong influence at Constantinople; but Europe can scarcely abandon its interests in Turkey in favor of a single power."

This development of the Eastern question has aroused great interest as to the intentions of the United States and the feeling is expressed that the United States will ere long prove a potent factor in the Levant. The debates on Congress upon this subject are eagerly followed and commented upon here.

Regarding the action of the United States Senate yesterday when Senator Call's resolution demanding that either by peaceful negotiation or force of arms, the Armenian atrocities be stopped, was defeated without a division and the foreign relations resolution was passed unanimously, appealing to the powers to rescue the Armenians, the Westminster Gazette says:

"All that will probably be dismissed by Europe as but the ebullitions of Jefferson Brick blowing off steam to a sympathetic gallery. But, in view of the movements of the fleet and the stir in the arsenals and organized agitation in the great cities and the imminent probability that the Turk may any day kill an American missionary, these utterances and yesterday's speeches cannot be too lightly dismissed. We need hardly say that an exaction of the American Government regarding Turkey will be warmly welcomed even by those who have most resented the action taken at Washington concerning British Guiana."

The outlook here in regard to the speedy settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela regarding the boun- [illegible]

GROWTH OF ADVERTISING

(FROM A LETTER TO CHAS. H. JONES, EDITOR AND MANAGER.)

In the matter of advertising, your Committee has found that the aggregate volume of advertising during 1895 was larger than any other year during the history of your paper. This success of business was marked during the last month of 1895, especially so during the last three months, and the increase of advertising has been from all sources, local, foreign, and in the Want department.

Lon V. Stephens
Treasurer State of Missouri.

Alfred E. Rose
President of the H.-O. Co.
Advertising Manager Scott & Bowne.

R. M. Scruggs
President Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.

B. Hillman
of Siegel, Hillman & Co.

Isaac H. Sturgeon
Comptroller of the City of St. Louis.

HAMMOND IS NOT IN DANGER.

The American Engineer Now Under Arrest in Transvaal.

HAS COMMITTED NO CRIME.

Explanation of His Case Cabled From Consul Manion to Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The State Department to-day gave out the following statement: Manion, Consular Agent at Johannesburg, cables Secretary Olney that all American prisoners are out on parole except Hammond, whose case differs from that of the others in that Hammond signed an invitation to Jamison to come to Johannesburg in case of extreme peril. Jamison marched towards Johannesburg, however, before trouble arose. When this was discovered American and other leaders issued proclamations calling on the people to refrain from hostilities. Instead of inciting rebellion, Hammond, in the beginning, raised the Transvaal flag and all in the movement swore allegiance. Clement and other Americans took arms from many and sent them home. Not a shot was fired by the Johannesburg party; there was no disturbance, nor a single act of hostility; arms were peacefully surrendered and every effort made to maintain the Republic as against the encroachment. The cases against the American prisoners arrested will be tried in court, though the Government has not yet indicated the time of the prosecution. The Transvaal Government has acted magnanimously."

In view of the foregoing, it is believed here that neither Hammond nor any other Americans are in serious peril. The State Department has cabled Manion to use the most active and vigorous measures for the relief of the Americans and to that end to make the Transvaal Government direct representations on behalf of the United States, which in the case acts independently, of course, in its own interest, and in behalf of its own citizens, and not as the sympathizer or ally of any other power.

HEAD END COLLISION.

Several Passengers Hurt, Among Them Allen Baker of St. Louis.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—A head-end collision occurred at 10:30 last night between a passenger train and a freight on the Bald Knob branch of the Iron Mountain near Fair Oaks, Ark. Both engines were demolished and several passengers injured, but none very seriously. The most serious are:

S. GRATZ, New York; right shoulder badly bruised.

R. E. MARX, New York; leg hurt.

M. A. Goldsmith, Cincinnati; arm injured.

ALLEN BAKER, St. Louis; legs badly hurt.

L. Newberger, Cincinnati; elbow wrenched.

THE WEATHER.

Conditions Favor Clear Weather To-Day.

According to the local weather report, issued by the bureau last night, the lowest temperature yesterday was 26 degrees and the highest 30 degrees.

The synopsis of the general conditions, based on last night's observations, is as follows:

The pressure is lowest in Montana, elsewhere it is above the normal. Cloudy weather with occasional snow prevails in [illegible]

HARRIS HAS A GOOD THING.

Van Studdiford Pool Room to Have a Monopoly.

AND JUDGE MURPHY DID IT.

"His Honor" and Lawyer Bass Enact an Opera Bouffe in the Court of Criminal Corruption.

When Judge Murphy decided that Harris, the Van Studdiford Hotel pool-room man, was not violating the State law against selling pools on horses outside of race tracks, it was predicted that within a week a half dozen gamblers would open similar dens, and that gambling on races would soon be as common as in the days when notorious "Pool Alley" was in the flood tide of prosperity.

The fact that the Supreme Court in New York and in Illinois long ago declared the telegraph pool-rooms as much a violation of the law as though there was no telegraph instrument running in them, did not deter the gamblers. They had Murphy's decision in their favor and defiantly snapped their fingers in the face of Chief of Police Harrigan.

But the gambling element is left at the post—all save Harris.

Texas Tom Walsh, who ran the biggest pool-room in St. Louis before the State law closed him up and afterward ran the Monte Carlo gambling dive at Madison until he was indicted by the Grand-jury at Edwardsville, opened a pool-room just like Harris' place, the same day that Harris was acquitted by Judge Murphy.

Walsh's pool-room was located in the rear of the place run by Harris—so close that it began to hurt Harris' business.

The police raided Walsh's place—not because he was drawing patrons from Harris', but for the one reason that he was violating the law.

Walsh was before Murphy for trial on Wednesday last. The case against him was nolle prossed by Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill, who naturally reasoned that it would be a waste of time and a needless expense to the State to press the prosecution in the face of Murphy's decision in the case of Poolseller Harris. The court acquiesced, and as Walsh left the courtroom he poked one of Chief Desmond's men in the ribs and invited him to call around and try his luck on the horses.

But Walsh isn't feeling quite so funny now. Neither is any of the other poolroom gamblers who have been fitting up places on the strength of Murphy's decision.

Murphy's ruling applies only to Harris' place. Harris isn't violating the law; all other pool-sellers are.

And this is the way of it:

Simon S. Bass, a criminal lawyer, appeared before Murphy yesterday and asked "His Honor" to set aside the nolle pros granted in the case of Walsh. Murphy granted the petition and the case was reinstated on the trial docket.

It was unblushingly admitted in open court that Attorney Bass made his motion by arrangement that had previously been made with Judge Murphy. That is Mr. Bass appeared for the Court. He was Amicus Curia—the legal term for bottle holder.

Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill indignantly protested against the insult that was put upon him by the Court, but without avail.

It was this same attorney—Simon S. Bass—who only a week ago defended Poolseller Harris before Murphy and secured his acquittal. The spectacle of the attorney for one poolseller being appointed by the Court to prosecute a rival poolseller was too much for the other lawyers who chanced to be in the courtroom and they went away in disgust. This is what it amounts to: Harris' poolroom may run wide open; Walsh, who is running precisely the same kind of a game, is to be prosecuted before the Judge who acquitted Harris and by an order from that Judge. What is more Walsh will probably be prosecuted by the lawyer who defended his rival in the poolselling iniquity.

It's a snap for Harris. If Walsh is convicted no other poolseller will dare open up, though there are a dozen who are ready to do so.

With no other poolroom open, Walsh will have a monopoly that is better than a dozen Monte Carlos.

When Attorney Bass moved to have the nolle prosequi in the case of Tom Walsh set aside and the case redocketed, Judge Murphy turned to Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill and asked: "Have you any objections to the motion?"

Mr. Mulvihill said he had, strenuous ones. There was no necessity for such action, he explained. Why not let the present disposition of the case stand? Then, if the court thought advisable, file a new information and apply for another warrant.

Mr. Bass protested. He said the information in the last warrant issued covered the case very clearly, there being three separate counts against Walsh, and probably the police would now experience some difficulty in making so clear a case. Having possession of the account sheets made by Walsh on the races and other valuable evidence against him, the prosecution was in a position to make a case.

The judge and Mr. Mulvihill argued the matter at some length.

Judge Murphy sustained Attorney Bass' motion and explained himself in this way:

"When I sustained Mr. Mulvihill's motion for a nolle prosequi the other day I supposed he kenw all about the case. I am in the habit of relying on information furnished me by the Prosecuting Attorney in sustaining his motions of a nolle prosequi, so when he told me the case against Walsh was exactly the same as Harris' and wouldn't hold, I didn't object to the motion.

"Now I want to disabuse the mind of the public that I knew these cases were different, I will say that I was not aware they were dissimilar. The Supreme Court the police and the newspapers are trying to down me, but I want to show them I am endeavoring to do the proper thing.

"I will set aside this nolle prosequi and redocket the case for January 30."

Turning to Mr. Bass the court said: "Will you conduct the prosecution?"

"Certainly; if I am allowed."

Mr. Mulvihill jumped to his feet at this and said he was paid for prosecuting cases in the Court of Criminal Correction and since the case had been redocketed he would conduct the prosecution. Judge Murphy tried to induce the Prosecuting Attorney to let Mr. Bass prosecute the case for the State or assist in it, but Mr. Mulvihill was firm. [illegible]

I have never refused to prosecute this case. The nolle prosequi was entered on the recommendation of Judge Murphy in a conference I held with him before court on the morning of the 22d.

"He is responsible for it. I didn't agree with his decision in the Harris case and am not only willing, but anxious, to prosecute Walsh.

"The proper thing would have been to apply for another warrant, but of course the Judge could set aside the disposition on his own authority. It was not necessary to bring in another attorney. I tell you now, I mean to run my office without interference from any source. I am going to prosecute this case and prosecute it to the best of my ability."

The history of Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill's nolle prosequi in the case against Bookmaker Tom Walsh is this:

Walsh opened a pool-room at 208½ North Eighth street shortly after the first of the year, which he conducted under the guise of a telegraph exchange. He took and registered bets, which were ostensibly telegraphed away. The police say they are prepared to show that Walsh took in and paid out money at the same window. Also, that the wire running into his place he personally leases from the Western Union Telegraph Co., and that the only use he has for it is to receive information from the several race courses around the country.

The department went very thoroughly into the manner in which Walsh conducted his place, and on Jan. 15 a warrant was asked for and issued against him, charging him with book-making and pool selling.

Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill was one of the most active in assisting the police department to secure the warrant and was very enthusiastic and jubilant over what he expressed as a "sure thing" against Walsh.

On Saturday, Jan. 18, when Judge Murphy discharged Harry C. Harris, of Van Studdiford Hotel fame, for running a pool room, Mr. Mulvihill was exceedingly wroth. He declared he would push the case by proceeding against Day & Co., the Louisville bookmakers said to be backing Harris.

When the Walsh case came up, on Jan. 22, Mr. Mulvihill entered a nolle prosequi. The explanation given was that he had made a personal investigation as to Walsh's mode of operation and felt satisfied it was a parallel with Harris'.

When the nolle pros was entered Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson was drawing up a second warrant against Walsh. On being informed of the disposal of the first case Mr. Johnson stopped writing in the middle of the second information. Saturday morning, changing the date from Jan. 22 to Jan. 25, Mr. Johnson finished the information and issued the second warrant. This warrant contains two counts, so there are now two warrants, embodying five counts, against Walsh.

A Post-Dispatch reporter called on Mr. Bass and asked:

"Who hired you, Mr. Bass, to go into Judge Murphy's court and move the re-instatement of the case against Tom Walsh?"

"No one," replied the lawyer. "I simply acted as Amicus Curia—a friend of the court—and was actuated by a desire to get Judge Murphy out of an embarrassing condition. You see when the case was brought up before him Judge Murphy, being under the impression that it was similar to the Harris case, which he dismissed on the 19th, suggested to the Prosecuting Attorney that he nolle prosse the charge against Walsh. Mr. Mulvihill did so and the newspapers raised a hue and cry against the court. I saw he was placed in a false position and of my own volition went into court and moved a reinstatement of the Walsh case."

"Are you not the paid attorney for Harris, who was brought before this same Judge a short time ago on the charge of running a pool room and discharged?"

"I defended Harris on the occasion you refer to. He paid me my fee and that is the end of it."

"Do you not feel, Mr. Bass, that the public are apt to conclude that your motives in the Walsh matter were of an interested kind and that you may have been actuated by an intention to run Walsh and others out of the pool-selling business so that your client, Harris, might avail himself of Judge Murphy's ruling and have a monopoly in this peculiar line of money making?"

"The public are wrong if they think in that way. Harris' case and Walsh's were entirely different. The former proved the wire and blackboards were put into his barroom for the purpose of attracting custom and that the money bet on the race horses was wired to bookmakers at the race track, and the regular telegraph toll was charged for transmission. Now, in the Walsh case things were different. The same condition prevailed as constituted the violation of law in the Townsend case. A leased wire was put in—hired from the Western Union by Walsh and controlled by him, and money put in at one window ostensibly to be wired to the race track, never left the room, but was probably paid out at another window after the results of the races were announced. In other words, there was in this case a clear evasion of the law against maintaining and running a pool room."

"For a disinterested friend of the court, Mr. Bass, you seem to have very decided opinions concerning a case which was dismissed without any evidence having been produced in court."

"I have been in Walsh's pool room."

MACMILLAN IS NO MORE.

Death of One Founder of the Great Publishing House.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The death of Alex. MacMillan, one of the two brothers who founded the publishing house of MacMillan & Co., was to-day announced by cablegram from the London to the American house in this city.

OIL STEAMER ON FIRE.

Flames Were Curbed and the Vessel Was Run to Port.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Dutch oil tank steamer Bremerhaven, Capt. Ninnes, left Baltimore January 18, with a cargo of oil for Antwerp. Monday evening fire broke out in the coal bunkers and the pumps were immediately set to work to extinguish the flames.

After working for five hours the fire was put under control. The steamer was then found to be leaking and Capt. Ninnes decided to put into New York for repairs. When the fire broke out the Bremhaven was 260 miles east of Cape Henry.

FIGHTING THE DEMOCRATS.

Bitterest and Hardest Contest in Louisiana Since 1874.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The sugar planters have plenty of money and plenty of votes in South Louisiana, while Populists have an immense vote in the Northern portion of the State, which has not heretofore been fully developed because of the poverty of the farmers, but which will now be fully worked with the aid of the planters' cash. The result will be the hardest and bitterest contest for Governorship against a Democratic candidate waged since 1874.

The principal fight in the regular Republican convention will be over the presidential delegates. The Reed and McKinley men are both confident of victory, but the presence in the field of several workers in the Morton cause may yet result in a surprise. The Morton men are negroes and have had a very favorable reception from the negro Republicans here.

Obituary.

GREENUP, Ill., Jan. 25.—W. R. Humphrey, aged 65, an old resident of Cumberland County and for twenty years a merchant of Toledo, Ill., died at that city to-day. He served one term as County Clerk, elected on the Granger ticket.

LYONS, Io., Jan. 25.—Col. R. B. Wyckoff, member of the Iowa Legislature of 1850-51, is dead at his home, aged 80 years. Col. Wyckoff settled in Iowa in 1838.

MARION, Ill., Jan. 25.—William Barter, the well-known nurseryman, died at his farm northeast of here to-day, aged 63. The deceased was an extensive grower of fruits and had spent the half of his life in the advancement of horticulture in Southern Illinois. The funeral services will be held to-morrow.

Fell Down a Hatchway.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 25.—Charles Essig fell down the elevator hatchway of the Iron-clad overall factory to-day from the fourth story to the ground floor. He is fatally injured.

GNAWED BY HUNGRY WAVES.

Perils of the Steamer St. Paul, Ashore at Long Branch.

A HUGE AND HELPLESS HULK

Rescue of Passengers by the Coast Patrol Amid Wild Excitement on the Beach.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 25.—In a heavy fog, with the wind in the northeast and surf running far up the beach, a few minutes after 1 o'clock this morning the new American line steamship St. Paul, bound in, went ashore in front of the Grand View House. All of the 700 passengers were to-day transferred to land. At no time were the passengers in danger.

Strenuous efforts are being made to pull the St. Paul from her dangerous position. She is in twenty feet of water, just in the outside edge of the breakers, about 300 feet from the shore, with her head pointing at an acute angle west and towards the shore.

It has been a day of excitement for the people of Long Branch and vicinity. Never before in the history of the town has there been such a mid-winter influx of excursionists as there was to-day. North and southbound trains deposited crowds of curiosity mongers at the Long Branch and East Long Branch depots. The farmers for miles around, with their wives and families, came. The sun shone out warm as in the month of May and were it not for the chilliness of the wind one might imagine that it was the opening of the very much-desired summer season. The objective point was East Long Branch, where the big American liner was hard aground a hundred yards from Ocean Grove.

There she lay washed by the merciless breakers, the cynosure of all eyes, looking like a huge hotel in the surf, with her iron hull nearly an eighth of a mile in length imbedded deeply in the sandy beach. She lay so close to the shore that people on the decks early in the day could be heard speaking to each other very distinctly by those on the beach. There was evidently no uneasiness felt by the passengers or crew of the unlucky vessel as they all seemed to take matters philosophically, awaiting anything that might turn up to vary the monotony of being aboard an ocean greyhound held fast on the sands of the Jersey shores.

Joel R. Wiley of Life-boat Station, No. 4 was the first man to discover the St. Paul in her distress. While patrolling his beat he saw signals of distress flashing from a huge black mass which through the thick fog he made out to be an ocean liner. She was close into the shore and head on. Her bow pointed northwest and she seemed to be hard and fast on the beach, and the tide which was then about full was unusually high.

Wiley realized that something extraordinary had happened and he hastened to his lifeboat house and aroused Capt. Mulligan and the rest of the crew. Capt. Mulligan and the life savers lost no time in repairing to the scene and in less time than it takes to tell it the little mortar was loaded and a life line shot out into the night. It fell athwart the bridge of the St. Paul and a moment later the men on shore were aware of the fact. They went to work with a will and had ropes and guys soon in place.

The breeches buoy was then rigged up and Capt. Mulligan got into it. He was drawn aboard with only a couple of wettings and the passengers hailed him with cheers as he was pulled over the ship's side. He was assured that everything was all right on board, and he came ashore again with some messages for the International Navigation Co., which owns the vessel, and assurances from the prominent passengers that they felt perfectly safe and had every confidence in the stability of the ship.

When Capt. Mulligan brought this assuring news ashore a few hundred people had gathered on the beach, or rather on the private property of Mr. Mortimer Hendricks, which is at the extreme east of Ocean avenue.

As a coincidence, it may here be stated that the steamer Ristland, which went to pieces two miles south of this shore twenty years ago, went ashore off Mr. Hendricks' father's property.

When Mr. Mulligan returned he found Capt. West and his crew from Station No. 3 hard at work. The crews combined worked like Trojans, but they could not launch the boats in the face of the heavy breakers which threatened to swamp them at every attempt. Seeing that nothing could be done until daylight came, the weather-beaten life-savers stood around and talked of past experiences. They all agreed that no vessels had ever run in close to shore in their memory.

They talked of the wreck of the French steamer L'Amerique which ran aground off Seabright about three miles north of the present location of the St. Paul. L'Amerique met with her mishap in February, '77, and she was taken off two months later. The other wrecks of large steamers in this neighborhood were those of the Irrawaddy and Manitoba, which occurred last November off Asbury Park, which is a little further south down the Jersey coast.

When Capt. Wardwell of Life Boat Station No. 5, which is located at West End, or Takanassee, arrived at East Long Branch he told a story which in itself was almost as interesting as that of the grounding of the St. Paul. He said, as he explained the reasons for his late arrival: "Look here, boys, this business is a bad job, but there came near being another one which might have been worse. About the same time that the alarm was given to No. 4 I came out with my crew and saw a big vessel right off our shore. I knew by her size that she was a trans-atlantic steamer, and as she was coming 'head-on,' I sent a red Coston light which signaled her off of her danger.

"In reply she sent up a blue Coston light, which signified that she understood our signal. She was delayed about half an hour and I think she must have been aground, judging from the position in which she was lying. I knew that she was none other than the Cunarder Campania. I am very positive that if it had not been for our signals you would now have two of the fastest cross-Atlantic steamers bow-on in this vicinity instead of one."

The breeches buoy on the St. Paul was kept busy bringing messages ashore from the Captain and passengers. The contents of only one of these messages was made public, and that was an assurance from Capt. Jamison. It read: "The ship is fast, all safe and not taking water."

The lifeboats went out early in the forenoon, but no person was allowed to go aboard any of them except the crews. The passengers promenaded the decks and waved handkerchiefs in reply to the encouraging cheers which were wafted to them. Shortly before noon tugs hove in sight, and by 1 o'clock the St. Paul was surrounded by more than dozen small steam craft, including a revenue cutter and the Chapman & Merritt wrecking boats.

Capt. Jamison had the big gangway lowered and stationed the purser of the landing at the bottom. Then the first cabin passengers began their exodus from cramped quarters. It just took twelve boat loads to exhaust the supply of firsts and seconds. In the fourth boat load one lady fainted after she had made the jump from the little platform to the boat. They were all transferred to the side-wheeler George Starr, which left at 3:45 o'clock for New York. A good deal of baggage was sent after them, and it was the general impression that the steerage passengers would not be taken off, as the wrecking companies intended to make an effort to pull the St. Paul off during the afternoon. This was found to be impracticable, and the boats hastened to take off the steerage people. All the passengers were taken off the steamer before 4:30.

No attempt was made to haul the St. Paul off up to 11 o'clock to-night, but the wrecking company will probably make an effort at high tide between 3 and 4 in the morning.

Captains West and Mulligan said this evening that everything was quiet and orderly on board and that Capt. Jamison blamed the man who was throwing the lead for the mishap, as he claims the man called out 17 fathoms immediately before the ship grounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The news of the stranding of the St. Paul was read with special interest at the Treasury Department. The officials had received advices that the ship had aboard over a million in gold, which was to be used for the purpose of making bids for bonds.

WERE THE SHIPS RACING?

Differing Statements Made by Passengers About the Cause of Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The cabin passengers of the St. Paul were landed in this city from the tug George Starr at the American line pier at the foot of Fulton street at 7 o'clock to-night. They looked a cheerful lot, notwithstanding their experiences. Those who were interviewed by the newspaper reporters were divided in their opinions as to whether the Campania and the St. Paul had been racing, as at first reported.

Almost the first passenger to step ashore from the tug boat was the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, who looked the picture of health. He said that the Campania and the St. Paul had not been racing, at least the latter had not.

"But, we kept ahead all the same," said he, "as a matter of course. Occasionally, on Friday, the Campania would take the lead, but not for long. There was no racing at the time of the accident, for we had stopped, or almost stopped, before the steamer grounded. It may be that we were going at a speed of three or four miles, but not more. The St. Paul is a grand steamer and I hope she gets off all right.

"It was not until 6 o'clock on Saturday morning that I knew anything about the steamer being sent ashore. When the passengers learned of the accident there was not the least trace of excitement. Every one was cool and confident that every one would be taken off safe, if the steamer failed to get off at high tide.

"It was early Friday morning that we sighted the Campania. The latter appeared to be 9 or 10 miles behind us. The St. Paul continued ahead all day Friday. At supper time the steamers were abreast, but I am sure that so far as the St. Paul was concerned she was merely getting along as it was her business to do. Of course she was not holding back. I saw no betting going on among the passengers and heard no racing talk on the part of the officers. I believe it is the duty of the steamers to make the best time possible in safety.

"At the time the steamer grounded I was in my state-room. There was no great shock or I should have gone on deck. There was a sort of stop and then a go-ahead motion and that was all. No one was thrown out of his bunk. No one rushed on deck. I do not believe that outside of the officers and crew of the steamer, anyone on board was aware that we had grounded until the morning.

"There was a dense fog and heavy weather set in about 9 o'clock Friday night and the fog grew worse as the evening wore on. The St. Paul had practically stopped running at midnight and was feeling her way in the blackness.

"Now, I know that soundings were being made every minute or so, Friday night, and Capt. Jamison and his officers were most careful. No one is to blame for the accident; it could not have been avoided."

When further questioned about the probability of the accident having been caused because the vesels were racing, Mr. Cockran said:

"Oh, that is just nonsense. Of course they were close on Friday, but they were on the same course, and would have kept within sight of each other, unless one or the other had gone down."

William Heap of Muskegon, Mich., thought that the vessels were racing all day Friday and that the race was a good one." When the fog came upon them on Friday evening both steamers blew their whistles. A gale was blowing and the sea was heavy before the fog came up. At 2 o'clock or thereabouts I was awakened. It seemed as if the bottom of the ship had struck something. A few seconds later the ship seemed to strike again. It was not until 6 o'clock in the morning that I knew that we had run ashore. We were right on the beach, it seemed to me."

Another passenger who believed that the steamers were racing was A. C. Hodges of California, and of the same opinion was Charles Alldis of Tarrington, Conn.

The mails were brought up from the St. Paul on the tug Louis Pulver. In all there was 201 sacks. The Pulver got to the dock at 6:10, nearly an hour before the Starr.

Soon after the cabin passengers had been landed at the pier, the steerage passengers, numbering 120, were brought up on two tugs. They were given accommodations for the night on board the Red Star Steamer Nordland, which was lying at the other side of the dock. They will be taken down to Ellis Island on Saturday.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SOFT WORDS.

Pleasant Things Said About Cleveland and This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Jos. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in speaking at Birmingham to-night said regarding the Venezuelan matter that he thought there had been misapprehension on both sides of the water. When Secretary Olney's dispatch and President Cleveland's message were delivered, the feeling was reluctantly entertained in England that the Americans mush have some hostile sentiments which England did not share, and that the United States was bent on picking a quarrel with Great Britain. The idea seemed to prevail in America that England was disposed to impugn the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine to which the people of the United States rightly attached much importance, and it was also believed in America that Great Britain was disposed to deal in a harsh and arbitrary manner with Venezuela, but reflection had brought about a most favorable understanding and America would regard with horror a war with those of her own blood and kindred. Cleveland, whose acquaintance I have the honor to possess," said Mr. Chamberlain, in concluding his address, "bears a high reputation for rectitude and honorable dealing. He is incapable of the wickedness of inciting two kindred nations to strife and bloodshed."

THE "I. O. B. G."

Doings of a Leap Year Girls' Trust in Michigan.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

BRIGHTON, Mich., Jan. 25.—On the map of Michigan, Brighton does not cut much of a figure, as it is principally known for its pretty little lake and State camp grounds. There is a dearth of eligible swains and early this fall the marriageable young women conceived a plan of forming an organization which they called the "I. O. B. G." which is supposed to stand for the words, "Independent Order of Brighton Girls." The purposes of the society did not become known until leap year came and then it was announced that it was a leap year girls' trust, and its principal object was to invite eligible young men from outside of the town to the parties, which it gave. The young men of Brighton are bitter against the organization as they are entirely left out, but for all that the club is flourishing, no less than five of the members having announced marriage engagements since Christmas. The majority of the engagements are to outside gallants and the heart of the local masher is sore in his bosom.

Pope County Primaries.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—Primary elections were held in Pope County today to instruct for State offices, and Congressman R. B. Hogan was indorsed for Secretary of State, and the indications are Jeff Davis will get the vote of the county for Congress. There were no instructions for other candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Optical Department

—OF THE—

A. S. ALOE CO.

Is now ready to transact business as usual in temporary quarters,

Mermod-Jaccard Bldg.,

SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 201.

Old patrons, as well as new, are cordially welcome,

And their wants will receive the usual careful attention.

THE MURDER OF YOUNG ATWATER.

Sam Foster Tells How It Was Planned and Executed.

HE FIRED THE FATAL SHOT.

John Schmidt, the Highwayman Who Received Young Atwater's Bullet, Has No Chance to Live.

"Cottonhead" Schmidt, who lured Artist Bertram A. Atwater to his death at Webster Groves Thursday evening, and Sam Foster, the negro who fired the fatal bullet, are in the Four Courts holdover. "Cottonhead" has a bullet wound in his thigh and Foster has turned almost white from fright, as the result of their experience with a band of would-be lynchers at the close of the Coroner's inquest Friday afternoon.

The lynching party had more resolution than activity. Though there were 200 of them against one man, Constable Fieldsen the brave official, cowed them and drove his charges off in safety. A volley of bullets was sent after the trio. One ball pierced "Cottonhead" Schmidt in the thigh, another passed through Foster's coat and grazed his shoulder. Fieldson dodged half a dozen impromptu lynching parties on the way to Kirkwood. Here he abandoned his vehicle and took his hancuffed charges on foot and led them up hill and down dale until he reached Ellendale. Then he put them on the night train and brought them to St. Louis.

"Cottonhead" Schmidt was taken to the dispensary and the bullet extracted from his thigh. His wound is not serious. Foster and he were locked in separate cells in the holdover. The negro was so scared by h s afternoon experience that he expressed his willingness to make a confession.

A complete written confession of the murder of Atwater was made yesterday by Sam Foster, the negro who participated with John and Peter Schmidt in the crime.

The confession connects Pete Schmidt ("Cottonhead Smidt"), who was Atwater's companion from the railway station, with the crime and declares him the originator of the plot.

Foster was brought into Chief Desmond's office at 11:30 o'clock Saturday morning, having signified his desire to tell the truth about the murder. He told his story and was then questioned by Chief Desmond. The statement was made in the presence of Detective Sam Allender and T. Cavanaugh, official stenographer of the Police Department.

Cavanaugh took the statement down in shorthand and when it had been reduced to writing it was signed by Foster, with Chief Desmond, Allender and Cavanaugh as witnesses. The confession is as follows:

"On the evening of Jan. 23, 1896, John Schmidt and I were in Brennan's saloon at Webster Groves, Mo., and shortly after the Missouri Pacific 8 o'clock train went out of Webster Groves, going west, Pete Schmidt came in.

"I was sitting by the stove at the time and Pete Schmidt came up to me and pinched my leg. He then motioned his head for me to go out doors. I stood up and went out and John Schmidt came out also. When we got out to the corner of the saloon Pete Schmidt told his cousin John and myself about the man Atwater being at the barber shop. He said Atwater was from Chicago and that he was going to Orton's house, and that he must have a 'big roll.'

"Pete said he was going to take the man's valise to Orton's house for him and he arranged with us to lay for them up at the bridge, and as soon as himself and Atwater got there to have us say: "Hands up!" and that he would then let the valise drop and throw up his hands.

"After making these arrangements Pete Schmidt left us and went in the direction of the barber shop, where, he said, Atwater was getting shaved. Before Pete left I told John Schmidt I didn't care much about going, but John and Pete begged me to go with John.

"I told John Schmidt that I didn't have a gun or anything else, so John went up to the house and got a hat and a gun and gave them to me. We then went up the street toward Lee avenue. On the way we drank whisky out of a bottle. John gave me the hat and gun at the corner of Brennan's saloon before we started. We were to know our man through Pete being with him and carrying the valise.

"As soon as Pete and Atwater reached the place where we were laying for them, John said: 'Hands up!' And then the man (meaning Atwater) drew his gun and fired."

Q. "How many shots did you fire?" A. "I am not sure now whether I fired two or three. I was about half drunk at the time."

Q. "Who fired the first shot?" A. "The man."

Q. "When did you fire?" A. "I fired at the same time that John fired."

Q. "At what part of the man's body did you shoot?" A. "I fired at his face. I aimed at his face every time I fired. He was falling when I fired."

Q. "Where was the little fellow, Pete Schmidt at the time?" A. "He ran as soon as the order was given for Atwater to throw up his hands."

Q. "Now, how long had you and John Schmidt been waiting for this man?" A. "About ten or fifteen minutes, or somewhere around that."

Q. "What was said about the money when you were planning the hold-up?" A. "We agreed to divide between the three of us whatever money we secured from this man. Pete Schmidt said that the man must have a good roll on him."

Q. "And this is the first true statement you have made of the murder?" A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "You make this statement to the Chief of Detectives because you have asked the privilege of telling the truth about this murder?" A. "Yes, sir."

John Schmidt, the wounded highwayman, will probably pay for his criminal daring with his life. Dr. Bichler, his physician, said last night that pneumonia had set in and there was no hope for his patient's recovery.

Webster Groves had settled down to quietness last night and wherever a knot of villagers was gathered together the discussion was not in angry tones, but rather in amused or disgusted commentary on the opera bouffe attempts made to lynch the highwaymen.

All the youngsters in the county who had ponies mounted them after the Coroner's inquest Friday and dashed up and down the principal thoroughfares of Webster, yelling like Comanche Indians, thoroughly enjoying an imaginable wild West experience. The men who had the real serious work to do had no better heart in them than the juniors. It is a safe bet that those of the lynching party who were recognized will make themselves scarce for some time to come, not because they fear the law, but because they have little appetite for the highly seasoned dish of ridicule that will be served up for them.

PASSENGER AGREEMENT.

Basis of the New Central Traffic Committee a Simple One.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—The agreement of the new Central Traffic Passenger Committee is one of the simplest affairs that any number of roads ever agreed to work under.

The penalty clause not only provides for the redemption by the roads over which they read of tickets found disturbing the market, but if more than $50 worth of the tickets is found, then the road is liable to a fine of 60 per cent of the entire revenue derivable from the sale of such tickets.

The same penalty is decreed when any line does business with the brokers. The commissioner is authorized to call upon any road accused of cutting rates for all the tickets and papers which it may have that will, in the opinion of the commissioner, go toward settling the question of the innocence or guilt of the road.

Any line may take independent action in a matter that concerns itself alone, but a two-thirds vote is necessary to carry any proposition submitted to the vote of the committee. All matters on which the association cannot agree are to be settled by arbitration.

MOTORS VERSUS ENGINES.

There May Be a Change in Locomotion on Brooklyn Bridge.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—It is likely that within a week experiments will be begun with an electric motor car on the Brooklyn Bridge, and the trial may result in the substitution of the cars for the switching engines now in use.

A car built by the General Electric Co. is now ready for trial. There are two motors to each truck or four to each car. This brings one motor upon each axle. The motors are geared to a large gear wheel on the car axle next to one of the car wheels. The winding of the armature is calculated to enable them to run at a speed of ten miles an hour and from that up to thirty.

Each motor is fifty-horse power, enough to move a four-car train anywhere on the bridge grades. The motors are controlled by the multiple series system and the car is fitted with controlling apparatus by which it can be operated from either platform. The preliminary experiments will be made at night and with the motor car alone.

IN BOHEMIAN STYLE.

The Architectural Club Entertains Several Guests With a Smoker.

The St. Louis Architectural Club held its second annual smoker in the Hagan Theatre building Saturday night. It was thoroughly Bohemian in character and Muenchner in steins and Wheeling stogies, intermingled with songs, good stories and sandwiches were the order.

The club is composed of architects and artists and has a membership of sixty. In adition to the members there were present as guests Messrs. Gust. Stock, Government architect Halsey C. Ives, J. Stafford White of Boston, Leslie Dana, Richard E. Schmitt of the Chicago Sketch Club, Dr. J. A. James, Dr. John Green and others. Each of the visitors, together with several of the club members, delivered impromptu addresses and a general good time was had by all.

Among the features of the entertainment were a violin solo by Prof. A. Guissart, music by the Architectural Mandolin Club and an architectural song by Oscar Enders.

A TEXAS WIDOW.

Her Marriage Causes Consternation Among Heirs.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 25.—Depositions taken here to-day bring out an interesting story of some people formerly prominent here. They relate to the former life and character of the second wife of the late Dr. J. P. Harris, formerly a prominent physician in this section. Dr. Harris and his first wife lived unhappily together, and by mutual agreement a divorce was secured by one or the other. The divorced wife married another man; the doctor married another woman. Seven years ago the doctor died of consumption. His widow left here soon afterward and nothing more was heard of the parties until to-day. It seems that the doctor's widow went to Texas and there married a wealthy ranchman. He died recently, leaving his widow a large amount of property. The other heirs now endeavor to break the will, and, singularly enough, the first wife of Dr. Harris is the chief witness against the second good wife, who is now the Texas widow.

NEW SILVER PARTY.

Mr. Rumsey of St. Louis a Member of the Finance Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A sub-committee of the new silver party's finance committee is made up of L. M. Rumsey of St. Louis, Gen. A. J. Warner, W. J. Cheney, Joseph Batelle, J. J. Daley, Thomas G. Merrill and J. L. Johnson. It is proposed to divide this committee into three sub-committees—one for the West, one for the South and another for the remainder of the country. The funds collected are to be turned over to the Treasurer and expended under the direction of the committee of nine.

Roeder—Yung Nuptials.

The marriage of Henry Roeder and Miss Eda Yung, celebrated last Wednesday, was an event to be long remembered in North St. Louis social circles.

The wedding was performed at St. Joseph's Church at 8 a. m. Philip Roeder and John Yung were groomsmen and Lillie Yung and Johanna Dieckmann acted as bridemaids.

In the evening over 500 guests assembled at Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets, where several pleasant hours were spent with dancing and music to amuse and entertain. The Mozart Saengerfest and the West St. Louis Bowling Club attended in a body. After the dance an elegant supper was served.

Another Bankrupt Stock

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CRAWFORD'S!

E. J. Adams, 1311 Franklin Avenue,

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A BIG, GRAND STOCK

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Men's Furnishing Goods

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—IN—

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D. CRAWFORD & CO

ALL DONE BY TURKEY'S COMMAND.

Responsibility for the Atrocities in Armenia.

CRESCENT TO CHRISTIANS.

Assertion That Mustafa Pasha, Commanding General at Harpoot, Shared the Plunder.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The latest advices from Eastern Turkey not only seem to show that the responsibility for the slaughter, burning and plundering of Armenians there rests upon the Turkish authorities, but correspondents writing from Asia Minor say that Mustafa Pasha himself, the commanding general at Harpoot, shared in the plunder.

"It can be established upon reliable testimony," says one writing from Harpoot, "that the leaders in the raids of plunder and murder in this part if the country were Turkish Aghas and military and civil officers, and the chief part of the plunder is now stored in Turkish houses in this city and in the houses of Turkish Aghas on the plain. Moreover, Mustafa Pasha himself had a cordon of Circassians around the city, and when they saw anyone carrying off a particularly valuable thing they seized and appropriated it for their chief.

"Everywhere it has not only been a riot of plunder and murder, but has been a religious crusade or crescentade. The miscreants have in many instances demanded that Christians should instantly declare themselves Mussulmans and upon refusal to do so, the latter have been shot dead or butchered in cold blood. The pressure brought to bear on the people of the villages has been and is still fearful.

"There is a matter which should be brought before a European tribunal. It is the capture of the wives and daughters of Christians and forcibly giving them to the Turks and Kurds as their wives. Hundreds were thus carried off during the Sassoun massacre and the same thing has been done here also. A commission should come and examine the villages of Hoh, Tadem, Yertmenik and other villages. In the village of Tadem, Turkish Aghas gathered in large number of Christian women and girls of the village and sold them to Turks and Kurds, taking in exchange horses, donkeys, etc."

The writer then refers to several instances in which the Sultan has shown that he will do everything possible for those of his own faith, especially for those who have been newly converted, but the Christian population have nothing to hope for from him. In view of this the writer says: "It is a most serious question, how relief can be given in time to save thousands of lives. Winter is upon us. Government hindrances and interferences are to be expected. Apparently it is a part of a well-laid plan to prevent aid being given until such a time as relief work will be difficult an account of snow and cold weather."

The writer also states that as far as they have been able to learn, the number of killed in the region for which he writes is 12,708.

Von der Ahe, Diddlebock and Wees.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Chris Von der Ahe, President of the St. Louis Browns, accompanied by his new manager, Harry Diddlebock, and Architect J. L. Wees arrived in this city this evening on their way home. They will stop over night at the Dennison, and after a consultation with one or two ball players now in the city will continue their journey, expecting to arrive in St. Louis Monday morning.

A Course

Of medicine for purifying the blood and building up the system is needed now. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength of nerve, mind and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills

SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

It Postpones Its Hearing of Commander Folger's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The inquiry into the Navy Department's connection with the manufacturers of Harveyized steel was continued by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. Commander Folger, against whom as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, the investigation is largely directed, was present, but at Chairman Cameron's suggestion postponed his statement until the other witnesses should be heard. There were, therefore, no witnesses before the committee to-day. Senator Chandler presented the record in the law suit of James R. Davies against the Harvey Co., in which Folger's connection with the company was developed. The committee then entered upon a general consideration of the cost of manufacture of armor, in which connection there was an informal discussion of Senator Smith's bill for the establishment of an armor manufactory at Washington. None of the committee members was possessed of detail information as to the cost of armor, and it was determined to obtain definite information on this point. Sufficient information was elicited, however, it is said, to convince the committee that the price of $500 per ton now paid is too high.

STRIKE ARBRITATED.

Ohio Board Decided in Favor of the Peacock Miners.

POMEROY, O., Jan. 25.—After a two days' session the Labor State Board of Arbitration settled the Peacock Mine difficulty, involving 200 miners. The miners are given 50 cents a ton, or the 2-cent rate increase asked. The coal vein is placed on the basis of the low Hocking Valley vein. The miners are jubilant over their victory.

DEATHS.

DICKSON—On Saturday, Jan. 25, 1896, at 9 p. m., after a brief illness, Anna Louise Dickson, aged 7 months, beloved daughter of Dr. James Dickson and Lotta L. Dickson, nee Lewis.

Funeral from family residence, 1724 Wash street, Monday, Jan. 27, 1896, at 2 p. m., thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

GEANTIL—On Saturday, Jan. 25, at 7:30 a. m., Emma Geantil (nee Des Rocher), beloved wife of Theodore Geantil, aged 22 years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place from residence, No. 203 South Sixteenth street, on Monday, Jan. 27, at 2 p. m., to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HURLEY—On Friday, January 24, 1896, Bertha Hurley (nee Fitzgerald), aged 19 years, beloved wife of Thomas Hurley and daughter of Maria and the late John J. Fitzgerald.

Her funeral will take place from family residence, 1617 Chestnut street, on Sunday, January 26, at 1:30 p. m., to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

KENNEDY—On Thursday, the 23d inst., at 6:30 a. m., John Kennedy, the beloved father of Mrs. Mary Woelfel and the late Mrs. Julia Lewis.

Funeral from residence, 206 Biddle street, on Sunday, at 1 p. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

KAUSEL—Suddenly, on January 25th, Edmund Kausel, in the 43d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MRS. EMMA EBERLEIN, Sister.

S. H. EBERLEIN, Brother-in-Law.

M'CANDLESS—Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, John William McCandless, after a long sickness, aged 1 year 2 months 25 days, son of Hamilton and Mary McCandless, nee Finnegan.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 26, from residence, 810 South Sixth street, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

OTTOFY—Aloysia, relict of Dr. Leopold Ottofy, mother of Dr. Louis Ottofy, L. Frank Ottofy, Dr. L. M. Ottofy and Justine Ottofy, after a brief illness, on Saturday, the 25th day of January, aged 69 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. H. J. Dionysius, at Des Peres, St. Louis County, Mo.

Funeral takes place Monday, January 27th, from St. Peter's Catholic Church, Kirkwood, Mo., at 9:30 a. m. Friends of the family invited to attend. Take 8 a. m. train, Missouri Pacific, at Union Station. Interment at Bellefontaine Cemetery.

RUSSELL—Friday, January 24, at 8 a. m., Margaret Russell, beloved wife of the late Edward Russell, and mother of Edward and William J. Russell.

Funeral from family residence, 817 North Sixteenth street, Sunday, January 26, at 1:30 p. m., to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

[illegible]

MORRISON MUST DEFINE HIS FINANCIAL POSITION.

Illinois Free Silver Democrats Will Oppose a "New York Platform" Candidate.

They Expect to Control the State Convention, Despite Wall Street Influence.

Money Question the Only Issue, With Lines Clearly Drawn—Western vs. Eastern Principles.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—Because the wish is father to the thought, or words to [illegible] effect, there is an impression in in[illegible]d quarters in Illinois that the Demo[illegible] bimetallists, or free silver Democrats, [illegible] given up the fight for their great prin[illegible]ple, and will permit the gold element to run the State Convention, make the platform, select delegates to the National Convention, and name a ticket for the suffrages of the people. Never was a greater mistake made. I have it on the authority of Secretary of State Hinrichsen, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a close student of the trend of public thought, particularly in the Democratic party, that not only have the free silver leaders not gone to sleep, but they will fight for the principle until they are out-voted in the convention.

Along with the other surmises and guesses it has been published far and wide that Col. Wm. R. Morrison would get the Illinois delegation to the Democratic National Convention; that he could name the delegates and write the platform; that he could have an early or a late convention as he might elect—in fact, that he could assume a dictatorship over the destinies of Illinois Democrats this year. It is possible that the State Convention, when it meets, may give the Colonel this power—and then it may not. Col. Morrison is regarded here as being a "conservative gold man," whatever that may be. Some Democrats have gone so far as to say they would be willing to trust to his judgment without a platform.

Now I have been at considerable trouble and expense to sound the free silver wing of the Democracy on the Colonel's chances at their hands this year. There is a singular unanimity of sentiment among them. Boiled down to the essence the platform of the free silver Democrats as regards Col. Morrison is this: "If he can stand on our platform we are for him. We recognize his integrity, his ability, his honesty and his Democracy. He possesses all the qualifications for our suffrages, so far as we know. But he has not declared himself for or against silver. If he proposes to stand on a New York platform he cannot expect the new and progressive Western Democrats to line up on his side. Water and oil won't mix."

Up at Chicago last Monday night a young man named Cable gave a fashionable dinner to seven Democratic friends and ex-Congressman Forman was one of the guests. Six of the company are well known sound money Democrats and the other two have allied themselves on the side of free silver. Tuesday morning a Republican-independent newspaper contained a report of the doings at this dinner, headed "Slate Is Made Up." These six sound money Democrats and two allies of the free silver movement, according to the newspaper report (which was undoubtedly inspired by one of the six), moved some chessmen over a board for six hours, burning the midnight oil in their deep deliberations. When they parted it was gravely announced in their chosen organ that Morrison was to have the Illinois delegation; Altgeld was to be renominated; no mention would be made in the platform of silver, and the State Convention would be immediately called to give effect to this caucus of the stomachs.

Chairman Hinrichsen of the State Central Committee, who alone has power to call the State Committee together, was not present in person or by proxy, and was not taken into account. Gov. Altgeld's emphatic and unequivocal stand for the white metal was discounted in advance at this dinner by a generous proffer of renomination to his present office—a place, by the way, which he not only will not seek, but does not desire on account of his health and the arduous work attached to a campaign in Illinois. Aye, more than this, there is no doubt that Gov. Altgeld would positively refuse the nomination if it is tendered by a convention that debases silver at the command of Eastern money-lenders. The surest way to prevent Gov. Altgeld being a candidate for re-election before the people is to send delegations from the counties to the State Convention who will represent Eastern views and Eastern financiers.

Out in the brush and on the prairies of Illinois are many thousands of sturdy, stalwart Democrats who will send delegates to the State Convention to represent their views. It may be that a majority of these representatives will be so-called "sound money" Democrats. It may be that they will favor silver. They will favor one or the other, and will have the courage of their convictions. They will make a platform in conformity with the wishes of a majority of the convention, and most, if not all, the delegates to the National Convention from Illinois will be in line with these views. It is now an open question whether the aims of these delegates, or representatives of Illinois Democracy, will be harmonious with those of Col. Morrison and his friends.

One thing is almost assured—there will be no halting, evasive, or half-way planks in the platform if Gov. John P. Altgeld and his followers write it. A score of attempts have been made by people not exactly persona gratia with the Democracy of Illinois, to hold onto the end-gate of the new Democratic wagon. Some of them are growing desperate.

Asked for an opinion of the results of this last Chicago gastronomic caucus, Secretary of State Hinrichsen replied:

"It is hardly worth attention. Nobody knows what the delegates to the State Convention will do when they meet in Springfield this summer. So far as an early State Convention is concerned I have no idea that there will be one. If it meets in time to select delegates to the National Convention it will be time enough. This is a year when Illinois Democrats can afford to wait. My opinion is that the air of confidence that now smiles all over the Republicans will vanish before election day. Sudden political changes are frequent in this climate. I have not considered the question of calling the State Central Committee together yet. That body will select the place and fix the time for the State Convention. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee in probably two weeks. But it is to transact routine business only."

"In your judgment will Col. Morrison get the instructions of the Illinois delegates to the National Convention?"

"It depends wholly on whether he agrees with the policy of the majority of the State Convention on the financial problem. The Democratic party cannot accomplish anything in Illinois this year on tariff lines. A greater power than a dinner-table caucus will begin business as soon as the call for the State Convention is out. I refer to the Democrats in their precinct, township and county conventions. Individual Democrats in their own conventions will shape the next platfom and will send representative men to the State Convention to formulate their ideas and wishes.

"I have no apprehension of the result. I do not believe that they can be frightened by threats from the East or cajoled by sweet promises of representatives of Eastern [illegible]ld men, masquerading as Illinois Democrats. In the past, when the common people made platforms and selected candidates the Democratic party was great. It has lost its position in the affections of the people because of the treachery of leaders who pushed themselves forward and who sold their birthright to the e[illegible] [illegible] of the people. My judgment is that [illegible] will be no compromise in the Dem[illegible] [illegible]tic convention. Either gold or s[illegible]ver will control it, and without doubt a vast majority of the Democrats of the State are for silver, therefore I believe that the silver men will control the convention. If they do they will undoubtedly fix on a financial plank in line with that adopted by the State Convention last year. If Col. Morrison cannot go before the National Convention with such a platform then the Illinois delegation will vote for some man that agrees with and represents the Democrats of Illinois. I am for Morrison for President if he represents my views on the great issue now before the American people. That is the very core of a representative government."

Col. Morrison's financial views are presumed to be a modified version of those held by President Cleveland, Mr. Olney and Mr. Carlisle. It has been said, by what authority is not known, that Col. Morrison, if elected President, would redeem treasury notes in silver rather than issue bonds. Such a position is pretty close to the free silver breastworks. But it is not radical enough for the free silver disciple.

To-day Morrison is undoubtedly the most prominent and most promising candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic side. If he is nominated he will be the first candidate of that party from the West since the nomination of Douglas in 1860. It is a singular coincidence that every candidate of the Democracy since Douglas' day has been taken from New York—McClelland and Hancock were practically New Yorkers—all have been Eastern candidates with Eastern views. On the contrary, the Republicans, with the exception of Blaine in 1884, have invariably taken a Western man with Eastern views.

But the East predominated every time. The East controlled the conventions, made the platforms and mapped the policies of all the various administrations.

There is a possibility that the candidates of both parties will come from the West this year—one representing the East with its money, and the other the West and its brawn, and—yes, and mortgaged homes and industries. J. L. P.

RODE WITHOUT RATIONS.

Mr. Miller Will Not Travel by Box Car Any More.

Charles Miller of Flora, Ill., was found half dead in a box car in the Terminal yards yesterday and tells a strange story of an enforced ride from Cincinnati. Miller is a well-to-do-farmer and had gone to Porkopolis for a few days to see the town. The wicked influences of the Ohio metropolis proved too much for Mr. Miller's pocket-book and he went broke with great promptitude. Then he bethought him of his home and sought to devise some plan to avoid the walk. He repaired to the B. & O. yards and held a conference with the railroad men. They told him to crawl into an empty box car.

Well, he crawled in and the train presently moved. It was a great snap for a time, but in the course of events as the weather turned cold and the pangs of hunger assailed him, he would fain have crawled out and tried walking a spell. But some one had fastened the door and he found he was booked for the through trip unless he could make himself heard. Kicking the sides of the car and yelling for help brought no one. The train was a fast freight and when it stopped no one passed his prison. He found a small hole in the side of the car and enlarged it with his knife.

By this means he relieved the tedium of his journey, and caught cold in his eye, but he did not see anyone to speak to. So he continued to be hungry, thirsty and cold until he reached East St. Louis. Then after the train stopped he waited till he saw some men through his peep hole, and for the first time he raised his voice to some purpose.

TWO AWFUL DEATHS.

How an Insane Alabamian Killed His Wife and Himself.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25.—The little town of Sterrett's, in Shelby County, was the scene of a horrible tragedy this morning. John H. Goodwin, an aged farmer, the father of twelve children, had lately shown signs of mental derangement, manifested principally by a desire to leave his comfortable home and travel. His grown sons and daughters had had a hard time keeping him home. This morning while all the children except a small boy and girl were out in the woods he suddenly arose from his chair by the fire-place and told his wife to pack his valise, saying he was going away, perhaps to heaven and had to leave at once. His wife tried to dissuade him and called his attention to other subjects. Failing to obey him enraged the old man, who, with unaccustomed agility, snatched a double-barreled shotgun from the wall and fired a load of slugs into his wife's left breast, his children begging him all the time not to kill "mamma." When he saw his wife dead the old man seemed to realize his crime and coolly emptied the other barrel into the side of his head. Death was instantaneous in both cases. Mr. Goodwin was one of the most substantial and reputable citizens of Shelby County.

WANTS TO BE A LAWYER.

Mrs. Shirley Davis Examined for Admission to the Bar.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—An examination for admission to the bar was in progress to-day. The only woman examined was Mrs. Shirley Davis. She is the mother of Assistant District Attorney Henry Davis. The woman comes from a legal family. Besides having relatives in the profession, her father was a judge in Virginia. She says that she is studying law more on account of her son than for any other reason. She wants to be an agreeable companion to him, as he is her only boy. She said she will, if she passes the examination, solicit practice.

ENGINE STRUCK A ROCK.

Porter Killed, Engineer and Fireman Hurt and Cars Burned.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 25.—A special from Riverton, Va., says Raymond & Whitcomb's excursion train coming south over the Shenandoah Valley branch of the Norfolk & Western railroad was wrecked near Riverton about 10 o'clock last night. A Pullman car porter named Philips was killed and Engineer Long and Fireman Propper were injured. None of the passengers were hurt. The engine struck a rock which derailed it and wrecked three cars. The fire and were consumed. The track was blocked for several hours. Riverton is 130 miles north of Roanoke.

BLACKBURN MAY BE THE VICTOR.

Forcing the Legislature to Adjourn Without Choosing a Senator

GOLD MEN CHECKMATED.

An Honest Republican Legislator Responsible for the Deadlock in Kentucky.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

FRANKFORT Ky., Jan. 25.—It is conceded to-night that but three things can now break the dead-lock in the Kentucky Legislature—death, illness or treachery. The situation is the most remarkable in the history of politics in this State and the excitement resulting from the contest is even greater than during the recent Breckinridge campaign. Not alone in the State, but all over the country, interest seems to be centered on the fight for the Senate seat and those in a position to know are besieged with telegrams from prominent politicians everywhere asking the exact status and whether there is any chance for Blackburn.

Every day has brought forth important developments. There have been schemes and plots by the dozen. Caucusses have been held at the wink of an eye and the supporters and partisans of Blackburn and Hunter have watched each other like mad tigers. Against odds Blackburn has made a game showing, staving off certain defeat by swinging into line for him Edrington, the Populist, who, with his colleague of the same political persuasion, Poor, held the balance of power to elect a Senator. It was feared by the Democrats that both Poor and Edrington would be drawn into the Hunter ranks, but Edrington finally promised his support to the Democrats, and in all the ballots taken has stuck to his pledge. Poor continues to vote with the Republicans, thus continuing the deadlock.

The fourth ballot, taken to-day, showed the deadlock unbroken, the vote being practically the same as upon the other ballots.

But the most astonishing thing in the present situation is that the election of a Republican Senator is actually being prevented by a Republican. This obstructing vote is being cast by Senator Stege of Louisville. He was a member of the Republican caucus and, although personally for another man, was bound by the nomination of Hunter, and will presently cast his vote for the nominee. His present action is caused by the death of Representative Wilson, Democrat. When the dead-lock became a certainty it was seen by the Democrats that the death of one of their number would result fatally to their hopes, and even then Wilson of Nelson County was in a serious physical condition. Mr. Wilson was finally brought to Frankfort to vote and break up the dead-lock, but before the joint session was held he died, thus leaving the Republicans in control of the situation in case they could force the Democrats into joint session, which it has proved they were able to do.

It was then that the Republican Senator, Christian Stege, of Jefferson County, was prevailed upon by Blackburn's forces to withhold his vote from Hunter until after the special election to name Wilson's successor. Senator Stege announced that it did not strike his idea of fairness that the Legislature should elect a Senator without any representation from Nelson County, and that while he would vote for Hunter after Wilson's successor was seated, he would not do so before. To the dismay of the Republicans and the unbounded delight of the Democrats, he is sticking to his pledge.

After Wilson's successor is seated, Senator Stege will no longer have it in his power to name a Senator. Were he to vote for Hunter, as the Legislature at present stands, Hunter would be elected.

But the Democrats are confronted by a similar difficulty in the illness of Senator Ogilvie of Barren County. If he should die and his condition is certainly most serious, the deadlock would be broken and Hunter would be elected, unless another Republican could be got to see things as Stege does.

As for Blackburn, his only hope now is to stave off the election until the next Legislature. He cannot win at this session. Aside from the inability of the Democrats to muster more than a tie vote even with a candidate commanding unanimous support, Blackburn is laboring against the strenuous opposition of certain gold standard Democrats who declare that they will never vote for him. Senator Weissinger of Louisville, author of several pamphlets on the money question and one of the most prominent lawyers at the Louisville bar, is bitter against Blackburn and has announced that no earthly power can swing him into line for a man with the free silver idea. So Blackburn seems to be an impossibility at this session. He is working like a Trojan, nevertheless, and the opinion is growing that he will prevent an election, thus blocking the game of the Republicans and bottling up the Senatorship for himself later on.

The Republican majority in the House threatened to break the deadlock by unseating members of that body, but since it has been shown by the Blackburn men that two can play at that game and that as fast as Democrats were fired from the House, Republican Senators would be unseated in the Senate, a truce has been patched up and such revolutionary ideas have passed until after Wilson's successor arrives.

The Democrats are determined to checkmate any move toward unseating their members, and to that end have already instituted proceedings against a number of Senators for riding on railroad passes. These proceedings have been planned so that the proper committee can take immediate action if necessary, and five minutes after the first member of the House is removed, the Republican Senators will begin to follow.

There was the same large crowd present to-day to witness the fourth joint ballot. One hundred and thirty-four members were present and voted. One pair was made. The vote is as follows:

Hunter	66	Bate	1
Blackburn	57		
Carlisle	9	Total	134
Wilson	1		

"I LOVED MAMMA SO MUCH."

Nathan Rosenberg's Explanation for Attempting Suicide.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Nathan Rosenberg, 17 years, who lived with his parents in Brooklyn, shot himself in the right temple this afternoon. Grief over his mother's death, which occurred a few minutes before, prompted him to the act. The doctors say he is dying.

Nathan was much attached to his mother, and when he heard she was dead he walked into another room and, taking the revolver from the closet, fired the bullet. His father and sister rushed in when they heard the report and found him lying on the floor still sensible. He said:

"Oh, papa, I could not help it. I loved mamma so much."

Pensions as Vested Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Subcommittee on Invalid Pensions to-day considered the terms of a general bill to make pensions vested rights and to provide for the repeal of the clause in the act of 1890 requiring widows to prove as a condition precedent to obtaining a pension that they are dependent on their daily labor for support, and to substitute therefor a provision along the lines of that ruled out while the pension appropriation bill was before the House, requiring them to prove that their net income does not exceed $500. The bill will be drawn and submitted to the full committee on Tuesday.

CZAR REED HOLDS HIS TONGUE.

He Has Nothing at All to Say on Any Subject.

NO LONGER A "ROASTER."

His Presidential Candidacy Has Wrought a Remarkable Change in the Once Voluble Speaker.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Speaker Tom Reed has lost his nerve since he entered the contest for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis. Until he became a full-fledged candidate and had his barque well afloat upon the political sea, he was one of the easiest men in public life to interview. Upon every public question he did not hesitate to express an opinion. His caustic tongue was ever framing words full of stinging terseness, and he scornfully "roasted" public men who were too mealy-mouthed, too politic or too cowardly to tell the entire world what they thought of every question at issue.

A change has come over the Czar of the House. Instead of being the most approachable man in Congress, he is the hardest to get at. Until quite recently his views were for every newspaper correspondent who sent his card to him. Now it is impossible to get an interview with him. Correspondents whom he has known for years are "turned down" ruthlessly. Those who get to see him have their trouble for their pains. He will not talk. He declines to be interviewed. For fear that he may inadvertently say something that later may cause him trouble in his campaign, he has become a round-faced sphynx. He will listen, but he will not talk.

This change in the Speaker is not for the better. It spoils the jolliest man in Congress. It knocks out the correspondent, who, when hard pressed, was wont to seek Reed, sure of getting something from him worth publishing. But it shows how desperately in earnest is the Maine man. He is out to win if it be possible.

Reed is a harrassed man these days. He has finally licked the House in shape so that it is ready to adjourn by June 1, but he can do nothing with the Senate. Morton's candidacy is hurting him in the New England States; McKinley is strengthening his hold on the South. And now the American Protective Association is scorching him for his snubbing of Linton, the Congressional A. P. A. Reed shuts his lips while these attacks are pouring in. Those who know his power of invectives deeply regret that the presidential bee prevents him "roasting" back.

TAMMANY AND CROKER.

Richard Proposes to Be Himself Again Very Soon.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Members of Tammany to-day expressed no surprise at the news that Richard Croker is to continue to act as chief adviser to the leaders of the organization. In a speech to the committee last night Mr. Purroy intimated that Mr. Croker is soon to be connected with the order in some official capacity. It was intimated that he will chairman of some sub-committee, which place will carry with it membership of the executive committee. Most of the leaders have always refused to take Mr. Croker seriously when he said he was out of politics. Mr. Croker expects to go to England next month to look after his horses, but he will return in time to take part in the next campaign.

Boom for X. J. Pindall.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—Several prominent citizens of Desha County were in town to-day and started a gubernatorial boom for Hon Xenaphon J. Pindall of that county. Pindall is well known throughout the State. He served six years as Judge of the Circuit Court of his district, and is the only man who has ever occupied a position of this kind who never had one of his decisions reversed by the Supreme Court. His candidacy would be received with much favor in Eastern and Southern Arkansas.

Alabama Fusion Bargain.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25.—The Populists agree to an equal share with Republicans for the State and County offices in return for fusion.

THE COUNT LEAVES TOWN.

N. De Savine Departs for New York to Have His Memoirs Published.

Comte de Toulouse Lautrec, or N. E. de Savine, as he prefers it, left St. Louis behind him Saturday night. He took the Chicago & Alton train for the Windy city. He will stay there three days and then visit New York. There he intends to have his thrilling autobiography published.

The Count says he leaves St. Louis with much regret. He spoke highly of the St. Louis press. It may be that he is used to being "jollied" in the papers. Regarding his railroad deal, the Count said:

"I have done all I can do at present. I have told the St. Louis men of my plans. They have cabled the Railroad Minister at Russia regarding the Siberia Railroad. They will receive a reply in a week or so. You see he will have to give them some figures on the work. I will return to St. Louis in a month, and, if the gentlemen are satisfied, I will go to Siberia and commence work. If I cannot make arrangements in America I can do so in Paris."

ATTACHED MEXICO.

Republic Did Not Pay the Bills of Its Commissioner at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25.—The Mexican exhibit, which attracted general attention at the late Exposition, was seized this morning by Sheriff Barnes on an attachment taken out against the Mexican Government by an attorney for Mr. Charles Beerman and the Atlanta Brewing and Ice Co.

When the exhibit arrived, Senor Gonzales, the Mexican Commissioner, did not have the money to pay for installing it. In his dilemma he borrowed $850 from Beerman.

Other foreign governments were then giving grand blow-outs and Gonzales concluded to get in line. But he was short of cash, so he touched the brewing company for $300 to give the feast.

Both bills were submitted to the Mexican Government, but were not paid, as there were no funds available. The attachment followed.

ARTHUR GOODPASTURE FREE.

A Wayward Son Discharged From the Chester Penitentiary.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CHESTER, Ill., Jan. 25.—Arthur D. Goodpasture, who was discharged from the Chester Penitentiary this week, is a wayward son of pious parents. He was sentenced to the Joliet prison over two years ago from Logan County, to serve seven years for burglary and larceny. It was satisfactorily shown to Gov. Altgeld by Goodpasture's friends, that he was not a principal in the robbery, and the Governor commuted his sentence to two years and three months. He came to the prison here with the squad of seventy-five convicts sent down from Joliet on November 25 last. His parents are among the most wealthy and influential citizens of Logan County, and have carefully looked after their wayward son's interests during his term of imprisonment.

TREASON IN THE OHIO CAMP.

Plot Hatched in New York to Sidetrack McKinley.

FORAKER'S FRIENDS IN IT.

The Scheme Contemplates the Sending of an Anti-McKinley Delegation to St. Louis.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 25.—The details of a gigantic political deal for the delivery of an anti-McKinley delegation to the national convention came out to-day in the hot fight over the Ripper bill introduced in the Ohio Legislature for Toledo, and of which Mayor Major of this city is the accredited father. The prime conspirators are claimed to be Guy G. Major, Mayor of Toledo; George B. Cox, the Cincinnati boss, and Charles Kurtz, Chairman of the Ohio State Republican Committee and recently Gov. Foraker's private secretary. Cox made a deal with Major for the Toledo delegation to the State convention for Bushnell.

Mayor carried out the deal to the letter. This let him into the big combination. Guy Majors' most bitter enemy cannot gainsay the assertion that Major carried out his part of the contract to the letter, although he did call upon Cox for an extra side dish in the deal in the way of landing Sam Hunter of Toledo for State Treasurer, which Cox attempted to do, but was thrown down by Brit Brown, the king pin of the Montgomery County delegation, after Brown had promised that delegation, with possibly the exception of one man.

This fight over a new city charter in a way branches out into national affairs. The assertion may sound a little strong, but it is nevertheless founded upon no less an authority than one of Major's most intimate friends, who got the information from Major himself, but who is angered at Major's conduct regarding this ultra Ripper. He said: "You will recall the last time Major went to New York and remained several days? Well, Cox, Kurtz, Platt, Quay, Clarkson, several Western men and our own Mayor were there, and the situation was carefully canvassed.

"The Ohio crowd was satisfied that a delegation could be handled in such a manner as would eternally lay the presidential aspirations of Gov. McKinley and his friends in the shade.

"Now, this may sound somewhat as though our little Mayor had been getting into tall timber, but Cox has taken a fancy to him, and whatever Cox says goes with Charley Kurtz, and whatever Kurtz says goes a long distance just at present with Eastern opponents to McKinley.

"Mind, I never heard Major nor any of his friends intimate that Foraker was at all mixed up in this mess, but his friends in Northwestern Ohio are determined to knock McKinley out if at all possible. The fine Italian hand of Platt is discernible through all of this little list of queer transactions. It has been said, you know, that for many years the State of New York has generally controlled the ultimate result in the national conventions of all parties. Ohio has also exercised a wonderful influence in these events.

"This being the case what can be expected of a coalition of the two States, recognized powers in Republican national conventions?"

"This I do know, that should the present measure not pass the General Assembly of Ohio, another bill will be presented somewhat modified, but practically of the same import in a general way. The combination is bound to carry its point and step by step the various little schemes will be worked out, and they will culminate, if allowed to go through, in a giant effort to accomplish the carefully planned coup de maitre in the end.

"Now mark this: If that bill comes to a vote in both Houses every member who votes for its passage may be set down as at heart an anti-McKinley man, and when the time comes for the selection of delegates to the St. Louis convention, keep an eye on those men and see that they do not get up on the State delegation.

"Every man of them who gets on the list may be counted upon, in a comparative degree, to lessen the chances for McKinley's nomination for the Presidency. They will make open protestations of fidelity, and would probably vote for McKinley should he be nominated, but their object is to see that he falls short of the nomination.

"The Toledo Ripper is only a factor in the general scheme, the Ohio end of which is entirely in the hands of George Cox and Charles Kurtz, two of the smoothest political workers in this country."

ANNIVERSARY OF BLISS.

Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley at Canton.

CANTON, O., Jan. 25.—Gov. and Mrs. McKinley celebrated their silver wedding anniversary to-day with a quiet dinner at their home on Market street. A large number of letters and telegrams of congratulations were received and not a few presents were sent by relatives and close friends. The public reception, which was announced sometime ago as one of the features, was abandoned. It is said, however, that a reception will be given early in February, the date not having been selected as yet.

McKINLEY'S FOLLOWING.

Great Opposition to Harrison Shown in Northern Indiana.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 25.—A systematic canvass of prominent Northern Indiana Republicans, to ascertain their presidential preferences, shows that McKinley has a strong following, the greatest opposition in the State to Harrison's re-nomination centering in this section. Congressman Steele is reported to be actively working in the interest of Reed, who will, with Allison, have a small following.

AN ODD VERDICT.

First White Louisianian to Suffer for Negro Murder.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 25.—Probably for the first time in the history of Louisiana a white man has been convicted of the murder of a negro. Sam Mitchell was a white man of bad character, a common screwman, ward politician, with one murder and numberless other crimes to his account. Max Mullen was a poor and inoffensive negro laborer. On July 19 Mitchell got very drunk. Mullen happened down the street, and without any provocation Mitchell ran a knife into the colored man's heart, killing him instantly. Every effort was made to secure for Mitchell immunity from punishment for his dastardly crime, and his labor organization appropriated a fund for his defense, but his act created such indignation that he was vigorously prosecuted, with the result that the jury in his case this forenoon returned a verdict of guilty without capital punishment.

Surveying for a New Railroad.

An engineering corps under Maj. N. R. Olcott will on Monday begin the survey for the Chicago & Southern Illinois Railway. The road when completed will run from St. Elmo to Hampton, Ill., and will be an important line. As soon as the survey is completed construction will begin. The road was organized in St. Louis by M. S. Cartter & Co., in connection with local capitalists.

DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK IN THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Cleveland Is Now Leading His Party Along Republican Lines.

Free Coinage Men Hope to Win at the Chicago Convention.

Gov. Stone Reviews the Political Situation for a New York Paper.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Gov. Wm. J. Stone of Missouri has been interviewed at Jefferson City by Mr. George Grantham Bain of the Commercial Advertiser, and that paper this evening prints the following:

Gov. Stone is one of the leading silver men of the Democratic party. He does not like Mr. Cleveland's interference with the financial views of the voters of Kentucky and Ohio in the last campaign and resents the administration's efforts to create an anti-silver sentiment in Missouri. Recently, in a letter to a friend in Sedalia, which got into the papers, he made so bitter an attack on the President that his words were telegraphed all over the country. I called on the Governor at the Executive Mansion to ask him to define the position of the Democratic party from the view of a friend of silver.

I spoke to the Governor first about the letter recently published in which he spoke of the Democracy as "a mob." The Governor said: "What I said was that two and a half years ago we were a disciplined victorious party. To-day we are little better than a disorganized mob. That is true. We came out of the last National campaign victorious, indorsed by the people. We had a Democratic Congress on the President's hands. Then Mr. Cleveland, who had been elected on a distinct tariff issue, turned away from the question and plunged us into a controversy on the financial question. Why, the financial question was never considered in the campaign which made him President the last time. He and the Congress were elected to revise the tariff. But Mr. Cleveland springs the financial problem on the country. And doing so he departs from what I consider the traditional policy of the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland's policy is along the lines of the Republican policy as shown in the acts of the Republican party since the act of 1873."

"Do you consider that the Democratic party has ever declared for free coinage in its national platforms?"

"It declared in the platforms of 1880, 1884, 1888 and 1892 for the coinage of both gold and silver. The platform upon which Mr. Cleveland was first nominated declared: 'We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution.' Grover Cleveland was elected on that platform. The platform on which he was next nominated expressly affirmed the platform of 1884.

"The platform on which he was nominated for the third time declared: 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage.' "

I asked the Governor if the Republican and Democratic platforms had not been very much alike on the question and he replied, speaking of the Republican platforms by quoting the Globe-Democrat, that party platforms were made to "catch votes and promote success at the polls rather than to declare vital principles and important purposes."

"But did not the Democratic Convention, according to Chairman Jones of the Resolution Committtee, report a free coinage plank?"

"Such a plank was proposed to the Committee, I believe, by Thomas of Colorado. But a great many men in the Committee who favored free coinage voted for a modified coinage plank because Mr. William C. Whitney and others urged that it was necessary if we wished to carry New York, which we supposed then was vital to our success. It was a question of expediency."

I asked what he thought would be done by the next convention.

He said he hoped it would declare for free coinage.

"A great many people hope that who don't believe it," I said.

The Governor said: "I believe that the contest before the next convention will be between a well-organized solid minority, well provided with the sinews of war, and a scattered majority."

"Do you believe a majority of the people favor free coinage?"

"In the Western States, yes, but the influence of the administration is at work even now against the free coinage of silver. I can see no evidence that the people have changed their views. But there is in Kentucky, which I have no doubt is a silver State to-day. The administration influence made it declare against silver. There is no doubt that the administration will try to control this convention, as it did those in Kentucky and Ohio."

"If it succeeds, do you think it likely the silver Democrats will bolt and hold another convention?"

"Oh, no. I think it more likely there will be a bolt by the other fellows if the convention declares for free coinage."

"Will any number of Democrats go into the silver party?"

"That party is not very well defined yet. I think some may go to the Populists, but it is more likely they will stay away from the polls. It was the stay-at-home vote that gave the Republicans the State delegation in this Congress. We lost nothing in St. Louis; we gained a little, and we lost only in the country districts."

I asked whether he believed Mr. Cleveland could be re-elected.

"There is one contingency that could bring it about, and that is the improbable contingency that the Venezuelan Commission may bring in a report that would make a war with England necessary. We are a very patriotic people."

He continued: "We are patriotic and if war with England should be declared, Mr. Cleveland might be elected, not otherwise, because I think the people have their minds set against the third term idea, and we are not going to have war. The commercial interests involved are too enormous. England could not afford to go to war with us. The best indication that there will be no war is the sudden restoration of confidence in Wall street. Mr. Cleveland's friends and advisers are in Wall street. With the first announcement of the President's message there was naturally a slight flurry in the speculative world, but as soon as the money men took a hand the uncertainty disappeared. There is not going to be any war."

I asked who he thought would be the nominee if Mr. Cleveland were left out. The Governor has been discussed as a presidential possibility and perhaps the question was hardly fair. He answered it noncommitally.

"Do you think the convention will adopt a platform on which Mr. Boies could run?"

"The platform may make concessions to silver, which would make it possible for him to accept the nomination. I hope, however, that it will declare for the unlimited coinage of silver. If the United States should lead off in the battle for bimetallism, as it did in the wretched work of demonetization, it is by no means improbable that European States would follow. Whether the United States can by independent action bring the two metals back to the old point of union, 16 to 1 is problematical. That is now only a question of opinion. But there is something which is certain. It is certain that the margin of difference now between the metals represented by the present commercial ratio, 32 to 1, would be greatly lessened by free coinage in the United States alone. How much it would be lessened is a question. That it would be lessened is certain. We ought not, therefore, to reopen our mints at the present ratio, since it would instantly disappear upon the restoration of free coinage. If we readopt the policy of bimetallic coinage we should proceed with the view of increasing the value of silver to the highest possible point. With this object in view, I favor beginning where we left off, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and see if parity can be established at that point."

PLANS FOR THE ARMORY.

Scheme to Build on the South Half of the City Hall Block.

A meeting was held at the Planters' Hotel Saturday afternoon of the committee of citizens interested in the building of a new armory for the use of the local militia regiment. Among those present were Messrs. Sam M. Kennard, M. C. Wetmore, D. R. Francis, J. B. Case, J. B. Lucas and Co., Edwin Batdorf, Lieut. Col. J. H. Cavender and Maj. A. O. Kennett of the First Regiment and Capt. Frank M. Rumbold of Battery A.

The plan as authorized contemplates the erection of an armory at the southern part of the City Hall block, at Twelfth street and Clark avenue. The building will front on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, by a depth along Clark avenue of 330 feet. The armory proper will be three stories high, with quarters for all departments of the regiment, including separate rooms for each of the field and staff officers, and ample storage quarters for ordnance and quartermaster stores.

The battery is to be located on Thirteenth street in a portion of the building 85x210 feet.

The main drill hall, in which regimental and battalion drills, as well as company practice drills, will be held, will be 156 feet by 242 feet, with an arched roof 40 feet high.

The committee carefully considered the project and decided that a plan to finish the main drill hall in time to use it for a meeting place for the National Republican Convention June 6 was feasible. They were assured by Architect Isaac S. Taylor, who was present, that the hall could easily be gotten in readiness. It was decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Mayor and other city officials at once, with a view to securing their co-operation.

The needs of the regiment were discussed at length. It is composed of eight companies, aggregating, with officers, nearly 600 men. The citizens of St. Louis will be called upon to furnish quarters during the coming year and the gentlemen who have interested themselves see no reason why the money that must be spent in providing a wigwam for the convention should not be put into the proposed armory, in view of the fact that the drill hall can easily seat 10,000 people.

Another meeting of the committee will be held Tuesday, when sub-committees will report the progress they have made with city officials in the matter of securing the permanent use of the grounds. If such permission is granted work will be begun in the next ten days.

TO BRIDGE AT ROCK ISLAND.

Another Steel Structure to Span the Mississippi Above St. Louis.

Contracts were placed in St. Louis Saturday for the construction of a new bridge across the Mississippi River between Davenport, Io., and Rock Island, Ill. The bridge was authorized some months ago, and permission granted to the Davenport & Rock Island Bridge Railway Co. to build it.

The contract was placed with M. S. Cartter & Co. of St. Louis on Saturday, and construction is to begin in a short time.

The contract covers the stone piers, abutments, sheer booms and protection piers; also the steel superstructure of twelve fixed spans and a 442-foot draw, to be operated by electricity. Five of the spans will be 145 feet, three 200 feet, three 300 feet and one 305 feet. The bridge must be completed ready for railroad traffic by Sept. 1, 1897.

The bridge is being built by the Davenport and Rock Island Construction Co. When completed it will be used for interstate traffic by several railroads, among them the Burlington, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

George B. Keyes Sues the Missouri Pacific for $8,000.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 25.—Geo. B. Keyes of this county sued the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. in the District Court to-day for $8,000 damages for false imprisonment. Keyes was arrested some time ago on the charge of stealing railroad property, but was never tried. The company failed to secure sufficient evidence against him.

FORTY YEARS

OF SUFFERING FROM PILES.

Remarkable Cure of Popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio.

People who suffer from that annoying and obstinate disease will be gratified to learn that science has discovered a safe, convenient and simple cure for every form of piles, as the experience of the popular Major Dean of Columbus, Ohio, amply attests. The Major says: I would like to add my name to the thousands who have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure. I know from experience that it is the only remedy on earth that will effectually cure piles; plenty remedies give relief for a time, but as for lasting cure I had tried all the salves, [illegible]tions, etc., without success. Six boxes [of] the Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed traces of a case of piles of forty y[ears] standing.

You may rest assured that the Pyra[mid] Pile Cure has no stauncher advocate th[an] myself.

I feel that it is my duty to allow you to use my name in any way you may see fit, in order that other sufferers may thus be directed to what I feel certain will be a speedy relief and cure.

The Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and a permanent cure in all kinds of blind, bleeding, itching piles.

It is absolutely free from opiates, cocaine and similar poisons, so common in pile cures.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

A book on cause and cure of Piles will be sent free by addressing the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

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Remit by money order, draft, or in registered letter. Don't send checks on your local bank.

The price of the Post-Dispatch on all railroad trains and in all railroad stations outside of St. Louis will be 2 CENTS per copy daily and 5 CENTS Sundays. Any one who is charged a higher rate than this will please report same to us, giving name of road or station and number of train.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

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Entitled to the Fullest Confidence.

From a letter to Chas. H. Jones, Editor and Manager.

It is the opinion of your Committee, after as careful and thorough an examination as has ever been given to any newspaper, that the Post-Dispatch is entitled to the fullest confidence of the community, and so far as we can learn, no misstatement or over statements have been made in regard to circulation or advertising patronage, and that the entire manner in which the business end of the paper is conducted is highly creditable to yourself and your associates.

LON V. STEPHENS,
State Treasurer of Missouri.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, Mo.

R. M. SCRUGGS,
Pres't Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.

B. HILLMAN,
of Siegel, Hillman & Co.

ALFRED E. ROSE,
Pres't of the H.-O. Co., Advertising Manager Scott & Bowne.

TO OUR READERS—The Sunday Post-Dispatch to-day consists of THIRTY-TWO PAGES, in four sections. Our readers should see that they get the entire paper.

SOUND AMERICANISM.

The House of Representatives should promptly follow the example of the Senate by adopting the Cullom resolutions concerning the Armenian outrages.

These resolutions are well within the line of conservatism in the expression of American opinion on the Armenian question, and the declaration of the policy that ought to be pursued by the President in protection of the rights of American citizens in Armenia. They embody a protest against the persecution of the Armenian Christians and an appeal to the European powers to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty. They pledge Congress to the support of vigorous action to protect the lives and property of Americans in Armenia and to secure redress of injuries already inflicted upon American residents there.

The Administration should not need the spur of Congressional resolutions to induce it to act in protection of American rights. Senator Frye's rebuke for its tardy and feeble action was justified. The Senator from Maine rightly said that if the property of British subjects had been destroyed and their lives placed in jeopardy Great Britain would not stand idly by. Not a day would pass if such an outrage as that perpetrated upon the American College in Armenia were committed on British subjects, without the kind of protest from Great Britain which the Sultan would heed.

The United States may wisely, as Senator Frye suggested, accept the British policy in the matter of protecting citizens as a model. Stalwart Americans of all shades of political opinion agree upon that form of Americanism which in all lands stands up for the rights of Americans and makes the American flag and name a refuge of the oppressed.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Representative Bartholdt should have no difficulty in passing through Congress his bill providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the question of the pollution of river water and to suggest safeguards against this and similar dangers to public health.

The bill has the highest scientific support, having been drawn by the American [illegible]alth Association. It is in accord with [illegible]nd public policy and is based upon a [illegible]ctical need of protection against an [illegible] which is growing and must continue [illegible]grow with the growth of the country. [illegible]he immediate cause of the bill is the [illegible]icago project to pump her sewage into [illegible]e Illinois River, whence it will be car[illegible]ed into the Mississippi. The question of the effect of this dumping of a great city's sewage into rivers along the course of which a vast population dwells and upon whose waters it must depend for water supplies is one of paramount importance. But the question extends beyond the Chicago case and embraces the general question of checking the use of rivers for the disposal of sewage and of keeping their waters pure.

The best results can only be obtained through an investigation by a commission whose conclusions will command respect and by the enforcement of a general policy through Congressional enactment. Even without the support of Congressional enactment in protection of the purity of river water the findings of the commission are likely to be of great value to municipalities in determining the best method of protecting their water supplies and disposing of their garbage and sewage.

The bill should be passed.

THE ART OF DESTRUCTION.

The English officers in charge of the Coomassie expedition are reported to have used nothing but fireworks to bring the King of Ashantee to terms.

There is no occasion for surprise in this statement. It merely indicates that the English officers keep abreast of the times in selecting engines of destruction and that the King of Ashantee reads the St. Louis newspapers. In view of the fact that in a time of peace and without warning an explosion of fireworks in this city wrecked one and damaged several buildings, and killed seven people, the fright of the King and his chiefs at their introduction into Ashantee is not to be wondered at.

But the English officers have not yet learned all the lessons in the art of destroying human life which St. Louis has been instrumental in teaching. They have not "caught on" to the rotten building and the inspectors who do not inspect. If they should move a few old buildings into Africa and enlist an army of St. Louis inspectors to inspect them, they might soon decimate the Queen's enemies and strike terror into the bravest and most savage tribes.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Now that a new commander is to take charge of the Salvation Army in the United States and new vigor is likely to be infused into its work, it may be timely to ask what the branch of the Army in St. Louis is doing at this time?

It is doubtless working away diligently, if quietly, in the slum districts, accomplishing much good, but are its methods as aggressive and as characteristic as they might be? Has it not suffered a little from lack of vigor of late?

On Saturday nights a small contingent of the Army is usually to be seen, testifying and exhorting, somewhere near Sixth and Olive or Pine streets. They are in evidence to the public, but in what way is the Army making its presence strikingly known elsewhere in the city? It used to have nightly meetings in a church building on Eleventh, near Morgan, right in the heart of the slums. That building is now closed, and the dives appear to have got the better of the Army at that point. There was also an Army meeting-room in an upper story on Seventh, not far from several of the dive "theaters," which now appears to be dead and desolate.

Is it possible that when dives cluster around too closely, the Army officials conclude to seek new and more desirable quarters, just as the fashion-loving churches make off to the West End of cities when the down-town district gets socially loathsome?

Perhaps the Salvation Army in St. Louis is doing as much work as ever. But it is not apparent on the surface. And if the Army stops calling the attention of the slum dwellers to itself and its message, they will certainly stop looking towards it or listening to that message.

NEW YORK'S LIQUOR PROBLEM.

A short time ago in Chicago the brewers closed up several hundred saloons, on the ground that there were too many for the good of the trade. Little fuss was made about this, and no widespread agitation was started to prevent it on the ground that it would inflict hardship upon individuals.

The New York Board of Excise is taking steps to close up 1,500 saloons in that city, under a decision of the State Court of Appeals that a saloon within 200 feet of a church or a school is unlawful. The liquor dealers are prepared to fight this action in every possible way, and are stirring up public opinion in their favor on the ground that to enforce this decision means the ruin of dealers, including widows and orphans, who have over $1,000,000 invested in these saloons.

This would seem to be another example in favor of Benjamin Kidd's proposition that the tendency of religious institutions is favorable to the survival of the fittest and the oppression and extinction of the unfit. It may also be looked upon as a Socialistic step, for of course the city of New York will offer no compensation to these ousted liquor dealers.

The problem is a difficult one, but all large cities have to face and solve it sooner or later. One thing is certain, that society cannot permit saloons and similar resorts to flourish cheek by jowl with churches and educational institutions. The action of Chicago and New York should place liquor dealers everywhere on notice. If they persist in opening up within the forbidden limits, they will have to take the consequences.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INVISIBLE.

The discovery of Prof. Routgen, of the Wurzburg University at Vienna, that it is possible, under the right conditions, to photograph objects enclosed in wooden boxes, the bones in a man's hand, or bullets embedded in the human body, is the most remarkable in modern science.

Prof. Routgen's experiments, however, are not photographic in the strict sense, as light really plays no part in them. The objects to be photographed are hidden where light cannot penetrate. What really pierces through the cloth and wood or the human flesh is "radiant matter," which was first discovered by Prof. Crookes when experimenting with glass tubes that had been exhausted of air and through which an electric current was passing.

Prof. Crookes found that although the electric current itself would not pass through what was nearly a vacuum in these tubes, it set the few remaining molecules of air in such swift motion as to drive the vanes of a small platinum fan around, to melt the platinum if at rest, or to fuse a hole through the side of the tube itself if allowed to play upon it for a short time.

The theory of Prof. Crookes was that this stream of matter, in an almost perfect vacuum, was in a condition entirely new. The molecules no longer vibrated among themselves, but traveled in straight lines across the space. In this condition they took on new properties, the ability to penetrate where light or even electricity could not, being one of such properties.

This is the kind of matter that penetrates wood, cloth or flesh without difficulty, but is stopped by glass or metal. It evidently has new laws, and in investigating those laws new discoveries useful to mankind will doubtless be made.

MAETERLINCK ATROCITIES.

The editor of a bright local publication has apparently discovered a hitherto unknown supply of productions from the pen of Maeterlinck, the so-called Belgian Shakspeare.

Two productions credited as translations from the French of Maeterlinck have been published by him, neither of which appear in any of the publications of Maeterlinck's works. One is a dramatic sketch entitled "Disembodied," which describes the meeting of the soul of a husband, who has, in a jealous rage, murdered his wife and killed himself, with the soul of his murdered wife. The other is a sensual episode in the matrimonial experiences of a particularly degenerate couple.

The usual good taste and judgment of the editor in question must have deserted him when he accepted these Maeterlinck translations, not because the subjects belong to the ultra school of immoral literary rot, but because the treatment bears not a single mark of Maeterlinck's genius. Either the author has been grossly abused in the translation or the sketches are ill-considered trifles of his 'prentice hand, for there is not a suggestion in either of his power or even of his idiosyncrasies; not a trace of what may be called his literary idiom. The commonplace in these sketches has not been made impressive.

The dramatic sketch has a faint flavor of that alleged Maeterlinck imitator, William Sharp. The subject and treatment, at least, suggest Sharp's favorite occupation of increasing the terrors of death and the hereafter by depicting the souls of mortals moaning around in chilly mist, or sitting in bleak places with the wind blowing through them, holding painful confabs.

If many translations from Maeterlinck of this kind find their way into print the public will be justified in concluding that the Belgian dramatist is a decadent not only in the literary, but the literal, sense.

The Manual Training school of Washington University is not only a pioneer in its field but is one of the most successful and progressive of its kind. So great has been the public appreciation of its work that the school has never been able to keep its accommodations abreast of the demand. It has been necessary to reject many applicants for admission. It is gratifying to note the purpose of its director, Prof. Woodward, to add a new working section to the school if a sufficient number of qualified applicants present themselves. This information will be peculiarly gratifying to parents to whose sons the advantages of the school have been closed for lack of accommodations. There can be no doubt that the required number of applications will be presented. A notice of the terms and qualifications will be found elsewhere in the Post-Dispatch.

A discussion going on in New York indicates that the opinion is largely held that wage-earning women become unfitted for domesticity. They feel independent, and are apt to remind their lord that they made a good living before they married him. Furthermore, a woman who has been in business becomes lonesome at home. However these things may be, we shall continue to hear of weddings among the business women as well as among those who have given business no attention.

As the investigating committee reported, the books and records of the Post-Dispatch are kept in a business-like way, and they show that the subscription and advertising patronage of this paper have been steadily growing to the large figures now exhibited. The greatest and best circulation in St. Louis is that of the Post-Dispatch.

The happiest man of ancient times was a man who had no shirt. The happiest family over in Kentucky has been found to be composed of twelve persons living in a one-room log cabin, the ten children all having measles.

It is quite discouraging to read that an Indiana orthodox preacher has been conspiring with a spiritualistic medium to make money through a pretended exposure of spiritualistic frauds. Who can now be trusted by the Hoosiers?

The great St. Louis appears to be a luckier craft than the St. Paul, which has just been plowing the beach after losing her way in a fog. We do not yet hear of the St. Louis having had to call for a breeches buoy.

Dr. Bishop of New York expresses the opinion that rheumatism is contagious as well as hereditary. Happily for the general peace of mind, there is another doctor in New York who doesn't agree with Dr. Bishop.

Convention people appear to have much more knowledge of the St. Louis climate than some of the newspapers of rival cities. They all want to come here, regardless of the seasons.

It may be well for Danish women to have a theater in which all the actors are women, but are they quite sure that women will go to see a show without a man somewhere in it?

The address of the citizen whose goosebone showed that the winter would be exceptionally severe has been lost, and he may have moved to New England or the Canadas.

The Chaplain of the House is making his prayers stump speeches. He evidently has not the confidence in his party's success this year that some others have.

Considering the contradictory reports as to a prospective war with Great Britain, there must have been some lying squadrons as well as flying squadrons fitted out.

Not content with skinning Uncle Samuel, Pierpont Morgan has [illegible]sibly he hopes to make Satan one of his customers.

A foot from the red rabbit recently caught in Georgia might be of great value to any one of several gentlemen now striving for a Presidential nomination.

Marcellus, Mich., has a woman undertaker, a woman sexton and women town officials. What has become of the Marcellus babies the telegraph does not say.

Guilbert wears no jewelry, her hair is brick-colored, and she says that she "sings nothing impropaire." Her ideas of propriety are strictly Parisian.

It is altogether natural that wealthy New York sugar brokers should seek wives among the maidens of Missouri. Where are there sweeter lasses?

With the St. Louis fair handling cold steel as practiced swordswomen, we have less than ever to fear the result of a war with invaders.

The lady preachers have not yet got into the Catholic Church. It might be a little awkward to address a lady clergyman as "Father."

They call the gaudy Congressman from New York, Mr. Miner, "the lily of the valet," but no man is a lily to his valet.

The Kentucky lady with twenty-one children who is suing for divorce cannot, certainly, be accused of undue haste.

Should Miss Estelle Reel be nominated for Governor of Wyoming the future may see her a President and going fishing.

We may yet see Russia seizing Abdul by the bosom of his bloomers and lifting him over into the Bosphorus.

The live wire's deadly record must continue until all electric wires are put underground.

Speaker Reed eats only 15 cents' worth of lunch and would like to chew up McKinley.

St. Louis appears to be great in every way. She is even great as a fire-works market.

Widower Allison may learn a lesson from Widower Harrison.

Constable Fieldson has in him the making of a good Sheriff.

MEN OF MARK.

Daniel Gordon of Knox, Me., has been teaching school for sixty-seven years and is still in harness working hard.

Ameer Abdur Rahman has determined to introduce an electric lighting system at Cabul, and electric motors in his factories.

Henry Irving has become greatly interested in the workings of the American Congress, and spends hours in the Senate and House galleries, listening to the debates.

When in Rome Signor Crispi has an escort of twenty-nine police officers, which costs Italy $12,500 a year. When he leaves the city the expense is increased to three or four times that amount.

Dr. Grace, England's greatest cricketer, recommends cricket as a game for the working people, as, in his opinion, it is the "most educational" of open-air pastimes. He declares it has about it "a glorious uncertainty," which "will very soon teach a player not to be selfish or conceited."

John Washington Postell is the first negro to be honored in Kentucky with a high position. He has just been appointed steward of the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, a position which is next to that of Superintendent. Mr. Postell is 27 years old and nearly white. His rival was a white man.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Mrs. Dimmick, who is to wed Gen. Harrison, married Walter Dimmick, a brilliant young lawyer, fifteen years ago. He died while they were on their wedding tour. For eight years she wore mourning for him.

Mrs. Anna Mullin is one of Chicago's new women. She is at the head of a large commission business. At the death of her husband, who was formerly the manager of the affair, she qualified herself to fill his place and has done so satisfactorily ever since.

Mrs. Langtry's daughter attracts much attention at the Niagara, London's new and fashionable skating rink, where she is frequently seen. Her skill on the ice is more than ordinary, and her beauty rivals that possessed by her mother in the days when the phrase "Jersey Lily" was invented.

Signora Duse, recently received a rare honor from the King of Sweden. He presented her with the Medal of Sciences and Arts and his autograph and photograph. The king also sang to Duse an ancient ballad that he had set to music. Then he addressed her in Italian and made her promise to call upon him whenever she visited Sweden.

Mrs. McKinley, whose husband has just retired from the Governorship of Ohio, recalls the fact that during the term of President Hayes she and her husband occupied the White House for ten days by invitation to "keep house" there while the President and family were absent. She says she had all of the White House she ever cared for, having had "all its pleasures with none of its woes."

SMILES BETWEEN SERMONS.

Visitor: "But this portrait of Mr. Bluger is a good deal more than life size." Artist: "I know it. That is the size he thinks he is."—Tit-Bits.

Spanish General: "Why did you let the rebels defeat you?" Colonel: "I couldn't help it, General; they got to the telegraph office first."—Philadelphia Record.

Jones: "I've just been doing something that always makes me feel cheap." Smith: "What is that?" Jones: "Comparing my salary with what I think it ought to be."—Brooklyn Life.

Bloobumper: "Miss Tenspot fired young Dimling's heart, did she?" Spattts: "Yes, but her father did much better. He fired the rest of Dimling's anatomy."—Detroit Free Press.

Satan: "What's that shade doing with those great beads of cold sweat upon his brow?" Floorwalker: "Oh, he has just called to mind that he promised his wife he would never smoke any more."—Detroit Tribune.

Officer McGobb: "Here, now! If yes really bought th' chicken pfwy are yes hidin' it under your co-at?" Rastus: "Kase I don' want to git sandbagged on de way home. I guess I knows mah neighbors!"—Chicago Record.

THE PASSING SHOW.

One night this past week three brave men died at their posts of duty in this city, defending the property and interests of other men.

The last words of one of these heroes were: "Good-by, old fellow. If you get out alive, tell the boys I died game."

The man who spoke them was looking death full in the face. He was already mortally hurt by the crushing timbers that bound him helpless to his fate. The water in the flooded cellar was rising horribly higher and higher around him, reaching his neck as he uttered this touching farewell. A moment later and he was silent forever.

Heroes? I tell you that for all they were only humble firemen, it is good for the world that such men have lived in it. Their creed of life was that fine old creed of honest faithfulness to duty that has done more than all the pretentious "isms" known to history. That they are now called heroes is only an incidental feature. When they died they were simply doing their duty, as they had invariably done it hundreds of times before.

I am sure that any one of the three, living, would have blushed and stammered and pooh-poohed at the suggestion that he was of the stuff that heroes are made of.

Their only conviction of their mission in life would probably have narrowed itself down to the blunt statement that they were firemen and that, naturally, they proposed to go where they were ordered by their chief at a fire, and to stay there until ordered back.

Is it "idealism," this willingness to die doing their duty that is found in the fibre of these brave and unassuming fellows? Only idealism? No, my brothers, it is superb faithfulness to the grimmest necessity of life—the necessity of duty that must be manfully performed.

Somewhere in the beginning of time a good God implanted this attribute of unshrinking loyalty in the heart of man. Then He willed that it should not altogether die out, lest His world grow rotten and spineless, because God knew that upon the solid rock of loyal faith rested all of life worth having or worth considering.

To-day in many of our churches the sermons will be devoted to the tragedy of the week just closed, but not one of them, be it as eloquent as the breathings of an Archangel, will be "the sermon of the week."

That sermon was preached in the gray dawn of last Wednesday morning, when Firemen Roddy, Kerley and Stanton died in the line of duty.

Dying, these men who had been poor all their short lives, save in the unremunerative qualities of bravery and fidelity, left behind them their little families, necessarily unguarded against the future.

One day not long ago, St. Louis decided that it wanted the Republican National Convention to meet here. In one short afternoon, more than $30,000 was raised for the purpose of bringing it here.

Begging for the families of these dead heroes? Not I. I have too much confidence in human nature to believe that begging will be necessary. There are 600,000 people in St. Louis, and they all know the story of how Roddy, Stanton and Kerley died.

I rather admire Mayor Walbridge's frankness in coming to the front with the plain acknowledgement that he is reaching out for the Governorship of Missouri.

The Mayor's action seems to be based upon that good old injunction one used to find posted up in village stores: "If you don't see what you want, ask for it."

Mayor Walbridge evidently didn't see what he wanted. He saw, instead, the white plume of Mayor Webster Davis of Kansas City being urged as the oriflamme of gubernatorial war by Mr. Filley.

Seeing this, and not seeing what he wanted, Mayor Walbridge lost no more time, knowing its precious value before all the wires should be laid. How does the old couplet run:

He who will not when he may,
When he will, shall meet with nay?

Can a woman be married to a man by a ceremony the language of which she does not understand?

I pause for a reply.

Miss May Andrews of Rockford, Ill., thinks not. She was so wedded to John Rosender, in a foreign tongue unknown to her, and she left him the next day, going to Chicago, where she last week became the wife of Murray Gregory, in good American. Now she is in trouble about it. She says she "did not know she had been married."

Tell me, ye winged winds that 'round my pathway roar, is this a case of bigamy, or does Miss Andrews score?

Contented children of the forests are Chiefs Hulbutta and John Jumper and the other 3,500 Seminoles of the Indian Territory. Last week the two first named passed through this city on their way to Washington to protest against Uncle Sam's announced purpose of giving the tribe additional lands.

They fear that such a gift would necessitate their removal from the homes they have already established. The now peaceful Seminoles evidently "do not care to wander from their own firesides," even to acquire bigger ones.

But they were always home-lovers, these Seminoles. They fought like devils to remain in the palmetto and cypress swamps of Florida. And I shall always be grateful to them for having given such a character as Osceola to the world. Words cannot tell how dear was Osceola to my heart in the glorious days when I used to revel in Mayne Reid, to the dire neglect of my scholastic education.

Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name! It is now reported in the daily press that the young woman whose fair face served as the model for that on our new half dollar is a Philadelphia young woman, no better than she should be, and that she has just been arrested and placed behind the bars for disorderly conduct.

The very next half-dollar I earn I shall hasten to study it and see how that cold Greek countenance stands such a shocking exposure of the character of its original.

Will it remain unmoved and impassive? Will the moment come that we shall have to dub those flawless features brazen, even though they be stamped on silver?

It is but charitable to assume that mantling blushes and palpitating confusion will shortly overwhelm the State Legislature of New York.

Representative Wilson of Brooklyn's Seventh Ward has introduced a bill prohibiting the wearing of tights by "female persons" on the stage. Brooklyn is that chastely marital suburb of New York whose male population finds its keenest delight in acting as motormen of baby carriages.

It's all right, of course, but in what a position Mr. Wilson has placed his fellow legislators! There are doubtless many New York statesmen who really like to see "female persons" in tights. Must they be forced to arise in public and tell why they like it?

And if they do thus grasp the bull by the horns, or the "female person" by the tights, figuratively speaking, imagine the virtuous sufferings of their opponents who shall be compelled to listen to their revelations!

Of course nothing serious could happen to the brave transatlantic liner St. Paul. What could she fear, with Caesar, in the person of Statesman W. Bourke Cochran, aboard?

The winds blew and the lightning flashed and the sullen swell swept shoreward and the St. Paul grounded on the outer bar off Holbrighton, Long Island, and the Long Branch Life-Saving Crew beat their way down to the beach and shot breeches-buoys out to her, and all the elements of spectacular shipwreck were there, but there was no shipwreck. Bourke Cochran was on board, and it takes more than this to drown a New York politician.

New York politicians are not born to be drowned.

And speaking of storms and old ocean and the like, if you chance to see any Alton (Ill.) man around about giving nautical hitches at the waistband of his trousers, or tugging at imaginary halyards or executing lightsome steps of a sailor's hornpipe, don't be surprised. Alton's going to have a navy, shiver my timbers, if she isn't!

Adj.-Gen. Hilton of the Illinois State Militia has just issued orders to this effect, creating the Third Division, 2d Battalion, Illinois Naval Militia. And the Third Division, 2d Battalion, Illinois Naval Militia, is going to have a steam launch, all its own, properly fitted with arms, "a low, raking, wicked-looking craft, with a grinning Long Tom in the bow," and all that.

Come on, England, and bring your whole blooming navy with you! We fear you no longer. The steam launch of old Alton can down the meteor flag of England any day!

That will be an interesting occasion on Tuesday evening of this week when the Daughters of the Confederacy hold their annual meeting and reunion in the Jefferson Club Hall, out on Olive street.

The brave women who are so faithful to the memories of the Lost Cause have every reason to congratulate themselves on the practical and beneficial work they are doing in token of their remembrance. Alone and unaided, save by the sympathies of an appreciative public, these ladies are maintaining, year after year, a home for ex-Confederate soldiers, located at Higginsville, Mo. There the disabled or time-worn old fellows who wore the gray find snug harbor in their declining days, escaping the keenest stings of "age and want, that ill matched pair," and going onward to Fame's eternal camping ground in needed comfort and peace.

All honor to the ladies of the D. O. C.! May their balance sheet for the year just closed be all that they could desire, and every succeeding year be better, until the last old veteran has been gathered in to his comrades "on the other side."

That's a queer story from New York yesterday about the "mix-up" of the McShane and Hurley funerals, where the drivers of the two lines of carriages lost their heads and each followed the wrong hearse, the McShanes weeping behind the remains of the Hurley clansman and the Hurleys shedding bitter tears behind the mortal body of McShane of that ilk.

Of course the whole thing had to end up in a scrimmage, and the living members of the two families were with difficulty restrained from doing one another great harm and injury right then and there. And maybe it all arose from the depreciating remark of one of the Hurleys as he stood beside the coffin containing a McShane instead of a Hurley:

"Mary," he said, in honest amazement, "how Patsy has shrunk!"

Another French duel in imminent prospect! Cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war, so that they may see how real fighting is done. M. Henri Rochefort and Eduouard Drument are to meet on the field of honor!

Rochefort's quarrel causing the present situation was with Mme. Severine, the brilliant French newspaper writer, but of course, the chivalrous Henri couldn't fight a woman. So the equally chivalrous M. Drument stepped into the breach and made himself Mme. Severine's champion. And now swords are about to flash between those two.

But don't be alarmed. There's heavy odds in favor of neither of the combatants being badly hurt. A striking commentary on French dueling is contained in the closing lines of the very dispatch telling the present story. It says: "M. Rochefort and M. Drument have fought duels before."

And they will live to fight 'em again, bless their brave hearts!

Devoted Miss Clara Barton, the head of the Red Cross Society, will win after all, in her splendid movement to carry relief to the down-trodden Christians of Armenia. The stubborn Porte has consented to her performance of her mission, drawing a distinction without a difference.

They will admit Miss Barton and her party into Armenia as individuals, but not as official members of the Red Cross or of any other society. All that is necessary is for the United States Minister to Turkey to designate them as the proper persons to be so admitted.

Sensible Miss Barton will not quarrel with this arrangement, it is to be presumed. She will go right ahead and get through with the noble work which she so fearlessly undertook some time ago.

Are you all shaven and shorn this morning, or have you at once fallen into the old-time slothful and dilatory habit of waiting for Sunday before getting your Sunday shave?

Barber shops are in full blast again, under the latest judicial ruling declaring the Sunday closing law unconstitutional. It does look as if the knights of the razor and strop were to be forever doomed to seven-days-in-the-week servitude.

I should be afraid to be shaved by a barber this especial Sunday morning. They're all so disgruntled over this new decision there's no telling what they won't do, with a good, sharp razor in hand and a helpless victim stretched right out before them.

But I hope they'll remember, after all, that despite the rulings of Judges, they had their customers are still men and brothers.

A LOOKER-ON.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

([illegible]) [illegible] letters. It is a free [illegible].

Evolution in Religion.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

I have become deeply interested in the Letters From the People, especially "Common Sense," "Anti-Cuckoo," etc., and would say that they voice the sentiment of thousands of people. The day has passed for Methodist and Baptist quarrels with each other, for the great question now is, whether or not the foundation of theology (the Bible) is true or not, and if so, how to interpret it so that science can agree with it.

After seeking fifty-six years, I am a believer in evolution, of not only the physical body, but mentally, politically, socially and religiously, and I do hope the time is near when individuals will be lost sight of in the great struggle for principle, and that sound argument take the place of abuse, and that we will be taught how to live instead of how to die. EVOLUTION.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.

Music Has No Nationality.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

The criticism on the Sunday concerts programmes and Mr. Ernst's manner I think is right as regards the music, but not so as regards Mr. Ernst. 'Tis true he has the manners described in the criticism, but it is a vigorous, natural, earnest style, without affectation, unlike the appearance of Sousa's movements, which impress one as being affected. It is unfair to criticise a leader's movements when they are natural, vigorous and correct, as they surely ar[illegible] in Mr. Ernst's case. I do not object to [illegible] nationality of the composers—music [illegible] nationality, but rather to the music [illegible] It seems to be selected to try the orc[illegible] more than to please the public—too [illegible] technique. One selection of that kind wou[illegible] be sufficient on his programmes, which have contained at least three of that kind.

I am sure if Mr. Ernst would play the best selections that have been played during the Exposition seasons the Sunday concerts would prove a success. There are two reasons for the small crowds: first, the selections; second, a great many people think the St. Louis orchestra cannot play well, consequently do not go. Give a popular programe which will draw the people to hear the St. Louis orchestra and that will make it a success, for they will be surprised to hear how well they play. The few waltzes, minuets and selections from operas that Ernst's Orchestra has played have never been played as well by Sousa's band.

Let the people become acquainted with the excellence of the orchestra and give good popular music and you will see the Sunday concerts a big success. As regards Mr. Ernst's "contempt" in not beating time one Sunday for one selection, I think the critic misjudged him. I was puzzled over his action, but think it was merely to show how trained and harmonious the orchestra was. SUNDAY SUCCESS.

St. Louis, January 23.

Not a Hard Examination.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Noticing that some "young" scholar, over the signature of "A New Junior," attempts to give a few hints to Prof. Bryan in regard to arranging a satisfactory course of study, now, while our young friend in his offering of assistance may be sincere at heart, we feel quite sure that our esteemed principal will be able to formulate the course of study without the aid of our "New Junior." No conscientious pupil of the High School who performs his work in the required manner has anything to fear from the semi-annual examinations, as nothing is put in which the students have not had during their half year's work. As to having two examinations a day, the majority of the pupils seemed satisfied since they knew they would get through with more "dispatch."

It is my opinion that if the truth were known these recent complaints emanated from some who have failed. Now, if these pupils, instead of thinking about the course of study, will study during this half year they will have no complaints to make in June.

A MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF '97.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.

True Aristocracy.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

If there is anything in the government of the people it means the government by the few. But the government by the few should not be the hereditary rank or the power of wealth. The aristocracy should be the gifted ones of the earth. A poor man—even a tramp—if he be gifted with mental power is the superior of the rich man who is not. There is no doubt that the acquisition of wealth is a detriment to intellectual growth except in the case of the myriad-minded. And, as a consequence, there is more mentality among the poor than among the rich.

But who shall decide who are the gifted? In the case of the poor man, who has received the praise of the nationally admitted gifted there should be no question in any rational mind concerning the poor man's gifts. In the case of the rich man it would be more difficult to decide from the fact that praise of him might have a sinister motive. But anything that deters from the acquisition of wealth redounds to the general good. Gifted people, then, who constitute the few, after all, should be the aristocracy; and it is the only aristocracy that has in it the perpetuity of the ages.

SIDNEY AVERILL.

Pattonville, St. Louis Co., Mo., Jan. 21.

No Compromise With Plutocracy.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

Allow an old one-gallus farmer to congratulate you on your bold stand for true Democracy and the best interests of the people. Your demand that Col Morrison come out and let the people know how he stands on the question of the day is well taken. The time has past for any uncertain sounds, either in platform or by the candidate. The common people throughout the country cannot be hoodwinked any longer. Tariff reform will not catch us. That was what Cleveland made his race on, and so soon as he took his seat he called Congress together and wiped out one-half our money. We want a Western man, but we want a man with Western ideas. Give us a man that will practice what he preaches.

It is folly to say that we have come to the parting of the ways, and in the very same breath say if a gold platform is adopted we will whoop it through. Not only the people, but the Government is groaning under the present financial system. And so long as our laws give a few bankers full control of our finance, we will simply be slaves and serfs.

I have always been a Democrat and am yet, only I have dropped the "yellow dog." I have five sons that are voters; have always lead them into the Democratic ranks so soon as they came of age. But when I see so much treachery it disgusts me. Take, for example, the effort that is being made to defeat the will of the people of Missouri, as expressed in the Warrensburg Convention. Look at Kentucky (my native home), and see sound money Democrats, as they term themselves, defeat the ticket, and next they will put a Republican in the United States Senate, all to satisfy these same Eastern bankers.

Long life to the Post-Dispatch and its Editor. JAMES D. DYER.

Hoffman, Mo., Jan. 23.

Their Future State.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

An Atlanta genius is said to be coining money by selling to the negroes Bibles in which all the pictures show the angels as black.

Last and Greatest Task.

From the Chicago Record.

At 21 a man sets out to reform the world; at 25 he is willing to divide the work; at 30 he tackles himself and finds the task enough to keep him from growing lazy.

And Why Not?

From the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis women, in clubs assembled, have indorsed Gen. Harrison's matrimonial plans. They naturally favor a precedent of that kind.

Seen With Love's Vision.

From Pall Mall Gazette.

The Muses haunt thy thoughtful face,
Thine eyes are sweet Pierian springs;
Deep in their dreamy depths I trace
Dim shadowy shapes of lovely things,
Music that dreams, and love that sighs.

Soft visions—children of a heart
That strays through many a golden [illegible]
Of Roman thought, and Grecian art,
[illegible] love to take, and skill to gauge
[illegible] nature's noblest heritage.

ROYAL FAMILY IN MOURNING.

London's Social World Under a Cloud of Sorrow.

DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY.

Attendance at the Fashionable Theaters Affected by the Event, but Others Are Doing a Good Business.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The social world is also laboring under a cloud almost as dark as the one overshadowing the world of politics. This is caused by the sudden death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice and son-in-law of Queen Victoria, while on his way to the Island of Madeira on board the British cruiser Blonde, from Cape Coast castle, West Africa, in an effort to recover from an attack of African fever. The news caused a great shock to everybody in court circles and to society in general and has resulted in a complete upheaval of social fixtures. No drawing-room will be held this season and there will be no entertainments of importance in high society so long as the court is in mourning, which will be for six weeks to come.

The death of Prince Henry has shown him to be an extremely popular man among those who knew him and even those who did not have that pleasure have nothing but kind words for the soldier who died for Great Britain, even if his death was from sickness instead of on the field of battle as he would undoubtedly have preferred. His sad end, likened to that of the Prince Imperial of France, has recalled the old story that Princess Beatrice might have been wedded to the son of ex-Empress Eugenie had he not met his death while fighting with the British against the Zulus and so there is much romantic sympathy expressed for the widowed Princess who seems to have twice had her heart wrung with sorrow as a result of Britain's wars in Africa.

The telegrams received from Osborne, since the news of the death of Prince Henry was made known there, show that both the Queen and Princess Beatrice were terribly overwhelmed by the evil tidings from Sierra Leone. The Princess was prostrated throughout Wednesday, did not dine with the royal family and remained in her bedroom until 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. When she reappeared it was noticed that she bore deep traces of a night spent in weeping for the dead and she seemed almost heartbroken when her children were taken to greet her. Princess Beatrice spent the afternoon with the Queen, who did everything possible to console her, although the aged sovereign suffered greatly herself. Bulletins, which, from time to time were posted outside the gates of Osborne house, stated that the Queen and her daughter were intensely affected, but that her majesty's health was not menaced. These announcements were made necessary by the alarming reports circulated on the Stock Exchange.

The police authorities of Scotland Yard are congratulating themselves on the remarkable absence of crime which has prevailed in the metropolis during the past year. The annual police report, which will be shortly issued, shows that London, in its freedom from the effects of law-breakers, has made a record which may well be envied by the governments of all large cities.

Mr. Bartlett, who accompanied Smith M. Weed to London in the interests of the Nicaraguan Canal Co., sails for New York this week. He has been busily engaged in conducting financial negotiations connected with the canal, the nature of which still remains a secret.

Mr. Bartlett talking the matter over with a representative of the Associated Press, said:

"The recent war scare has done much to hinder my work. But the controversy between England and the United States has not interfered with my mission so seriously as the uproar caused by the German Emperor's action regarding the South African complications. Although these conditions have delayed negotiations you may say that matters are progressing favorably."

Business at the leading theaters has been good throughout the week, although the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, followed by the court going into mourning, has affected attendance in the most fashionable theaters. But, crowded houses are still the order of the day at the Haymarket, where the interest in "Trilby" has not in the least abated; at the Lyric, where "The Sign of the Cross" is nightly turning away money, and at the St. James, where George Alexander has, if not a wholly artistic, at least a monetary success.

The other theaters, the Criterion, Garrick and Savoy, are all doing more than the average business with "The 'Squire of Dames," "The Professor's Love Story," and "The Mikado" respectively.

Charles Wyndham has again been commanded to appear before the Queen, and would have produced his successful play, "The 'Squire of Dames," at Osborne, Monday evening, Jan. 27, had it not been for the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Mr. Wyndham has always been a favorite with royalty.

The new play by J. M. Barris, of which E. S. Willard had the refusal, proves on its completion to be much better adapted for exploiting an actress than an actor. In view of this fact, Mr. Willard has waived his rights to the piece, and it is understood overtures were made to Marion Terry to star in the play; but, by an arrangement, was precluded by her prior engagement with Forbes Robertson. It is now hinted that it will be offered to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry, upon the expiration of their contract with John Hare in America.

The first performance of Fergus Hume's new play, "The Fool of the Family," will be given to-night at the Duke of York's Theater. Mr. Cartwright has, in the new piece, a strong comedy part, and H. B. Irving and Gertrude Kingston, in their respective characters, will be seen to great advantage.

The present stirring political events have been a godsend to managers exploiting military dramas. All the houses presenting such plays have been doing an extremely large business. Lieut. Stewart Gordon, R. N., has collaborated with Leonard Outram in the preparation of "True Blue," a nautical drama, which will be produced at the Olympia under the management Sir Augustus Harris whenever "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," shows signs of waning popularity. The new play is replete with stirring events, and will illustrate in a forcible manner what actual life is on board a man-of-war.

Mrs. Catharine Fisk, the American contralto, has won golden opinions by her rendition of "Delilah" at Glasgow, in St. Saens' great work of that name.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Lathom, the Lord Chamberlain, are making the necessary arrangements for a semi-state military funeral at Windsor over the remains of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, following the precedent in the case of Duke Albany, youngest son of the Queen, who died at Cannes, south of France, in 1884. The remains will be brought to Portsmouth, where they will be received with salutes from the batteries and warships, and will be conveyed thence by rail to Windsor. Probably the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught will go to meet the cruiser Blonde in the channel and will accompany her to port.

A great deal of interest has been manifested in theatrical and musical circles here during the past week in the developments in the suit of Ella Russell, the singer, against Percy Notcutt, the concert manager. Miss Russell asked for substantial damages from Mr. Notcutt for placing her name in the concert advertisements and on the programme between the names of persons she considered to be artists and singers inferior in rank and skill to herself, instead of placing her name at the head of the list of artists, as Miss Russell claimed her position in the operatic world demanded. Miss Russel insisted that the treatment she was thus subjected to was calculated to do her considerable injury and that consequently suitable compensation was due her. More than ordinary interest was caused by this suit, as it has been asserted that some managers have been in the habit of "disciplining" their unruly stars and others by such tactics, and that they did so with impunity, owing to the difficulty a complainant would have in proving to the satisfaction of a jury that damage had been sustained.

Several well-known managers were called upon to furnish testimony in the case, and they were practically unanimous in stating that the treatment Miss Russell complained of was certainly calculated to injure her position as a singer, and as a result the jury awarded her $500 damages which, considering the free advertisement which went with it, is considered in theatrical circles to be quite a victory for Miss Russell.

FIRE SALE

BEGINS AT 9 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW MORNING!

This Sale Includes Thousands of Yards of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Silks, Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, White Goods, Blankets and Comforts, Linens, Upholstery, Rugs, etc., etc., at your own price.

Hundreds of Elegant Imported Wraps,

Capes and Jackets

You have no idea what a chance this is to buy a splendid Wrap or Jacket for a song. We are all but giving them away. Come early for choice.

SHOES....

For Ladies and Children—finest kind. It's too bad to sell them at these prices, but it's a glorious time for you. Don't miss this chance.

MILLINERY....

Take your choice—it all goes.

NOTIONS.—Just think of it! Bushels to select from.

JEWELRY.—Soaked off the cards, but not hurt any. Plenty of it.

GLOVES.—Elegant goods at phantom prices.

LACES.—Soaked and smoked, but not hurt much.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Thousands to take away. Wash them. Good as ever.

CHINA AND SILVERWARE.

Not hurt a particle.

Ladies' Underwear, Men's Furnishings, Drug Sundries, Curtains, Trimmings, Hosiery, Etc., Etc.

WE have adjusted our loss and will place our entire stock on sale at prices which have never before been dreamed of. A great deal of the stock is damaged only by smoke and water; some of it is slightly scorched. The goods will be nearly given away, and first come first served. Nothing like this sale has ever been heard of. A TRULY GREAT BONA-FIDE FIRE SALE.

No Goods Charged. No Goods Exchanged.

No Money Refunded. No Goods Sent C. O. D.

THE PARISIAN Cor. Washington Av. & Broadway Siegel, Hillman & Co.

100 Salespeople and 50 Cash Boys Wanted, St. Charles Street Entrance, at 7 O'Clock.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS, SIXTH AND ST. CHARLES

DOORS OPEN AT 9 O'CLOCK.

CAHOON FOR GOVERNOR.

A Boom Started by the Republicans of Madison County.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Jan. 25.—The Republican Executive Committee of Madison County to-day met and formally launched the gubernatorial boom of Hon. B. B. Cahoon of Fredericktown. Mr. Cahoon is a lawyer of eminence in Southeast Missouri, a shrewd business man, and one of the best campaigners in the State. He is a strong advocate of the free coinage of silver and will be a very popular candidate with the masses of the party on that account. Mr. Cahoon was born in Delaware in 1846, was in the Union army, and was wounded at Gettysburg.

ARANSAS PASS STEAMERS.

Will Sail Regularly From Philadelphia in Two Weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The announcement was made to-day that the Hart Line steamers, which now run boats between this port and the West Indies, will establish a line to Aransas Pass, Texas. The first boat will make the trip in about two weeks. Capt. Kerr, one of the owners of the line, says the town has recently had a boom.

The firm of Alex Brown & Co., bankers, he says, has supplied the funds with which to improve the entrance to the harbor. A jetty and breakwater have been built and vessels drawing 25 feet of water will soon be able to enter.

ELEGANT AND MYSTERIOUS.

Unknown Woman of Means Serves a Term and Claims Her Property.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The mysterious English woman who claims to be married to a wealthy man in this city, and who has just completed a term on the island, visited police headquarters this noon and filed a claim for property taken from her when she was arrested. Clerk Harriott declined to turn over the property until he had an order from the District Attorney.

The woman said she would get the necessary proof. She was elegantly dressed. It is alleged that she is a kleptomaniac and she served her sentence rather than divulge her identity.

Fishing Schooner Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 25.—The fishing schooner Falcon, with a crew of twelve men, which sailed from this port November 23, was to-day formally given up for lost by the owners, W. C. Winston & Co., of this city. The schooner was bound for the Georges and fitted for a four weeks' cruise. She has not been sighted since leaving the harbor, nor has any word been received of officers or crew.

The Falcon was 63.29 tons and was built in Essex in 1873.

SEA DREAM OF EMPEROR WILHELM.

His Project to Formidably Increase the German Navy.

THE CABINET IS WITH HIM.

First Class Ironclads and Cruisers to Maintain Pretensions as a Colonial Power.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A project is now being seriously considered by the Emperor and the Cabinet of providing for a formidable increase of the German navy. It is well known that His Majesty has long wished to do this, but the refusal of the Reichstag to vote the necessary funds has rendered the scheme impossible up to the present. Recent events, however, especially the attitude of Great Britain towards Germany, have ripened the plan to accomplish an extension of the navy without the grant of large sums of money by the Reichstag.

The Emperor, during the past fortnight, has had a number of conferences with authorities on colonial affairs with reference to the position and needs of the German colonies, compared with the naval resources, and the inadequacy of the German navy, particularly in first-class iron-clads and cruisers to maintain Germany's pretensions as a colonial power, was generally recognized. This year's budget shows but a small item for new battleships and the present Reichstag, which expires in 1898, will not vote large sums for the navy. Therefore, in order to overcome the difficulty thus presented, it is now proposed to raise a loan of 300,000,000 marks, the means for which are to be obtained by the conversion of the 4 per cent funds into 3½ per cents.

His Majesty sounded the leaders of the parties, both in the Reichstag and in the Diet, during the recent fetes, and received encouraging replies. Dr. Miquel, the Minister for Finance, was favorable to the scheme, but Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, and several of the other ministers are opposed to it.

The Colonial party has been much encouraged by Emperor William's speech, delivered on Jan. 18 last, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the German Empire. It has stirred them to increased activity and at an enthusiastic meeting of the Colonial Association on Thursday evening last, Dr. Peters, the explorer, urged that a petition be drawn up and addressed to the Chancellor in favor of a large increase of the navy in order to protect Germany's world-wide interests at, for instance, Adelaide, San Francisco, on the Orinoco and on the Yang Tse Kiang. Among other things Dr. Peters said that Germany must have the power to act and not have to waste time in talk.

Prince Von Arenberg, who presided, was more conservative in his remarks. He condemned any precipitate action and pointed out that it was impossible for Germany to create a navy which would rival that of Great Britain. The meeting, nevertheless, adopted Dr. Peters' resolution, and a petition setting forth the demands of the Colonial Association will be presented to the Chancellor and to the Reichstag. It will contain the request that [illegible] marks, about $75,000,000, be appropriated to increase the navy.

An instructive contrast to these demands is furnished in the official report of the colonies, which has just been published. From this document it appears that out of the thousands of Germans to whom the Emperor referred only 700 have apparently elected to take up their residence in Greater Germany, and of this number 250 are military and civil authorities. These figures do not include Southwest Africa, for which no statistics are given.

The trade of the German colonies, the report also shows, is steadily decreasing, necessitating an increase of the imperial subventions by 1,400,000 marks, making a total cost of over 11,000,000 marks.

Striking testimony of the militarism of the Colonial Government is shown in the fact that the report lumps negroes, donkeys and oxen together, under the heading of "beasts of burden" of East Africa.

Emperor William's birthday on Monday next will be celebrated in the usual way. Among the princes present will be the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden and others of almost equal rank. Prince Hohenlohe will give a banquet to the foreign ministers in honor of the occasion.

A life-size monument of Prince Bismarck is to be erected on the northernmost part of Germany's frontier, on the summit of the Kinisberg, Schleswig-Holstein.

A Berlin engineer, Paul Brand, has invented a new military rifle, which is worked with compressed air. Its magazine contains a great number of bullets and the projectiles have a perforating force 145 per cent higher than those of the Mauser rifle. A military commission is now studying the new weapon.

In order to save the Holligan chain of islands, lying off the Schleswig coast, from destruction, the Prussian government has asked the Diet for a large grant of money. These islands were partially submerged during the recent storm, and there was heavy loss of life among the inhabitants.

The amnesty decree which Emperor William issued on Jan. 18 was so indefinitely worded that the courts doubt how to apply it. In Hamburg and Altona 500 prisoners were released, but of this numebr 164 had to be reincarcerated the following day.

The imperial court at Leipsic, on Monday last, ruled on a case which affects the rights of many German-Americans. E. W. Beholne of Brooklyn, N. Y., was fined in September last the sum of 200 marks for evading military service by emigration. The court quashed the sentence as not being in accord with treaty rights.

The Secretary of the Interior, Herr von Recke, is drafting new regulations for the purpose of rendering the petroleum monopoly harmless in Germany. A new system of tariff rates will put the German refiners upon equal terms with the foriegn refiners and especially with their American competitors. Herr Knebel-Doeberitz, a high official of the Ministry of the Interior, who drafted the regulation excluding the American insurance companies from doing business in Germany, has received a high decoration from Emperor William.

The Government architect, Herr Hans Zopke, has accepted the post of Professor of Engineering at Columbian University, Washington.

Dr. Ahlwardt has written to friends here saying that it is his intention to remain in the United States as editor of a Western newspaper.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Theodore Runyon, and Mrs. Runyon dined on Tuesday with the ex-Empress Frederick, and on Thursday Mr. Runyon was present at Emperor William's diplomatic dinner at the palace. The Emperor was very pleasant to the United States Ambassador and referred jokingly to the Venezuelan question as "the late unpleasantness."

Mrs. Boise of Cleveland, O., a leading member of the American colony here, gave a reception on Wednesday in honor of the approaching marriage of her daughter to Howard Brockway, the American composer.

Mrs. E. K. Sutherland and Miss M. F. Potter are here examining the schools of this city.

BEER AS A CIVILIZER.

Adolphus Busch Explains a Bequest and Discourses on Beverages.

The luxuriant imperial of Adolphus Busch quivered with disdain and his carefully groomed mustachios curled with fine scorn yesterday afternoon when a copy of the Post-Dispatch was handed him and he read a special from Springfield, Mo., which referred to his gift of $1,000 to Drury College.

"I had no string to that $1,000," said Mr. Busch. "It was given freely and there were no conditions attached to the gift. About three months ago President Fuller of Drury College called on me. He told me that Dr. Pierson, a Chicago capitalist, had donated $25,000 in cash to the Springfield institution and had agreed in writing to give $25,000 more within twelve months, provided President Fuller should succeed in raising a similar amount from donors within the State of Missouri.

"I don't know the motive for Dr. Pierson's liberality. Perhaps he had a son at Drury and liked the institution. Perhaps he wanted to give an imitation of Rockefeller contributing to the University of Chicago. However that may be, I told President Fuller that an effort was going forward to endow Washington University with a million dollars, and that if I had any money to give for educational purposes I preferred to bestow it in St. Louis. He was so pleasant a gentleman, however, and urged his request with so many arguments that I made him out a check for $1,000. It is absurd to say that I have instructed my agent at Springfield to investigate whether certain elements are dissatisfied with receiving a donation from a brewer and to withdraw it if such proves to be the case. I never have strings to my donations. Whatever I give is given freely and unreservedly.

"Regarding the pharisaical pretense that money made from the manufacture of beer is an abomination in the sight of the Lord and should not be received in aid of an institution of learning, I feel only sentiments of pity and contempt for those who harbor it. I am proud of being a brewer. Beer is not only a grand drink. It is a greater civilizer in many respects than religious revivals and the word-of-mouth preaching of the gospel. Mind you, I am no scoffer at religion of any kind. I don't believe any man is any the worse for believing in God and going to church. But I do affirm that without temperance religion is deprived of her principal handmaiden, and beer has done more to establish practical temperance among Americans than all the blue ribbon and kindred organizations put together. Thirty years ago, the records will show, more men were arrested for drunkenness in a week than are now arrested for that offense in a year. Why? Because in those days nearly every man drank whisky or brandy. Now they drink beer. It makes a man love his fellowman instead of hating him. It elevates him without inebriating him. To the workingman weary with toil it brings a renewal of strength. Doctors prescribe it to their patients and weak mothers find in its wholesome draught sustenance for themselves and food for their babes. Day by day, year by year, beer has been invading the States of this Union, driving out whisky, diminishing drunkenness and lessening crime. The overwhelming statistics in every city and section where beer is the universal beverage will bear me out in this statement.

"Do you know," and Mr. Busch laughed in his beard, "do you know I am sending beer into South Africa? I have already sent carloads of it or rather shiploads of it to Cape Colony. The demand for it came through American miners who had gone there after gold, and who, having tasted my beer in California and Colorado, appealed for it to be sent to them. So by means of drinking it, President Krueger of the Transvaal Republic may have been softened into showing leniency for Dr. Jamison. By means of it St. Louis is advertised in the furthermost parts of the earth, and I firmly believe when the benighted tribes of the Darkened Continent contract the habit of drinking beer, they will yield to the exhortations of the missionaries, quit their man-eating habits and embrace Christianity at once."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.
(One of Canada's Foremost Statesmen.)

A. F. GODEFROY

Hair Dresser and Perfumer

(Importation direct from Europe), Has just opened his new store.

317 N. 7th St.

Mercantile Club Building,
Two doors north of Ladies' Entrance.
Formerly 628½ Olive St.

TOO SPEEDY A GAIT.

Brought a Westerner to Prison and His Wife to a Divorce Court.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 25.—The petition for divorce filed by Lydia A. Schwabacher makes public the career of a dissipated husband, Nathan Schwabacher, who is now in the penitentiary at Walla Walla, Wash., under a seven-year sentence for forgery.

They were married in 1882 and Schwabacher's father, then a wealthy brewer of Kansas City, established the young couple in a fine home in Tacoma, Wash., in order to remove the son from former associates. He returned to his old habits, but his wife clung to him. He was sent up for forgery last March and his wife moved to Denver. His father met reverses and lives here with his daughter-in-law.

Owl Car Time Table.

Call at Post-Dispatch office and get a time-table of the owl cars on every street car line in the city; in convenient form for the vest pocket.

LIEDERKRANZ MASQUERADE.

Twenty-fifth Annual Ball Was a Brilliant Success.

MANY NOVEL COSTUMES.

Every Era of Barbarism and Civilization Represented on the Ball-Room Floor.

"Das Lied"—"Song" was the theme chosen for illustration last night by the Liederkranz Society at its twenty-fifth anniversary ball.

The quadri-centennial celebration of the Liederkranz last night took as usual as its medium of portrayal the form of a masked ball.

The spacious ball-room of the society at Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue was a bower of beauty, a cascade of light, a maze of loveliness, a symposium of color, a babel of sound, a labyrinth of humanity, wherein mingled, trod and jostled and laughed and danced representatives of nearly every era of barbarism and civilization, of every type of race and nation that has lived on earth since Father Noah became a navigator.

Tritons with their horns promenaded with shepherdesses with crooks. Mermaids ambled beside hairy centaurs. Merry maids of Picardy laughed and jested with knights in armor. Peasant girls from Italy, from Sweden, Norway and Denmark, from Germany, France and other transatlantic lands bandied words with serious crusaders and laughed at the beards of grave Knights Templar. In the joyous throngs were hussars and foot soldiers, grizettes and bolero dancers, toreadors and street beggars, goddesses of liberty, female representations of Justice, Peace, Prosperity, Plenty—Faith, Hope and Charity; apple venders, negro minstrels, troubadours, harpers, beasts of the field and of the forest, kings, princes, queens, clowns, fairies, witches, ghosts, characters from fiction, history, poetry and the drama. Mr. Satan was there too with gilt horns and a gutta-percha tail. Death was there as large as Life, and Famine, Pestilence and War joined in the dreamy waltz with gold bugs, railroad magnates and bloated corporations.

Two of the most striking costumes seen at the ball were worn by Misses Matile Kunkel and Bella Hirschl, both representing jockeys.

Over 1,000 tickets of invitation were sent out and from the crowded condition of Liederkranz Hall last night it is an easy guess that nearly every one of them was used. The guests began arriving about 8:30 o'clock and from that time until 10 o'clock a stream of humanity poured up the broad stairways and into the dressing-rooms.

The decorations in the ball room and hallways, in the dressing and dining rooms, in the vestibule and along the stairs were characterized by profusion, costliness and artistic arrangement. The balustrades were trimmed about with cedar and potted palms and ferns stood in the corners of the landings and at the outer ends of the steps.

The pictorial decoration of the ball room and promenade gallery, however, furnished the climax to the decorative ensemble of the occasion.

It began with the stage as a starting point and extended over the ceiling and along the walls in a procession of beautiful effects.

Above the drop curtain was represented a beautiful woman—The Genius of Song. In her left hand she held a golden lyre—the inspiration of her votaries. In her right she extended a laurel wreath, the reward of those fortunate ones who should excel in the glorious art she typified. Above the figure, in large gilt letters, was the inscription "Twenty-fifth Annual Masque Ball," and underneath it "Dem Liederkranz." A panel picture on the wall to the right of the stage represented two groups—the upper one the Harper King, with his faithful dog crouching at his feet, the lower a group of three a zither player and guitar player, and a singer represented in the act of serenading some "ladye fayre." Both were illustrative of the "days of the Minnesingers."

THE NEW WOMAN WAS IN IT.

BEFORE TWELVE — AT TWELVE.

Two groups painted on the left of the stage exemplified scenes from the Meistersinger epoch. In one of these a young maiden sang to the accompaniment of her spinning wheel, while a lamb lay on the ground at her feet. In the other three cavaliers booted and spurred held their drinking horns aloft and chorused some medieval madrigal on the porch of a quaint old inn.

Large pictures in the four corners of the ball room were devoted to depicting the four grand divisions of German song. The first of these was a scene in the Hartz mountains. An old mill with its clumsy wheels and low thatched and gable roof occupied the foreground. Snow-capped mountains formed the perspective. Moonlight gilded the silence, while a winding brook leaped laughing into the peaceful valley. On the arch above the picture was an inscription in German, of which the folllowing is a translation:

What so pure and so dear,
What so sweet and so clear
As folk songs of our fatherland;
They sing all love—of father, mother,
Of sweetheart, husband, sister, brother;
They teach us love for one another.

The picture of a warrior bearing aloft a German gonfalon, clad in armor and bestriding a winged horse symbolized the war song of the Fatherland.

The Drink Song was emblemized by a boat floating down the Rhine between banks clustered over with vineyards. A group of young men and maidens with drinking cups in their hands sang to the divinity of wine as their little craft floated merrily down the stream.

A sunset scene, in which a shepherd, with head uncovered and bowed reverently standing among his flock and repeating the prayer of the "Angelus," typified sacred song.

In niches above the windows were pictorial representations of a number of popular songs dear to the German heart. Busts of Mozart, Schubert, Gumbert, W. Taubert, Franz Abt and other kings of song looked down upon the gay assemblage.

The entire side of the promenade hall, which was unpierced by windows, was taken up with a historic scene on the Rhine, with the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein in the distance. Six calcium lights and many hundred electric lamps brought out every detail and effect of the floral and pictorial decorations.

As a curtain-raiser to the dancing on the ball room floor, a series of festival dances, arranged especially for the Liederkranz and conducted by Jacob Mahler, were given on the stage. They were inaugurated at 10 p. m. by the "Dance of Reuben and Rachel," in which the following ladies and gentlemen participated:

Misses Dora Fisher, Helen Kraft, Elise Kraft, Augusta Schlosstein, Laura Boeppler, Paula Mornell.

Messrs. H. A. H. Meyer, A. Meyer, Geo. Kahle, Herman Stoffregen, Louis Beer, O. Oeters.

This was succeeded by the "Up to Date" ballet. Following are the names of the dancers: Messrs. Will Rothman, Chas. Diehl, E. A. Holm, Rich Koenig, Phil Becker, Aug. Nasse, Francis Foster, C. B. Dieckriede, Jr., and Dr. C. E. Schumacher.

Dance of the popular songs was the next number on the programme, and was arranged as follows:

"America Yankee Doodle"—Miss Emma Schlosstein and Mr. L. A. Schlosstein.

"The Bowery"—Miss E. Beer and Mr. Thad Link.

"Casey He Danced With a Strawberry Blonde"—Miss Louisa Barthel and Mr. O. Herold.

"Her Golden Hair Was Hanging, Etc."—Miss Emilie Teichman and J. G. Fathman.

"After the Ball"—Miss Olga Herold and Mr. Ed Gut.

"Ta-Ra-Ra Boom-De-Aye"—Miss Wanda Filsinger and Mr. A. Teichman.

To J. W. Reinholdt and Dr. C. E. Schumacher is due much of the credit for the excellent and entertaining programme.

The supper, which was given in the spacious dining room in the basement of Liederkranz Hall, was sumptuous in its menu and was served in admirable style. Owing to the number of guests in attendance there were two tables. To one the 400 guests sat down at 12 o'clock and

LIEDERKRANZ JOCKEYS.
(As Portrayed by Mis Matile Kunkel and Bella Hirschl.

at the other as many more were served at 2 a. m.

Among those who attended the ball last night were the following people: Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Methudy, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kupferle, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gessler, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kraft, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Guether, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becker, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Bollmann, Mr. and Mrs. F. Herold, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Starkloff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Homann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hugo Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reinholdt, Dr. and Mrs. George Bock, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wippern, Mr. and Mrs. Leo S. Rassieuer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kortjohn, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sennewald, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Steinwender, Mr. and Mrs. Egman Froelich, Mr. and Mrs. C. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wezler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gehner, Mr. and Mrs. R. D'Oench, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hempel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lungstrass, Mr. and Mrs. A. Waldauer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Torlicht, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Lemp, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Soldan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. John Enders, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Steinwender, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moll, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Teuscher, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Stifel, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dieckried, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Conrades, Mr. and Mrs. C. M Forster, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Crone, Mr. and Mrs. R. Quentin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Faust, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Medart, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. F. Welderholdt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Muench, Misses Paula Muench, Paula Follenius Bertha Diehm, Emilee Biedenstein, Bertha Biedenstein, Emily Lipphart, Carrie Lipphart, Amanda Enders, Minnette Enders, Olga Enders, Ida Kaeser, Tillie Cramer, Alice Hermann, Julia Hermann, Nora Steinwender, Elsa Schiller, Lillie Holman, Emma Koelle, Clara Koelle, Lena Stumpf, Adele Stumpf, Emily Boehl, Henrietta Boehl, Bertha Schlosstein, Augusta Schlosstein, Emma Schlosstein, Laura Herald, Elsie Starkloff, Helene Diehm, Helen Lampe, Myrtle Lampe, Clara Krutsch, Emma Dietsche, Henrietta Stolle, Bertha Stolle, Emilie Regel, Louisa Barthel, Tillie Stifel, Laura Stifel, Annie Kaehler, Clara Kaehler, Emily Wipperman, Etta Stamm, Lelia Feuerbacher, Minnie Feuerbacher, Lillie Gehner, Cora Gehner, Lydia D'Oench, Elsie D'Oench, Augusta Anthony, Julia Anthony, Adella Anthony, Esa Hester, Bertha Hauck, Augusta Hauck, Clara Trorlicht, Lillie Trorlicht, Adela Trorlicht, Louisa Hilger, Mary Hilger, Laura Hilger, Anna Teichman, Amanda Follenius, Eleanora Bloeser, Tillie Bloeser, Minnie Bloeser, Tillie Reuss.

A majority of the 600 members of the Liederkranz were present with their wives, daughters and sweethearts, and this attendance was supplemented by visiting friends from Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and other neighboring cities.

DUE DEPOSITORS $60,000.

Failure of the Clarksdale (Miss.) Bank and Trust Co.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The Clarksdale Bank and Trust Co., of Clarksdale, Miss., made an assignment to-day. Walton P. Holland is assignee. Liabilities to other banks amount to $42,000; Memphis National Bank, $20,000; Continental Bank of Memphis, $10,000; Mercantile Bank of Memphis, $1,500; Louisville Banking Co., $5,700; Chemical National Bank of New York, $5,000. The amount due depositors is $60,000.

Puny Mail Cars.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—There are good reasons for believing that in the early spring the mails between this city and Brooklyn will be carried in small trolley cars running in a tube about ten inches in diameter. There will be two tubes, so that cars can be run in opposite directions at the same time. The tubes will be laid on the bridge.

Reed's Reason for Divorce

Jacob A. Reed wants a divorce from Lottie L. Reed. He charges that she refused to bear children and was too fond of the society of other men.

Reed lives at 6314 South Broadway, and the defendant is somewhere in Illinois. They were married in Alton in 1882, and separated last July.

MR. ZACHRITZ HAS THE FLOOR.

Begins Taking Testimony to Offset Duestrow's Defense.

GOV. JOHNSON TESTIFIES.

He Was the Last Witness for the Accused and Denied That He Instructed Him to Feign Insanity.

From a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

UNION, Mo., Jan. 25.—The effort of the State to rebut Arthur Duestrow's defense has begun. Twelve witnesses for that purpose were heard to-day, most of them merely expressing the opinion that Duestrow is insane. The State devoted the opening of its rebuttal to laying a foundation for stronger and more lengthy testimony which it is thought will take up the time until next Thursday.

Experts have exhausted themselves for the defense, and laymen have narrated innumerable episodes to support their opinion that Duestrow is a maniac. A condition called alcoholic-epileptic insanity—that is, insanity brought on by an attack of epilepsy which was superinduced by alcoholism—is said by most of the defense's experts to have caused the killing. This explanation seems very plausible as it now stands, but it remains to be seen what Drs. Hughes and Minck for the State will have to say about it.

Duestrow's defenders played their last card yesterday morning. It was a trump and had been carefully concealed in the counsels' sleeves until the proper moment came.

Ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson, the head and front of the legal array which has stood between Duestrow and the gallows, was called as a witness in the ordinary way, just as a score of others have been called in the past week. He sat in the witness chair for about twenty minutes telling of his official relations with Duestrow, and was then ready to answer such questions as the State chose to ask.

The first question Mr. Booth, for the defense, asked him was:

"Is it true that you have told Duestrow to feign insanity?"

"I never at any time suggested that he feign insanity."

Then Mr. Booth introduced letters written by Duestrow to Zachritz, Johnson and Mrs. Tina Duestrow, covering a period of more than a year.

Mr. Zachritz made an effort to bring out from the Governor that all of Duestrow's property had been transferred on a quitclaim deed to Mrs. Paulina Blanke. The defense objected and was sustained. Witness then said he first retained Dr. Bauduy as an expert and then Dr. Bremer. He did not explain the financial arrangements.

Following Gov. Johnson's testimony Col. Dryden introduced the transcript of the Coroner's inquest over little Louis Duestrow. Col. Dryden's touching way of repeating the awful details of the child's murder affected Duestrow keenly and for a while his eyes glistened and his lower lip trembled. He made no demonstration other than this, but apparently it required a powerful effort to control his feelings. The object of this rehearsal of the story told at the inquest was to bring out differences in Katie Hahn's testimony given then and at this trial.

A dozen letters written by Duestrow were then read to the jury by Gov. Johnson. Among them was a letter from Murderer Charles Dreher, a jail-chum of Duestrow's. The defense tried to work this letter in with the rest, but Mr. Zachritz interposed an objection. In one letter to his wife Duestrow says: "That miserable whisky caused it; never will I drink whisky again." At 10:05 o'clock the defense closed, after having spent about 20 minutes on Duestrow's letters.

Prosecuting Attorney Zachritz asked for and was refused permission to outline his case to the jury. He then called Miss Louise Leisse, sister-in-law of the accused, as the first witness in rebuttal. She has known Duestrow since 1890, one year and a half before he was married. She had opportunities of seeing Duestrow before and after he was married, and never noticed anything peculiar about him. Witness did not think that Duestrow was insane.

Gov. Johnson in cross-examination questioned witness about Mrs. Duestrow's bruised eye. Mr. Zachritz objected to this and was sustained.

Then James Delea, 1116 South Thirteenth street, St. Louis, was called. He had known Duestrow four years. His acquaintance with him was limited to saloons. He never noticed anything peculiar about Duestrow and thought him sane. Delea said that one day he met Duestrow, and the latter called him an "Irish —— —— ——." Delea struck Duestrow and the latter yelled "Brass knuckles." "He went down in his pocket for a gun," said Delea.

"Did he have one?"

"No."

"How do you know?"

"Because I went back in his pocket with him."

After an argument Mr. Zachritz was allowed to ask Delea on what he based his opinion of Duestrow's sanity.

"Because he was always polite and rational," replied witness.

Robert Page of St. Louis said his acquaintance with Duestrow also was confined to saloons. He thought Duestrow sane.

Louis J. Lay, barkeeper in the St. James Hotel, knew Duestrow in 1893, when the former kept a saloon at Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue. Duestrow also always drank beer and wine in witness' saloon, and never ordered absinthe or vermouth. When drunk Lay said Duestrow grew excited.

"How would he act?" asked Zachritz.

"He would fuss if he could not have his way. He always wanted to have his own way in my place." Witness thought Duestrow sane.

Gov. Johnson asked Lay if he had not said that he thought Duestrow was a crank. Judge Hirzel sustained the State's objections and Lay was excused. A. Barth and Theodore Vogt, guards at the St. Louis jail, thought Duestrow sane.

Dr. Eugene F. Hauck was acquainted with the parents of Duestrow. He did not think Mrs. Duestrow, mother of defendant, drank immoderately. When witness first met the Duestrows Arthur was 15 years old. He always considered Arthur sane. On cross-examination by Mr. Booth he said he saw old Mrs. Duestrow take a glass of wine occasionally at the Liederkranz. The elder Duestrow did not drink much, according to the witness' knowledge.

Wm. Lannigan, a baggageman at Union Station, but at the time of the homicide a conductor on the Chouteau avenue cable line, testified that Duestrow frequently rode on his car. Lannigan thought defendant sane. He said that Duestrow tried to push him off a car once. When Lannigan resisted Duestrow pulled a revolver, which the witness wrenched from him.

Mr. Booth was severe in his cross-examination, directing Lannigan not to wait for Mr. Zachritz to suggest, but to answer directly. When Lannigan had finished a recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

When the afternoon session began Dr. M. J. Young of St. Clair County, Missouri, was called. He had made a special study of monomania or paranoia. In company with Dr. Muench he had visited the city jail and conversed with Duestrow. The witness testified that the accused said to him:

"I have been feigning insanity at Gov. Johnson's request until I got the worst of it. I was drunk when I killed my wife and baby."

This visit was made last May. Last Friday Dr. Young was introduced to and conversed with Duestrow. The latter said:

"I didn't shoot my wife to get rid of her. I had a kind, affectionate wife and my baby was a sweet little fellow."

Duestrow finally took a dislike to Dr. Young and referred to him as "Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater," which remark was probably called forth from the fact that the doctor has a pumpkin-colored goatee and mustache.

G. W. Craig, a guard in the St. Louis Jail, observed Duestrow frequently and thought him sane.

During the cross-examination of this witness, Circuit Attorney Zachritz and ex-Gov. Johnson had a clash. Mr. Zachritz interposed and asked the witness if he had ever conversed with Duestrow about his delusions.

"I object to that," exclaimed the Governor hotly. "Mr. Zachritz had an opportunity to bring that question out at the direct examination."

Then Zachritz arose and began to explain, but Gov. Johnson took the floor and began talking.

"I believe I have the floor," he said to Zachritz. Judge Hirzel nodded, but Gov. Johnson talked on and then Zachritz began talking, too. Neither could hear what the other said, and finally Zachritz sat down. Johnson followed his example. Then Zachritz arose, and Johnson did likewise.

"If you are going to run this court room, Governor," he said, "I will drop this case." Still the Governor talked about neglecting direct examination.

"Take your seat, Governor," commanded Judge Hirzel.

"But your honor—"

"Take your seat, sir. Mr. Zachritz has the floor."

Then the Governor turned to Zachritz and personal remarks between the two flew thick and fast. The court managed, however, to assert itself after considerable loss of time.

W. C. Popp, 910 Hickory street, St. Louis, knew old Mrs. Duestrow. Before her marriage he had been a suitor. Mr. Popp testified that Mrs. Duestrow never drank liquor to any great extent. Following Popp came Katie Hahn. She thought Duestrow sane.

Court then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, as Judge Hirzel has to be at Clayton Monday morning.

HUSBAND AND MONEY GONE.

Mrs. de Trouilly Is Short $1,500 and a Spouse of Three Days.

Mrs. Joseph de Trouilly, the bride of three days, told Chief Harrigan yesterday that she had been deserted by her husband and that with him has disappeared $1,500 of her money.

The Trouillys came to St. Louis from St. Paul Friday. As became a bride and groom they rode in a carriage from the Union Station to the Laclede Hotel, and while Col. Griswold failed to welcome them at the door his urbane assistant, Col. Thomas Pritchard, who can spot a newly-married couple at long range, assigned them to the bridal chamber.

They ate breakfast in a sober, matter-of-fact way, just as if they were old friends of Maj. Hymen, and after picking his teeth the groom suggested that he would take a stroll about town for the purpose of seeing the sights. Incidentally he took with him $1,500 belonging to his wife, for the purpose, he said, of getting it changed into bills of a larger denomination, so that he would not be compelled to get round shouldered carrying it.

According to the story told the Chief by Mrs. de Trouilly she is the victim of a gay deceiver. She says that her maiden name was Kennedy and that she lived for a number of years with her sister, Mrs. Morrissey, of 294 Aurora street, of St. Paul, Minn., and that while there she earned her way as a seamstress. A year ago she went to Englewood, Ill., to visit some friends and while there made the acquaintance of De Trouilly at a church fair. The latter was from all accounts, a pretty smooth article and by means of his suave manners he captivated the heart of Miss Kennedy. At the same time he represented himself as the credit man of a large tobacco firm in Kansas City. He gave glowing accounts of his importance in the business world and wound up by asking Miss Kennedy to exchange letters.

She did so and the acquaintance thus begun ripened into friendship. A correspondence was maintained until December of last year, when De Trouilly went to St. Paul and devoted a week to Miss Kennedy. As a result they were engaged and Wednesday they were quietly married at a Catholic church. As an evidence of this fact Mrs. de Trouilly exhibited her marriage license and a copy of an elaborate card announcing in beautiful script that Mr. and Mrs. de Trouilly would be at home in Kansas City after Jan. 27.

Prior to the marriage, Mrs. de Trouilly says, she received $1,000 as her share of her father's estate, and to this she added $500, which she had saved as a result of years of needle work. Instead of intrusting it to a bank, she kept it all in $5 bills, because it looked larger in that form. One thousand of it she sewed into the lining of her jacket and the rest she carried in her pocket.

"About 2 o'clock Friday afternoon," said Mrs. de Trouilly, "my husband said that he would go out alone for a walk, and incidentally suggested that it would be a good thing to take my money and have it changed into bills of a larger denomination, so that it would be easier to carry. I gave him the money and he went out, saying that he would be back in an hour or so. That is the last I saw of him."

At first Mrs. De Trouilly would not believe that she had been deserted, and as the night wore on she became imbued with the idea that an accident ad befallen her husband. This so wrought upon her mind that she became fairly frantic, and when morning came she told Col. Griswold of her troubles and he notified the police. Officer Quigley called on Mrs. De Trouilly and he advised her to consult the chief.

During the day telegrams were sent to Kansas City and it was ascertained that the St. James Hotel, at which De Trouilly claimed to have stopped, had been closed for three months. Inquiry among the tobacco men of that city developed the fact that no such man as De Trouilly was known, and that his name had never been heard in business circles.

No trace of him has been found.

THE SUNDAY SHAVER.

He Can Get His Barber to Scrape His Face on the Sabbath.

The "swish" of the lather brush, the "rasp" of the razor and the "snip-snip" of the shears may not exactly make the welkin ring to-day but they will add their old-time quota toward swelling the volume of Sabbath sounds.

For the first time in many months the barber shops will be open all over the city. This is the result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law requiring barber shops to be closed on Sunday, passed by the last Legislature, to be unconstitutional and void. Unshorn locks and unshaven faces can no longer be urged by unregenerated husbands as good reasons for not accompanying their wives to the house of worship. Barbery and religion from this time henceforth can go hand in hand, supplementing each the ministration of the other on the Lord's day, and giving visual exemplication of the precept that cleanliness is next to godliness. Young men visiting their sweethearts on Sunday evenings may no longer have righteous excuse for turning low the gas in the parlor that forsooth they have not had a shave in twenty-four hours and do not wish the toughness of their visage to be exposed to the eyes they love.

Neither shall the way-worn traveler who comes off the train on the Sabbath be forced to wander for hours and hours through the streets like a hunted thing or to seek dark places in the hotels, where he may not be seen of men because his face is overgrown with stubble or his hair is filled with cinders and particles of "right-of-way."

The boss barber is glad, for to him the most profitable day of all the seven has been revivified and the coin of the realm is once more tumbling back into his erstwhile depleted exchequer.

But the journeyman feels far otherwise. For unto him it meaneth more hours of labor, an abridgment of rest and no adequate increase in wages.

NOT A COUNTERFEITER.

The Prosecuting Witness Did Not Prosecute Jacob Johnson.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 25.—Jacob Johnson of Mulberry Grove, Ill., was arraigned before United States Commissioner Guinn here to-day, charged with making counterfeit money. The case has been postponed, Johnson having furnished bail in the sum of $1,000. The prosecuting witness failed to appear and Johnson was discharged.

If Your Eyesight..... Troubles You

Consult our Optician, graduate of Medical and Ophthalmic College, who will examine your eyes free and adjust perfect fitting glasses. If you don't require glasses he will tell you so.

Gold Spectacles, $5.00
Steel Spectacles, $1.00

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Broadway, Cor. Locust.
Free! Illustrated Catalog Mailed Free.

FOR MONDAY.

284 pieces Linoleum, Worth 85c, at **29c**

84 pieces Floor Oil Cloth, Worth 30c, at **15c**

J.H.TIEMEYER

TO ENLIGHTEN IMMIGRANTS.

Organization to Make Americans Out of Uneducated Russians.

TO BE TAUGHT PATRIOTISM.

Dr. Frumson Wants to See His Fellow Countrymen Sensible to the Advantages of Citizenship.

Love of the land of the free and the home of the brave is soon to be taught in St. Louis to emigrants from Europe, and a beginning will be made with the Russians.

There are thousands of them living between the river and the western limits and between the cemeteries and the southern line of the city.

Dr. Heiman Frumson, a native of St. Petersburg and a physician of prominence in the Russian colony of St. Louis, is the originator and leader of the movement. He is an American citizen of several years' standing and has been a resident of St. Louis since 1886. When seen at his office Saturday morning by a Post-Dispatch reporter Dr. Frumson talked enthusiastically of the project of Americanizing his countrymen, and expressed himself as sanguine that the plan outlined by him would spread rapidly to all other cities and through all the States of the Union.

"Instead of being classed next to Chinamen as the most undesirable immigrants to the United States," he said, "the Russians will, I predict, take rank within the next ten years alongside the best elements of Germans, Irish and French naturalized citizens. They have, to start with, every incentive to become thoroughly Americanized. Oppressed, tyranized over, subjected to every influence at home that can darken the minds of men and enslave their bodies, it would seem that they should embrace American institutions with fervor and go to extremes in their conceptions of liberty. This is true of educated Russians.

"But, unfortunately, the mass of my countrymen who come to America are sodden with ignorance and paralyzed with oppression. They cannot realize the vast distance that stretches between the subject of an absolute monarchy and the condition of a free American citizen. Emigration to them appears only a change of Governments, and in America they feel that the principal feature of the change is that they are permitted opportunities for earning the comforts of life. Knowing no language but their own, the avenues of enlightenment through English-speaking and English-reading channels are shut against them. And so they go on toiling at whatever work they can get that affords them the means of obtaining food, clothing and shelter.

"Now, I and others associated with me, propose to do away with this benighted condition of our fellow-countrymen. The beginning we have made is a small one, but that is no reason why it should not bring forth wonderful results. To start the ball rolling a few Russian-Americans of St. Louis have formulated an organization and have filed a petition for its incorporation. It will be known as 'The Grand Lodge of the Progressive Order of the West.'

"The object of the order is fourfold:

"First to promote patriotism by encouraging the naturalization of all the Russians here and in other cities of the country.

"Second to raise the moral sentiment of Russians by inaugurating a course of public lectures, and by educational instruction, making it possible for them to understand and appreciate the many excellencies of the American form of government and to become familiar with the constitution of the United States.

"Third, to raise funds for the members of the order and others who need charitable aid, to erect hospitals for the aged and asylums for the orphans.

"Fourth, to protect its individual members by enabling them to carry a certain amount of insurance on the mutual assessment plan, in this way providing for their wives and little ones in the event the husband shall be prevented from supporting them by disability or death.

"In this way we hope to emancipate Russians, from the dark social, political and material conditions which now surround them, and in the doing of this grand work we shall at the same time remove from the minds of Americans the seated prejudice—which has some reason for existence, I confess—now existing against my countrymen."

New York Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Financier says this week: The statement of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending January 25 is a repetition so far as the general showing of the several items is concerned of the previous week's exhibit. The steady decrease of loans, were it not for the unusual conditions now prevailing, might be regarded as one of the most unfavorable symptoms which have been shown for months, and the contraction, in a manner, should be interpreted as a disturbing factor. The liquidation in the past five weeks has been in excess of $45,000,000, and the total loans at the end of the current week were $75,000,000 less than reported last September, when the highest mark ever recorded in the history of New York banks was reached. There is no doubt that the banks are molding their business to meet the new bond loan. The decrease in the deposit item reflects the withdrawals of legals for export purposes and the shifting caused by the contraction in loans. With a total excess of reserve of $37,000,000 there should be no difficulty in absorbing a considerable portion of the new bonds on the part of the New York banks, if such an investment is desired. It is worthy of note that of the $70,160,900 in specie now in the New York banks, six institutions hold $31,115,000, or 40 per cent of the total. The holdings of the National City Bank—nearly $12,000,000—constitute over 15 per cent of all of the specie in the sixty-six New York clearing house banks.

Owl Car Time Table.

Call at Post-Dispatch office and get a time-table of the owl cars on every street car line in the city; in convenient form for the vest pocket.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Myrick Plummer, a wholesale paper dealer at 45 Beekman street, New York, relates that his first experience with Ripans Tabules began eighteen months ago. Prior to that he could not recall a time when he was not troubled with constipation. Nothing gave more than temporary relief; but, since taking Ripans Tabules, however, nobody, Mr. Plummer thinks, has more perfect digestive organs than he. The bowels perform their functions with regularity; there is no distress after eating, no headache, no heartburn, no dizziness—nothing of a dyspeptic nature.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EASILY IDENTIFIED.

Virginia Earle Obtained Her Brooch by a Cigarette Picture.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—George Brown, a colored bell boy at the Hotel Bartholdi, who had confessed to stealing a diamond brooch worth $500 from the room of Virginia Earle, was arraigned before Recorder Goff to-day. The pawnbroker with whom he pledged the brooch was in court with it. Brown was remanded for sentence. Miss Earle requested that the brooch be returned to her. Recorder Goff said he could not do that until she had been identified. Lawyer McLaughlin, who appeared for Brown, said there was no doubt about her identity.

"How do I know that this lady is Miss Earle?" said the Recorder.

"Oh, indeed, I am," said the young woman, but the Recorder was obdurate, and insisted that she should be identified.

"That's impossible,' said Miss Earle.

Just then the spectator handed to Mr. McLaughlin a small photograph. The lawyer smiled. It was a portrait of the actress which had been inclosed in a package of cigarettes. McLaughlin handed it to the Recorder. The Recorder glanced at it, and then said: "I am satisfied," and directed the broker to return the brooch to Miss Earle.

GET FLESH,

Get Strength, Vigor, Clear Complexion and Good Digestion. Not by Patent Medicine, but in Nature's Own Way.

Any honest physician will tell you that there is but one way to get increased flesh; all the patent medicines and cod liver oils to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nature has but one way to increase flesh, strength and vigor, mind and body, and that is through the stomach by wholesome food, well digested. There is no reason, or common sense in any other method whatever.

People are thin, run down, nervous, pale and shaky in their nerves, simply because their stomachs are weak.

They may not think they have dyspepsia, but the fact remains that they do not eat enough food, or what they eat is not quickly and properly digested, as it should be.

Dr. Harlandson says the reason is because the stomach lacks certain digestive acids and peptones, and deficient secretion of gastric juice.

Nature's remedy in such cases is to supply what the weak stomach lacks. There are several good preparations which will do this, but none so thoroughly as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which are designed especially for all stomach troubles, and which cure all digestive weakness on the common sense plan of furnishing the digestive principles which the stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give perfect digestion. First effect is to increase the appetite, and increased vigor, added flesh, pure blood and strength of nerve and muscle is the perfectly natural result.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest tonic known and will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. May be found at druggists at 50 cents for [illegible] package or direct by mail from [illegible] Co., Marshall, Mich.

MILLIONS AT STAKE IN THIS SUIT.

John D. Rockefeller Defendant in the Biggest Suit on Record.

A VERDICT FOR $940,000.

Case Will Be Called in the Federal Court Here To-Morrow and Will Be Bitterly Contested.

On Monday morning, before the United States Court of Appeals, Judges Caldwell of Arkansas, Thayer of St. Louis, and Sanborn of Minnesota sitting, will be argued the greatest case, in some respects, that has ever been before the courts of this country. John D. Rockefeller, the multi-millionaire, President of the Standard Oil Co., is the defendant, and this gives added interest.

The amount involved is approximately $1,000,000. At the trial of the case on its merits in the United States Circuit Court sitting at Duluth, Minn., before Judge Riner and a jury, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, Alfred Merritt, Jr., for $940,000. This is said to have been the largest money verdict ever rendered in an individual suit on an allegation of fraud in the history of the world.

And as on the final issue of this case will probably depend other suits of like nature against Rockefeller, and as the decision of the Court of Appeals will be final, it is not surprising that some of the greatest legal minds of the country have been engaged on both sides.

Mr. Rockefeller's interests will be represented by Mr. George W. Murray of New York, Mr. Rockefeller's private attorney, as chief counsel, and associated with him are Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Judge J. M. Shaw of Minneapolis, Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul and Joseph B. Cotton of Duluth.

The plaintiff is represented by A. A. Harris of Duluth, formerly of Fort Scott, Kan., and J. L. Washburne of Duluth. Mr. Merritt is also here, accompanied by his brothers, Leonidas and V. B. All the parties are registered at the Southern Hotel.

Following are the agreed facts as they developed on the trial at Duluth. The Merritt brothers, who were originally poor men, discovered and developed some extraordinarily rich iron mines in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The ore is said to be pure Bessemer and so soft that it is mined with a steam shovel, picking and blasting being unnecessary. There were five of these mines, each yielding from twenty-five to forty million tons of ore. The Merritts built 126 miles of railroad with which to transport the ore to Duluth, where they constructed on the bay magnificent ore docks operated by machinery, lighted by electricity, and running day and night. So valuable was this property that the Merritts claimed to have refused an offer of $3,000,000 for just one of the mines. The agreed basis of value of the whole was $10,800,000, and on this valuation the subsequent deal with Rockefeller was consummated.

In August, 1893, the Meritts, who had the controlling interest in these properties, went into a deal with Rockefeller by which the properties were consolidated with certain mining properties controlled by Rockefeller, and situated in Michigan, Wisconsin and Cuba. A new company was formed, known as the Lake Superior Consolidated Mining Co., and the Meritts received stock in the new company in exchange for their interests.

These are the bare facts in the case. Merritt, in his original bill, however, charges that he and his partners were inveigled into the deal by the fraudulent representations of Rockefeller as to the value of the properties he controlled. He alleges that Rockefeller represented his mines to be in a prosperous, dividend-paying condition, whereas the contrary was the case. That while Rockefeller agreed to a valuation of $10,800,000 on the Meritt properties, they are really worth between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000, and that they subsequently discovered that while they yielded their interests for stock in the Consolidated Co., Rockefeller retained for his part bonds secured by first mortgage bonds to the value of $4,000,000 on the properties, to which the stock held by the Merritts were subject.

Alfred Merritt alone brought suit to recover on the ground of fraud. The case was tried before a jury and the jury gave a judgment for $940,000 as stated. Rockfeller appealed the case.

This represents only the interests of Alfred Merritt. It is understood that his brother and others are equally interested, and if this suit is finally decided against Rockefeller, it is fair to presume that other suits will be brought.

The Merritts were seen at the Southern by a Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter. They do not look like men who have millions at stake, and who are said to have derived a net income of $500,000 a year from their properties before the consolidation, or who were in a position to refuse a $3,000,000 offer for one of five mines they owned. They are modest, unassuming men, who wear woollen shirts, and look like well to do miners or lumber men. Leonidas Merritt was formerly a member of the Minnesota Legislature, and all of them are intelligent and progressive citizens. They refused to discuss the case on the eve of its being argued, as did the counsel in the case all of whom were seen except Mr. Murray, who was out.

THE FLAG AND THE LAW.

Forcing the Nation's Banner on Illinois School Houses.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Thirty-ninth General Assembly enacted two laws compelling the hoisting and display of the United States flag upon all school houses, public buildings, etc., in the State; the same to be displayed each school day of the year. The law is to be tested in this section for the first time.

To-day Andrew M. Brooks, Jr., son of County Superintendent of Schools Brooks, swore out warrants for the arrest of Joseph Vaughn, Peter Campbell and J. W. Hudson, directors of the Petersburg School in Loami Township, this county, for refusing to allow the American flag to be hoisted upon that school house as directed by law during the school hours of the same. The case is cited for trial next week. The penalty provided by the new law is a fine of not less than $3 nor more than $10 for each day the flag is not hoisted.

The Attorney-General has never rendered an opinion on the constitutionality of the law, but it is understood the law is a good one and will be enforced. The coming trial will therefore be of much interest.

CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Chadwick's Symphony and Marsick, the Violinist, Will Be Features.

The sale of seats now in progress at Bollman Bros. for next Tuesday's concert of the Choral Symphony Society promises an excellent attendance. The public-spirited enterprise of the gentlemen who are managing the society demands the fullest possible response on the part of the public. Mr. Chadwick's beautiful symphony is an absolute novelty—as a great orchestral work by an American composer has never before been performed in this city. Marsick will perform Max Bruch's concerto No. 2 with orchestra. This is entirely new here, but those who have admired Bruch's violin concerto No. 2 know what to expect. In this piece Marsick has created the greatest enthusiasm. Besides this he will play an adagio by himself, a Hungarian Czardas by Hubay and an andante and Slavonic dance by Wormser.

Laundry Rates Restored.

Original Penny Laundry, 619 Pine street. Work first class. Collars and cuffs, 1 cent.

WORTH $25,000,000.

Price a Convict Inventor Places on His Flying Machine.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—In the King's County penitentiary is a man who claims he has invented a flying machine proved by many tests to be perfect. He has written to the President and Secretary Smith, asking them to see that the Government gives it a trial and, if satisfactory, that the Government purchase the right to manufacture the machine for the sum of $25,000,000. The man is Mr. Victor L. Ochs. He is 35 years old and is a prisoner for endeavoring to create a revolution in Mexico about a year ago. He is of medium height and well educated. By birth he is a Mexican, but soon after he was born his parents settled in Texas and he is an American citizen. He said: "I began my experiments in El Paso, Tex. I earned my living by publishing a small newspaper, but I spent the most of my time in the experiments I was conducting. These were made in my house. No one lived with me. I was never a great hand at making friends and was not bothered by people. Often I worked all night and got no sleep the next day, because of my newspaper work. My experiments were expensive. I took the machine back to my house and a short time later I decided to go to the patent office at Washington and get it patented. I had started for the Capital when I was arrested by the Sheriff, who claimed the reward which the United States and Mexico had set on my head. I was tried on a charge of attempting to cause a revolution in Mexico and injuring the interests of America in that country. I was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, so I was sent here. I want the Government to take up the invention because of the money there would be in it for me. I charge $25,000,000 for it, and I will not sell it for one cent less.

"If the Government will give it one fair trial that is all I ask, for I am convinced that such a trial will be convincing. If the Government will not give it a trial I will sell it to some other Government. Of what use would it be to the Government? It would be of so much use that in the event of war it would be used with about eighty times the deadly effect of a battle ship. The machine is constructed so that it will carry twice its own weight, and explosives in any quantity can be carried on it, and any one can see how it could be used in warfare. The machine can be built of any size, and is so simple that almost a child could manage it. One can be built in three months. Put a force of men at work and you could build enough to put a stop to war in a short time. The machine will move at a rate of 300 miles an hour. You can cause it to go as slow as you like. It is provided with a steering apparatus. It can be propelled as high or as low as you like. The cost of the machine, I decline to state. You can say that I am not making this move to regain my liberty. What I want is to have the Government take up the invention and I think it will. Where is the machine? It is in safe hands. I won't say where until I get my patent or the Government comes to an understanding with me."

Just how the machine is built he declines to say. He refuses to say of what it is composed but it is supposed that it is built of a composition resembling papier mache. It is very light. The motor power is an invention of his own and he says that it is not electricity. He has a remarkable history. He and others were of the opinion that Diaz was not treating the Mexicans as they deserved and he gathered men with a view of forcing the Republic to give up a portion of its land. This he intended to form into a separate Republic. Something might have come of the scheme but for his arrest.

RIGHT FROM OKLAHOMA.

St. Louis to Be Invaded by Business Men From a Growing City.

Information was received yesterday at the office of the Business Men's League and the Merchants' Exchange that between thirty and forty members of the Oklahoma City Commercial Club will visit St. Louis early this week, arriving probably on Wednesday morning. Among those who will make up the party are:

C. G. Jones, President Jones Milling Co.; Henry Will, President State National Bank; F. M. Riley, real estate and capitalist; Edward Overholser, real estate and capitalist; E. J. Streeter, Streeter & Blankenship; John Wand, druggist; Seymour Price, President of the Electric company; M. C. Milner, boots and shoes; Ed Cooke, cashier State National Bank; W. J. Dunn, books and stationery; H. S. Miller, County Clerk; J. E. Carson, County Treasurer; H. G. Trosper, stockman; Gen. H. G. Thomas, President Water works Company; T. M. Richardson, President First National Bank; J. W. Williamson, wholesale grocer; H. G. Beard, real estate and capitalist; O. A. Mitscher, wholesale and retail dry goods; F. H. Reed, furniture; J. A. Flatterym, Postmaster; A. L. Frick, wholesale and retail hardware; W. W. Storm, hardware; G. W. R. Chinn, transfer company; H. H. Howard, lawyer; J. S. Jenkins, lawyer; Frank Harrah, Church & Harrah Coal and Feed Company; E. E. Brown, Daily Times-Journal; R. Q. Blakeney, Daily Oklahoman; J. J. Burke, newspaper man; Z. Bracht, general merchandise; Z. T. Wright, grocer; F. J. McGlinchey, President McGlinchey Mercantile Company; Fred W. Smith, Manager Ranney-Alton Mercantile Company; F. C. Finnety, banker; George Sohlberg, General Manager Acme Milling Company.

Nearly all these gentlemen are well known in St. Louis commercial circles and they will be entertained during their visit here by the Exchange and the League. For this purpose the following committees were yesterday appointed and will meet to-morrow afternoon to complete arrangements:

Committee from the Merchants' Exchange—Chris. Sharp, Chairman; Thomas Booth, Charles L. Heitzeberg, Sol J. Quinlivan, Manley G. Richmond, H. H. Wernse, W. B. Dean, J. A. Jennelli, H. S. Potter, C. Marquard Forster, Jerome Hill and J. R. Laughlin.

Committtee from Business Men's League—F. D. Hirschberg, Chairman; S. M. Kennard, F. G. Shapleigh, J. D. Bascom, A. W. Benedict, D. M. Houser, C. W. Knapp, J. L. Pilcher, L. L. Prince, Jonathan Rice, J. M. Hayes, E. O. Stanard, A. C. Stewart, D. D. Walker and E. F. Williams.

The First Consideration

Of the management of the V.-P.—Vandalia-Pennsylvania—is the comfort and safety of its patrons.

USEFUL AGAIN.

How Faith Gave Vitality to a Pennsylvanian's Arm.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WEST PITTSTON, Pa., Jan. 25.—On Wednesday evening the Rev. William T. McArthur and James Scoville and M. T. Tulfort began conducting revival services here. They came from Scranton. While there a young man named Charles Miller, son of the late Rev. Elkin Miller, became interested in the faith cure they preached. They set forth a doctrine that any one suffering from any physical affliction can be cured if his faith in God is strong enough and he pray with fervency and sincerity. Miller had no use of his left arm, it having been paralyzed some years ago. He became a believer in the cure and followed the ministers here, and yesterday requested them to pray that it might be God's will to restore his arm to usefulness. They told him they would do so and instructed him to pray also. When he went home for supper last night he could move the fingers of his left hand. When he went to the ministers again after supper he was able to lift his left hand and place it on his right hand. The arm quickly grew more vigorous and by morning he was able to whirl it around his head. The arm now seems as sound as before the attack of paralysis. Miller says that it is his belief that the paralysis that struck him was a visitation from the Lord as punishment for not entering the ministry and his lack of faith. He now intends to enter the ministry and dedicate his life to preaching.

To California

Via the Burlington Route. Only three days and three nights. Every meal in dining-cars. Ticket office, southwest corner Broadway and Olive street.

A DRUNKEN MAN WITH A BIG GUN.

Consternation in the Arlington Hotel at Hot Springs.

BULLETS FLEW LIKE HAIL.

The Guests of the Hotel Were Stampeded by Abner Gaines, the President's Brother-in-Law.

There was a terrific shooting affray in the Arlington Hotel, at Hot Springs, Ark., Friday afternoon, in which M. R. Mayer of Red Book fame, who is now a guest of the Planters' House, narrowly escaped with his life. A member of Congress from Pennsylvania and a millionaire from the same State both had holes in their clothes.

Mayer has traveled the world over and was a soldier from the opening till the close of the war, but he says it was the most exciting thing while it lasted that he ever saw. He has been in half a dozen Indian scrimmages, says he, but never saw bullets fly like they did in that hotel.

Abner Gaines, brother-in-law of Col. S. H. Stitts, President of the Hot Springs Association Hotel Co., did the shooting. Mayer was sitting in the private office, talking to the Colonel, when Gaines came in. On the other side of the desk, sitting vis-a-vis with Stitts, was Mr. Hayhill, a director in the hotel company. Gaines called the Colonel out and then the trouble began.

"It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon," said Mayer, by way of preface to his remarks. "They talked together and pitched their voices so high I knew they were quarreling. Gaines used considerable profanity and both men were angry. I gathered from the conversation that Gaines wanted money and Stitts refused to let him have it. Stitts left him and came back to his desk and sat down. Then Gaines advanced into the room and began cursing and abusing him outrageously.

"Col. Stitts rose up and said: 'You get out of here. Go and see Mr. Hays.' Hays is the manager of the Arlington.

"'If you won't do anything for me, how can I expect Mr. Hays to?' yelled Gaines.

"'Get out of here,' roared Stitts.

"Gaines backed to the door and pulled a gun from his hip pocket. Stitts ran into the hotel office and got behind the safe. Hayhill followed quicker'n a cat can bat her eye. I stood, or rather sat, pat. Gaines walked between me and the office door and pointed his revolver at my head. I saw he was crazed with drink. He was within four feet of me.

"'For God's sake,' I said, 'don't shoot; I haven't done anything to you.' He pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode. Before he could cock his pistol I ran past him into the ante-room. He shot twice at me before I got through the outer door. The first bullet tore off the left wing of my hat. The second passed through the coat sleeve of my left arm.

"When the firing began the rotunda of the Arlington contained about a dozen men. Every fellow seemed to have a gun. Failing to hit me, Gaines advanced into the hotel office and began firing through the partition into the rotunda. The twelve or more guns in there returned his fire. The dividing partition was full of holes. Gaines had his overcoat pockets filled with cartridges.

"When the firing party in the rotunda had exhausted their round of ammunition, he reloaded and resumed his fusillade. The rotunda shooters retreated into the street. Gaines then turned his pistol and began making a target of the cashier. The latter pulled his pistol, reached it through the lattice in the grating of his desk and put a conical bullet into the calf of Gaines' right leg. He laid there until the cashier had emptied a six-chambered Colt's lightning in the vain effort to stop forever Mr. Gaines' career as a waster of good ammunition.

"Gaines rose to his feet and recharged his Smith & Wesson. At this stage of the game John Threlkild, the hotel detective, ran into the office and grappled with the madman. Gaines threw him off, fired one shot at him, which penetrated the detective's shoe, fled into the parlor and crawled underneath a sofa.

"Several ladies were in the parlor, huddled together near one of the windows. Their screams and cries for help added to the general confusion. Threlkild stood in the door and fired at the man under the sofa. The latter turned over on his back, reached out his right arm and fired back at him.

"Four or five ladies fainted and fell on the floor while the bullets were flying. Those who did not faint rushed toward the elevator.

"When the chambers of Threlkild's pistol were emptied, Gaines crawled out, reloaded and kept the detective dodging behind chairs, desks and posts at a lively rate, while he pumped lead at him. Threlkild watched his chance when Gaines' revolver had become exhausted and knocked him down with a chair. He fell through the door leading into the rotunda.

"Half a dozen men posted behind pillars took a crack at him while he lay there but never a bullet of them all struck Gaines. He was handcuffed and taken through a street full of excited people to the police station. Many of the guests followed him to the station and threatened to institute a lynching bee in which Gaines should take an elevated position. Wiser counsel prevailed and he was locked up.

"During the fusillade at the hotel Congressman Tress of Pennsylvania and Millionaire Pardee of Lock Haven, Pa., had holes shot through their clothing.

"Gaines is the black sheep in the family of that name that has been identified with the celebrated lawsuit involving a claim to the most valuable part of Hot Springs. This suit was dragged through the Federal Courts for many years and finally ended adversely to the claimants. Since then, it is said, Stitts, who married Gaines' sister, bought nearly all the litigated property at a low figure.

"The man who did the shooting has been threatening to kill his brother-in-law for a long time. He is a victim of the liquor habit and spends money as fast as he gets his hands on it. Not long since he returned from a trip to Europe, where his family sent him in the hope of effecting his reformation."

IN HER HUSBAND'S CLOTHES.

How a New York Woman Taken for a Man Was Punched.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Mary Carey appeared in court at Bath Beach to-day to prosecute Otto Lieb, whom she charged with assaulting her New Year's night. For the fourth time the case was adjourned. Lieb denies the charge. He says he struck some one, but it was a man. Mrs. Carey says he struck her and says that she was attired in her husband's clothes at the time. Her story was that she and her husband's friend, Murphy, went to a mask ball. To surprise people she put on her husband's clothes. On the way to the ball the couple passed some men who were crowding the walk. She pushed her way through. One of the men said a mean word and she slapped his face. Then Lieb gave the woman a smash on the jaw. The bone was broken and the woman went to the hospital. An additional charge was made against Mr. Lieb to-day of assault in the second degree, and his bail was fixed at $500.

Cycle Company Incorporated.

The Forest Park Cycle Co. was incorporated Saturday with a capital stock of $10,000, paid up. William Y. Hopkins and Henry G. Paschall are the largest shareholders.

Indorses It With a Good Order.

Mr. George Gamhauser, Post-Dispatch news agent at Jefferson, Tex., orders twenty-five almanacs and writes under date of Jan. 21:

"It is one of the best almanacs ever published, and the Post deserves credit; it is complete from beginning to end. Success to the Post-Dispatch."

EIGHT FEET SQUARE.

A Rear Room of Russell Sage's Residence at $1.75 a Week.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—It is interesting to find that not only can you call on Mr. Russell Sage on banking business, but you can go up to the rear of his house and get a room for $1.75 a week. On the side of his stable door, at 37 West Forty-third street, is pasted a neat slip of paper bearing this inscription: "Furnished hall room to let."

A reporter called yesterday and sought out the facts in the case. Mr. Sage's stable is a very nice one of red brick, with brownstone door posts. It is three stories high, and the window blinds are painted in a soft green. The sidewalk is fittingly paved and an air of homely cheer pervades the whole affair. A pretty girl in blue calico opened the door and intimated that she would be pleased to exhibit the room. "Top floor, please," said she, and the visitor led the procession up two flights of stairs. At the upper story the girl ushered the way to the front hall room. It was perhaps eight feet square. There was a white curtained window. The walls were painted a light blue. There was a wash stand and a bed that looked most inviting and two substantial chairs. A single glance from the window should suffice to satisfy anyone, southern exposure, Fifth avenue but a stone's throw eastward, and the Century Association practically next door. Everything was as neat as a pin, and the entirety pervaded with the atmosphere of the stable so enthusiastically recommended by the medical profession and so seldom found in modern houses.

"What do you ask for this?"

"One dollar and seventy-five cents a week," she replied.

"And Mr. Sage owns and occupies the whole building?"

"Certainly."

Things on Wall street must be tight indeed when Mr. Sage has to rent his hall bedroom.

TREASURE IN AN ASH HEAP.

Mrs. Reffue Recovers Money Buried Many Years Ago.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 25.—It has just come to light that one day this week Mr. and Mrs. George Ruffe, well known citizens of this place and John Disler, also well known, drove to the farm of Councilman George Brown, southwest of Carthage, and there dug up at a depth of about three feet a box of valuables said to contain gold nuggets, rings and a large amount of money. The treasure was buried by Mrs. Ruffue's mother prior to the breaking out of the war, when she was compelled to flee with her family for safety. Although she returned she never succeeded in finding the money, and all the daughter knew was that it had been buried in a certain ash heap. Disler has a local reputation as a spiritualistic medium, and it was by following his directions, it is claimed, that the treasure was found. Soon after the surface was removed ashes were shown all the way down to where the box lay. Mr. Reffue says the amount secured was not less than $1,200, but further than this he will give no particulars.

WORKED FOR $3 PER MONTH.

Yet This Farm Hand Was Beaten When He Asked for His Pay.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LEBANON, Ill., Jan. 25.—J. Silverblott, a farm hand who has been in the employ of W. E. Pope, a wealthy farmer and dairyman, living two miles south of Lebanon, called for a settlement Thursday and was assaulted by Pope and his wife and given a severe beating. At the trial yesterday it developed that Silverblott had been working for $36 a year, milking twenty-seven cows twice a day, besides doing the major part of the work in cultivating a 160-acre farm. The amount in controversy was 30 cents, and it has already cost Pope $35.

CHADWICK MUSICALE.

Smaller Works of the Boston Composer Rendered by Local Artists.

After the very amusing yet thoughtful talk about "Musical Criticism" with which Mr. Chadwick as lecturer entertained the ladies of the St. Louis Musical Club yesterday afternoon, one feels somewhat cautious about approaching Mr. Chadwick as composer, lest the unwary critic be assigned to the limbo of one of the unworthy categories into which the Boston man so cleverly assigned many varieties of newspaper critics, instead of being elevated to the paradise of perfect critics which he described so well.

But Mr. Chadwick was all right, both as critic of critics and as composer. It would be well if as much could be said of all the artists who interpreted his excellent compositions. But the initial piece, a stirring quartette, reminded one of "dot leetle German band," since each performer insisted upon tuning his violin in a separate key, and some of the harmonies, and especially the harmonics, made one's nerves "squeekle" like the scratch of the thumbnail on a glazed card. Such playing on the part of such men as compose the quartette club ought not to be tolerated. When one got through the thick husk of the rough and wiry performance one could distinguish beautiful themes and imagine lovely harmonies, especially in the andante, which was built up on a phrase of rare sensuous beauty. The scherzo, too, had lots of dash and spirit.

Chadwick's songs as sung by Miss Marie Schwill, accompanied by the composer, were all delicious, each in its own characteristic way, and were on the whole well rendered by the fair contralto, who has a sweet and pleasing voice, especially in the lower tones, and sings with much style; though she is somewhat too much of the typical "Deutsches Maedchen" in temperament.

The songs were all well composed, the old "Du bist wie eine Blume" receiving an original and extremely tender setting, and the "Miller's Daughter" and "I Know Two Eyes" being particularly bright and charming in their melodic flow, while "Allah" is truly a great song, superb and classical in its lofty repose and strength.

Mr. Robyn's appearance in the piano quintette made things better than in the quartette. He got all the instruments in tune with the piano and started them all right on a perfect chord, but of course he couldn't prevent the players from making false intonations occasionally, so that the performance was still somewhat "wild and woolly." But under his controlling force the beauty of their capital piece was made manifest, especially in the "Andante Cantabile," in which a delicious melody was worked up in a finely dramatic way, with forceful episodes decidedly operatic in character, which particularly delighted the audience. In the spirited finale there was a stunning fugue introduced.

Altogether the audience felt that they had listened to first-class music and showed their appreciation by their applause. This performance of Mr. Chadwick's smaller compositions has heightened the interest which is felt in the rendition of his B flat Symphony, which is to be given under his direction next Tuesday by the Choral Symphony Society. WM. SCHUYLER.

Lowest-Priced House in America for Fine

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold Watches for Ladies.....	$18 00	to	$150 00
Gold Waches for Gents......	30 00	to	250 00
Silver Watches for Gents.....	10 00	to	45 00
Silver Watches for Ladies....	7 00	to	25 00
Nickel Waches	6 00	to	10 00

Warranted good timepieces. See them at MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalogue, 3,000 engravings, mailed free. Write for it.

Gilbert H. Barnes' Will.

The will of Gilbert H. Barnes was probated yesterday. He leaves the bulk of his property, located at Shell City, Mo., to the Baldwin University of Baldwin, Kan. The residue of the estate, except a few small bequests, is left to his widow Mary M. Barnes.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Still Greater Reductions on our entire stock of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc. We are instructed by the insurance companies to dispose of balance of stock, which must all go this week. This is your last chance to secure the Greatest Bargains in First-Class Goods ever offered in St. Louis.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES GIVEN REASONABLE TIME.

All goods quoted below are in good condition. Remember, this is your last chance.

A FEW QUOTATIONS.

Bedroom Sets, former price $22.00, Fire Sale Price	$7.50
Bedroom Sets, former price $45.00, Fire Sale Price	$14.70
Folding Beds, upright, former price $30.00, Fire Sale Price	$12.40
Wardrobes, former price $10.00, Fire Sale Price	$4.65
Corduroy Couches, any color, former price $18.00, Fire Sale Price	$6.90
Plush Rockers, former price $6.00, Fire Sale Price	$1.80
Center Tables, former price $1.10, Fire Sale Price	35c
Cook Stoves, No. 7, former price $14.00, Fire Sale Price	$5.20
Hall Trees, former price $10.00, Fire Sale Price	$4.10
Bed Lounges, plush, former price $18.00, Fire Sale price	$6.95
Springs, woven wire, former price $3.50, Fire Sale Price	$1.30
Cotton-top Mattresses, former price $4.00, Fire Sale Price	$1.65
Toilet Sets, former price $5.00, Fire Sale Price	$2.10
Parlor Sets, former price $32.00, Fire Sale Price	$9.50
Sideboards, former price $18.50, Fire Sale Price	$5.40
Extension Tables, former price $6.00, Fire Sale Price	$2.15
Cane Chairs, former price $1.00, Fire Sale Price	40c
Iron Beds, white enamel, former price $12.00, Fire Sale Price	$3.95
Kitchen Safes, glass door, former price $8.50, Fire Sale Price	$3.60
Blankets, all wool, former price $8.00, Fire Sale Price	$2.40
Ladies' Desks, former price $10.00, Fire Sale Price	$4.35
Combination Book Cases, former price $25.00, Fire Sale Price	$7.95
5100 yards Brussels Carpet, former price 95c yard, Fire Sale Price, per yard	34c
6900 yards Brussels Carpet, former price $1.35 yard, Fire Sale Price, per yard	45c
3400 yards Ingrain Carpets, former price 75c yard, Fire Sale Price, per yard	29c
6200 yards Ingrain Carpets, former price $1.10 yard, Fire Sale Price, per yard	42c

OLIVE STREET FURNITURE CO.,

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OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. EVERY EVENING. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

MAIL CARRIERS REGISTER A KICK.

Down-Town Men Claim Their Routes Are Being Extended.

UNABLE TO DO THE WORK.

Postmaster Carlisle Says the Rearrangement Was Ordered by the Government Inspectors.

Great dissatisfaction exists among some of the St. Louis mail carriers because of the change in routes now being made by the St. Louis Post-office. The carriers say they are greatly hampered by the changes, that the service is demoralized in consequence, and that a large number of the down-town carriers who have had their routes enlarged are badly overworked.

Routes that have been established for fifteen years are now being changed and the carriers so shifted about that an intelligent handling of the mails is well nigh imposible. Down-town routes, according to the carriers, which they contend have always been as large as a careful and prompt covering would permit, have been disrupted, and in many instances two carriers are required to do the work heretofore performed by three. The extra carrier who is thrown out by the change is not put upon another route, but is used as a helper or collector.

A carrier informed a Post-Dispatch reporter Saturday that eighteen carriers who were formerly regulars employed in down-town districts are now practically idle, and the work heretofore done by them is now performed by the reduced force. Old and experienced men who were formerly employed in the down-town districts and knew their routes thoroughly have been put out in the residence districts. The new men who are put to work in the thickly populated business regions, where the immense office buildings abound, are totally unfamiliar with the work, and as a consequence mail is delayed often as long as two or three days. Instead of improving the service, the constant changes render matters worse.

The carriers feel greatly grieved at W. J. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of Carriers, and Douglas Crothers, Postmaster Carlisle's private secretary, who are making the changes. The men claim that when they protest about overwork or have any statements to make about the length of time required to cover their route, Mr. Murphy declines to listen and dismisses them by saying if they cannot do the work he can get men who will. They think if Postmaster Carlisle would inspect the routes and their work in person occasionally instead of entrusting the work entirely to his subordinates, he would see the justice in their complaints and would endeavor to find a remedy.

When Postmaster Carlisle was spoken to he said the men had a right to talk and a right to kick. "But," he said, "their objections are hardly well taken. In the first place the men have no grievance against Messrs. Murphy or Crothers. They are simply carrying out the orders issued by me.

"It is true the routes of the carriers are being revised. It is a matter that I have been at work on for more than a year, but which was rendered imperative last October after the visit of the government inspectors. They examined the matter carefully and thoroughly. They found the down-town routes too short and we were compelled to make the change.

"In the district between Fourth street and the river and Cass avenue and Elm street 23 men were formerly employed. Now 20 men do the work and we have increased the number of deliveries from 4 to 5. The carriers do the work and they do it, too, in less time than 8 hours. In fact we must not give a man a route unless he can cover it in eight hours. The law against carriers working even one minute overtime is strict, and all our routes must conform to the 8-hour system.

"Now the carriers out in the West End are overworked and to relieve them is one of our aims. Of course they do not work longer than the others, but the routes are so long that they cannot cover them in the required time and frequently mail has to go over till next day. As fast as we can get men from the districts where the routes are too short they are placed out in the West End to better the service there. The men who have had 'soft snaps' in the easy down town districts simply do not want to go out and do the greater work, and that is all there is in their kicks.

"The city has not been re-routed for fifteen years. Routes west of Grand avenue have grown largely. A few years ago there were only a few houses in each block. Now many are completely filled with residences, and the work of the carriers has grown so that relief must be afforded.

"To show you that these complaints of the carriers are unfounded," continued Mr. Carlisle, "I want to show you some reports from the carriers who are working in one downtown district where twenty carriers now do the work that it used to take twenty-three. These reports are from the men themselves and are not made in this office. They show that new men, who are unfamiliar with the route, are covering their routes in from six and a half hours to seven and three-quarter hours. There is not one carrier in the district but that can get over his route in less than eight hours and the man who can do this is not overworked.

"As to the charge that there are a big lot of carriers who have been removed from the downtown districts who are idle or used as helpers that is somewhat premature. There are seventeen out of the 299 carriers now who have not regular routes. Until a regular route is provided they will be used as helpers. The changing of routes was begun downtown, and when the system is completed out in the West End all will have steady routes and the public will have an improved service."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Next Encampment Will Not Be Held at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—The assembly in council [illegible] the officers of the Supreme Lodge Kn[illegible] of Pythias met here to-day with all the [illegible] present and unanimously adopted the [illegible]ng:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this assembly that no encampment of the Uniform Rank shall be held during 1896 unless a guaranteed rate of 1 cent per mile by the shortest practicable route with a limit of twenty days can be secured.

Resolved, That unless such guarantees to the absolute satisfaction of the Supreme Chancellor be in his hands by February 15, he shall imediately notify by wire the members of the assembly of the fact, whereupon the assembly shall convene in Cincinnati February 22 to change the place of the convention of the Supreme Lodge.

The officers are very indignant because of their inability to secure satisfactory rates for Minneapolis. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis are already in the field to secure the convention, with the odds apparently in favor of Indianapolis, in the event that satisfactory rates cannot be secured for Minneapolis. The Western Traffic Association will meet in Chicago next Tuesday to consider rates for the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul and it is thought that the question of rates for the Knights of Pythias will be reconsidered at the same time.

FAT FOR INFORMERS.

They Will Figure in South Carolina's Concealed Weapons Law.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 25.—Following on the heels of the anti-lynching law passed in the House this week comes the production of a bill to amend the law relative to the carrying of concealed weapons, now a dead letter. The amendment will add to the penalty of imprisonment a fine of $25 to be paid to the informer, with the alternative of two months in the chain gang, the informer in that event to be paid $15 from the County Treasury.

Representative Earl, in introducing the bill, said: "The ready pistol is the source of most murders in the State, and a quick-tempered man is the last one who ought to carry a weapon with him." There was some opposition to the bill on the ground that its passage would put the respectable element of the community at the mercy of the white thugs and the negroes, but the bill will pass, a test vote on a motion to strike out the enacting clause showing 63 votes in favor to 42 opposed.

FOUND IN A HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Mary Miles Discovered But She Will Not Go Home Alive.

Mrs. Miles, 64 years old, who disappeared from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Mehling, on Jan. 8, and was feared to be dead, has been located. She is at the Female Hospital and the doctors say she is dying.

Friday the police found her. On the evening of Jan. 8 she was found wandering on the street in a dazed condition and could give no account of herself. She said her name was Mills, but could not tell where she lived. She was taken to the Dispensary and was sent to the Female Hospital. When Mrs. Mehling reached the hospital she found her mother in a dying condition.

Mrs. Mehling's daughter Mollie, aged 16, told a Post-Dispatch reporter that her grandmother had been subject to "wandering spells" for three years and had to be guarded closely at times.

Home-Seekers' Excursion.

January 28th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway will sell tickets to points in Southwest Missouri, Kansas and all points in Texas. For particulars apply at City Ticket Office, 103 North Broadway, and Union Station.

STANDS UP FOR ARIZONA.

Territorial Delegate Murphy Discusses Statehood.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Nathan O. Murphy, Territorial Delegate from Arizona, is at the Holland House. Mr. Murphy has been Governor of Arizona and is just at present engaged in an aggressive fight to secure the admission of that Territory into the Union. He said, in speaking of the possibility of success in that direction:

"The people of Arizona are a unit for self-government and as their representative I am doing all in my power to secure for them their constitutional rights in this respect. Six weeks ago there was practically no opposition to admitting Arizona. It was generally conceded that the remaining Territories should be admitted and that the responsibility, expenses and trouble of their governments be transfered to their own people.

"But lately considerable irritation has developed on account of the monetary dispute. Motives un-American, sectional and selfish have caused several hasty and ill-advised representatives to announce their opposition to the admission of any more Western States, whose Senators, they think, would disagree with the East on the money question. The merits involved are temporarily obscured on this account.

"I have, however, too much confidence in the ultimate justice and love of fair play of the American people to think that an entirely extraneous issue will be allowed to prevent justice being done to a loyal and patriotic subdivision of this country."

Pretty Novelties for Euchre Prizes shown for the first time to-morrow. Prices very low. MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Broadway, cor. Locust. Tally Cards Free.

FREE AND UNLIMITED.

Senator-Elect Cannon Warmly Favors Bimetallism.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—United States Senators-elect Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown of the new State of Utah passed through this city last evening, en route to Washington. In conversation Senator Cannon said he was heartily in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He favors protection and high protection at that. In his opinion high protection and free silver go hand in hand and both are essential for the improvement of the condition of the country. When asked his opinion of the Monroe doctrine, Senator Cannon said he was an ardent admirer of that declaration and thought it was the duty of Congress to uphold it. Whether the people of Utah indorsed the exact stand President Cleveland had taken in the matter he was unprepared to say.

Concerning the Cuban trouble, Senator Cannon expressed himself as decidedly in favor of according belligerent rights to the island that has given Spain so much trouble. He thinks it is the absolute duty of the United States to pursue such a course in the matter, and he will support any legislation with that end in view.

"77" FOR COLDS

Cold Causes

La Grippe—"77" knocks it out.
Coughs—"77" breaks them up.
Influenza—"77" dries it up.
Catarrh—"77" cuts it short.
Running of the Nose—"77" stops it.
Sore Throat—"77" heals it.
Pneumonia—"77" prevents it.
Sore Chest—"77" soothes it.
Fever—"77" dissipates it.
Chill—"77" checks it.
Pain—"77" quickly relieves.
Hoarseness—"77" restores the voice.
Short Breath—"77" aids breathing.
Clergyman's Throat—"77" clears it.
Vocalist's Ruin—"77" saves them.
Pain in the Side—"77" saves the stitch.
Pain in the Back—"77" cures the crick.
Sneezing—"77" allays the irritation.
Prostration—"77" builds you up.
Colds—"77" is the Master Remedy.
Half your sickness—"77" keeps you well.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c; or five for $1.00. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 and 113 William street, New York.

CITY NEWS.

Dr E. C. Chase.
Sixth and Locust. Set of teeth, $8.

WORKING THE WORKERS.

How Mayor Walbridge Will Push His Boom Along.

There are indications of coming activity in the various departments of the city government. The Walbridge boom is very largely responsible for it, and it is safe to assume that your Uncle Filley will not be in it.

It now develops that the great solicitude expressed only a short time ago for the hurrying up of improvements was in anticipation of the letter to Herr Doktor Preetorius. The street work in particular had fallen to such a low ebb that hundreds of laborers were discharged, and as a consequence there was a great deal of fault-finding with the administration. The Mayor saw the drift at once and caused such an outcry to be raised that the House of Delegates hurried up the bills for the improvement of certain streets and pushed them through with a rush. This, it is estimated, will give employment in the spring and summer to at least 300 men, all of whom will be hired by the Street Commissioner. By the judicious distribution of this patronage among the contractors the Walbridge boom will be braced up.

At the same time miles and miles of new sewers are to be constructed in the Euclid avenue district. Something like $250,000 will be expended during the coming year and hundreds of laborers will find work at city wages. Mr. Colby, who has charge of the sewer work, will probably see that the money is distributed so it will do the most good, and its influence will be felt at the primaries. No one questions Mr. Colby's honesty, but it is just as easy to select men who can be useful as to pick out those who have no interest in politics.

The signing of the Manchester road franchise, about which there was so much scandal, is also expected to bear fruit when it comes to the selection of delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Turner of the Suburban, it is hoped, will turn his conductors and motormen loose on the day of the primaries, and as they are numerous, they will be expected to do a great deal toward turning the scale.

.. all this goes well some additional help will be expected from the Health Department. The dairy bill now pending before the Municipal Assembly provides for a number of new inspectors, and if they are allowed they will help swell the ranks of the Walbridge workers.

Taken all in all, it looks now as if the Mayor were preparing to give his enemies the fight of their lives, and that much of the work is to be done by the men who are helped out with jobs.

MRS. LESLIE MAY MARRY.

A Report That She Will Once More Try Her Luck in Matrimony.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Sun has the following in its "About Town" column: There is a report to the effect that Mrs. Frank Leslie is again to venture on the sea of matrimony. Her friends are convinced that the report is true, but Mrs. Leslie has up to date vouchsafed no information on the subject.

Our Clearing Sale Now in Full Blast.

Kersey Overcoats to order, $12.50 up; All-Wool Suits to order, $12.50 up; All-Wool Trousers to order, $3 up. Best fitting garments in the city. Lowest prices.

MESRITZ TAILORING CO.,
219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

EAST ST. LOUIS NEWS.

Politicians are already getting ready for the spring election.

The Municipal election that occurs on the first Tuesday in April is already causing a great deal of discussion. Seven Aldermen will have to be elected and also an Assessor, Supervisor and three Assistant Supervisors. The City Council at present is composed of nine Citizens' party men and five People's party. Mayor Bader, who was elected last spring, affiliates with and is the leader of the People's party locally. It is alleged that it is the Mayor's ambition to secure a majority of the Council next spring and thus be able to carry out the policy in municipal matters that he considers best. In order to get a majority the People's party will have to elect but three out of seven Aldermen in April. The Citizen's party will have to elect five in order to hold a majority, as six out of the seven Aldermen whose terms expire in April belong to the Citizens' party. So far no candidates have announced themselves for Alderman. Both parties, however, will exert their utmost energies to be victorious in April and the election promises to be as hotly contested as if a Mayor were to be elected. The Citizens' party will do their utmost to retain a majority of the Council and thus restrain Mayor Bader from absolute control in municipal matters. Mayor Bader and his party will seek to get a majority of the Council and thus become independent in their actions from the Citizens' party.

Assessor John P. Enright, so far, is the only candidate in the field. He has held the office for seven consecutive terms and it is universally admitted that he is a strong candidate. Supervisor Patrick will in all probability succeed himself. In county affairs the only candidate thus far spoken of is Justice of the Peace P. B. Concannon, whose name is favorably mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Coroner of St. Clair County.

Ex-Mayor M. M. Stephens and bride returned from their wedding tour to Washington, D. C., and other Eastern cities last evening.

Henry Mannle, as treasurer of Columbus Lodge, No. 62, U. O. T. B., yesterday paid $1,000 to Mrs. Emma Bierman, the amount her husband, Henry Bierman, lately deceased, carried as insurance in that organization.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pace left last evening for a few day's visit to relatives and friends at Mt. Vernon, Ill.

The case of H. S. Frehes against J. H. Gilpin was called in Justice Wyatt's court Saturday afternoon. Frehes brought suit for damages against Gilpin for the killing of a dog. Gilpin and Frehes live in Winstanley addition and the evidence showed that about a month ago when Gilpin started out on a hunting expedition the first thing he met was Frehes' dog. The dog seemed to be vicious and advanced on Gilpin when, as he claims in self protection from the cur, he fired at him. The dog beat a hasty retreat and the owner sued for damages. The jury in Justice Wyatt's court evidently thought Gilpin had blundered and gave a verdict of $5 and costs for the crippled dog.

The suit of J. T. Baugh, the restaurateur, 216 Missouri avenue, against the Uniform Rank K. of P., and Charles Shields as the representative of that organization, came up for a hearing in Justice Wyatt's court Saturday evening and went to the jury at a late hour. Baugh claims to have prepared supper under a guarantee from Mr. Shields for seventy-five couples at $1 a couple, on the occasion of the ball given by the K. of P. on December 12. He claims only thirty-two couples made their appearance at the festal board and Mr. Shields should make up the deficiency of $42. Mr. Shields, on the other hand, claims there was no guarantee and that he only gave it as his opinion that about seventy-five couples would be present. Alexander Flannigan appeared for Mr. Baugh and S. P. Chapin for Mr. Shields.

Charles Lock was arrested last evening for disturbing the peace in the vicinity of the Malleable Iron Works.

The Cairo Short Line Social Club gave an enjoyable dance at Flannigan's Hall last evening.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send c. o. d., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 377, Delray, Mich.

CONDEMNED BY AN EXPERT.

Henry Ellermann Says the Aloe Building Was a Death Trap.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

Inquest on the Disaster of Tuesday Night Develops a Serious State of Facts.

Coroner Wait sent Henry Ellermann, a contractor and builder of twenty years' experience, to make a thorough inspection of the Aloe building, the scene of Tuesday night's disaster. Mr. Ellermann qualified as an expert at the resumption of the Coroner's inquest yesterday, and gave sensational testimony. He said that the joists in the building were defective, improperly secured, and many of them second-handed. He stated that the walls were not of the proper thickness. His testimony went to show that it was a veritable death-trap.

The inquest was delayed somewhat by the tardiness of Jurors Chas. F. Wennecker and F. A. Steer. Lawyer M. B. Jonas, representing the A. S. Aloe Company, and F. N. Judson, for C. D. McClure, owner of the building, participated.

Joseph W. Gibbons, a retired architect and builder, residing at the Lindell Hotel, was the first witness examined. On Friday Louis P. Aloe had testified that Mr. Gibbons had made alterations in the building before the Aloes moved in. Mr. Gibbons testified that he made repairs and alterations in the building on two occasions. The first was eight or nine years ago, when it was occupied by a commission auction firm. A year or two later further alterations were made for the Aloes. Witness was both times employed by the owner of the building.

"The first time," said the witness, "I was called in by Mr. Clark to take down some partitions. The upper floors had been intended for a dwelling, and there were temporary partitions. I took some of these out and put in a hydraulic elevator.

"Afterwards I took out the rest of the partitions and closed up some air wells. I took out the short joists and put in new ones where I closed up the well holes for stairs. The building always had small skylights, two of them, I believe. These were made into one."

"Did these alterations tend to decrease the strength of the building?"

"No, I do not think they tended either to increase or decrease the strength."

"Do you consider that building a safely constructed one?"

"I consider it was strongly constructed for a building of its class."

"That is qualifying your statement."

"I mean that it was not intended for an iron warehouse or for a paper factory; merely for ordinary use."

"While making alterations did you notice any rotten joists?"

"I don't remember about that."

"Did you ever examine the building again?"

"Mr. Aloe called me in several years ago. He had some heavy material he wanted to put on the second floor. I told him the building was all right. I told him, however, that the load should not be placed around the light shafts. I would caution against that in any building."

"What do you think caused the collapse?"

"I have no opinion. Some sudden weight dropping on one of the floors may have caused it to drop, and it may have carried away the ones below."

"Of what thickness are the walls?"

"I think they are 18-inch walls for the first two stories and 13-inch for the two upper ones."

Juror Lange: "Of what width are the floors?"

"The building is 25 feet wide outside measurement, making the floors 22 feet between bearings."

At the suggestion of Attorney Judson the witness was asked how long he had practiced his profession. He stated about 35 years.

Alexander Dunn, night watchman for the Holmes Electric Burglar Alarm Co., testified to the signal having been received by the company and responded to by him.

Dunn's statement has already been published. He was asked if it was not unusual for an alarm of fire to be received by his company. This was on the theory that the alarm had been caused by someone entering the building before the fire was kindled, or leaving it directly afterward.

"I do not think it ever occurred that way before," replied the witness. "It could have been caused by the wire burning apart, though, or becoming crossed with another wire."

Fireman George Rucker of No. 4's truck, James Saunders of Salvage Corps No. 1 and Peter Roddy, father of one of the victims, gave unimportant testimony.

Peter Roddy's statement was followed by the most sensational testimony that had been advanced at the inquest. It seemed to verify everything that had been stated of the insecure character of the building and established that it was a death-trap. It was furnished by Herman Ellermann, a contractor and builder of twenty years' experience, living at 3555 Indiana avenue. After the inquest was adjourned Friday Coroner Wait employed Ellermann as an expert and a person altogether disinterested to inspect the ruins.

When called to the stand Ellermann was asked the result of his inspection.

"I found that on the north side the building was constructed from the basement to the roof with a nine-inch wall, entirely insufficient," said Ellermann.

"Was that in accordance with the ordinance?"

"No. The ordinance requires that in a four-story building the first two floors shall be eighteen inches thick, the next thirteen and the next nine inches. The south wall was thirteen inches thick from cellar to roof. The first floor joists, resting on beams, are two inches by fourteen inches, and are strong enough for the first floor."

"That is they rest on beams from the cellar and are strong enough for that reason," interrupted Coroner Wait.

"That is so. But the joists on the second floor are also 2 inches by 14 inches, which is not sufficient for the width of the floor. They were not well blocked up. They were placed in the walls from two and one-half to four inches deep, and some were blocked up by chips of wood.

"None of the joists were strong enough for the width of the floor and were too far apart, being placed with sixteen inches between centers of the joists. I found also that the framing of the staircases had been poorly done. The cross beams should have been done. They should not have been spiked to the joists, but should have been carried in iron stirrups.

"The third floor joists were two inches by twelve inches. The bearings were the same as on the lower floor. They were blocked up poorly and had not sufficient purchase. Joists should be laid with a four-inch purchase on solid brick."

"In case of fire were these chips with which the joists are blocked liable to burn and let the joists down?"

"The joists would easily slip from them. Where the joists had caved, pieces of the nine-inch wall were torn out. The north wall is now leaning in four or five inches. I think the roof cracked first, carrying the floors with it."

"Had the support been of ordinary strength, should the second floor have stopped the collapse?"

"I think it should. The safe was in a weak place and probably helped in the collapse."

"Did you examine the timbers themselves?"

"I found that many of them were evidently second-hand. They had been used somewhere else before they were put in. I found a dozen such pieces in the debris, sills, cross-beams and joists."

"In the construction of the building the span was too great, and the joists were too far apart. They should not have been farther apart than twelve inches from center to center. For the width of the floor there should have been supports. There were none except in the basement. The building would not have fallen had there been props under the floor. The joists were of white pine, which is full of knots. Red pine is usually employed in such buildings. I found no dry rot."

Juror Wenneker: "How do you know how deep a purchase the joists had?"

Witness: "I could tell that by the marks where the joists had lain, where the bricks had not been torn out."

Juror Wall: "Were the upper floor joists burned?"

Witness: "No; they had merely broken."

Juror Morris: "Did the roof fall in?"

Witness: "It was a flat composition roof. The joists were 2 inches by 10."

Coroner Wait: "Was there a building ordinance in effect when this structure was erected?"

Witness: "I think there was. I do not know, though, when the building was put up. Guessing at it, I should say fifteen years ago."

Building Commissioner Randall was called, but was excused until Monday so that he may examine the ruins before testifying. He stated on the stand that he had sent his Chief Inspector, but the latter had found the building in possession of the Board of Fire Underwriters, who had locked it up.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday at 10 a. m., after Fireman B. Brown had described his experience at the fire.

Mr. McClure, owner of the building, was present at the inquest and heard Ellermann's testimony. He was asked by a Post-Dispatch reporter what he thought of it.

"He didn't know what he was talking about," said Mr. McClure, "that building was put up fifty years ago. The late Henry Isaacs was the architect. He put up the Bank of Commerce Building and several others. It was among the best buildings in St. Louis when erected, and would never have collapsed if the joists had not been washed out by water and burned."

SIR JOSEPH TRUTCH SICK.

Taken Ill on a Train and Removed to a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Ex-Gov. Sir Joseph Trutch of Victoria, British Columbia, is resting at the Auditorium in a rather precarious condition. On his way to England to report, as his friends say, to the Queen regarding some information, he was taken ill on the train, and at this city was removed to the hotel. He was unable to receive callers to-day, as he suffers a great deal of pain, although the house physician declares that a rest of several days will remove all possibilities of serious results.

Sir Joseph Trutch, with Sir James Grant, made the famous fight for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has been a prominent figure in Canadian affairs for some time.

A BAFFLED ASSAILANT.

He Attacks a Carthage Lady and Escapes Behind a Pistol.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 25.—An unknown man attempted to assault Mrs. J. S. Miles, a prominent lady in charity work, on Howard street, last night. She uttered a lusty scream, which brought to her aid John Tillman, who happened to be passing. He attempted to arrest the ruffian, but met the muzzle of a revolver, and was ordered not to move from his tracks or he would be shot. The fellow escaped.

DEAD BY THE TRACK.

The Horrible Fate of an Illinoisan Living Near Staunton.

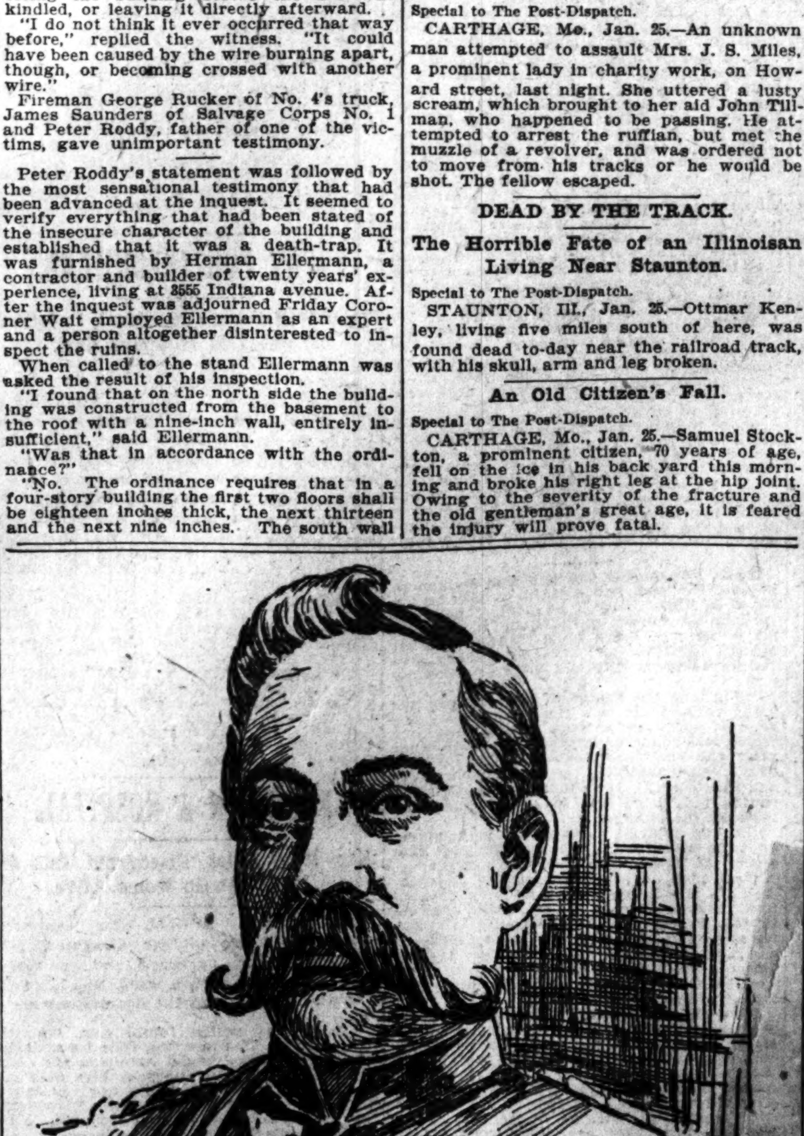
Special to The Post-Dispatch.

STAUNTON, Ill., Jan. 25.—Ottmar Kenley, living five miles south of here, was found dead to-day near the railroad track, with his skull, arm and leg broken.

An Old Citizen's Fall.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 25.—Samuel Stockton, a prominent old citizen, 70 years of age, fell on the ice in his back yard this morning and broke his hip joint. Owing to the severity of the fracture and the old gentleman's great age, it is feared the injury will prove fatal.



GEN. MARIN.
(Temporarily Filling Gen. Campos' Place in Cuba.)

RAPID GROWTH OF A RELIEF FUND.

There Is $1,842 for the Families of the Heroic Firemen.

LIGGETT & MYERS' DONATION

The Aged Mother of One of the Dead Heroes in Need of Assistance.

A. S. Aloe	$1,000 00
The Liggett & Myers Co.	300 00
Siegel, Hillman & Co.	100 00
Globe-Democrat	100 00
The Famous	100 00
John B. Clements	50 00
Sympathy	50 00
Consumers' Brewing Company	50 00
American Central Insurance Co.	50 00
Grand Leader	25 00
Wm. T. Blaine	15 00
George A. Cram	15 00
M.	2 00
A. E.	2 00
J. H. H.	1 00
J. S. H.	1 00
B. H.	1 00
H. H. H.	1 00
T. H.	1 00
M. M. M.	1 00
R. C. Fund	5 00
Cash	1 00
J. J. E.	1 00
Total	$1,872 00

The foregoing is a full list of the contributions to the relief fund for the families of the men who were killed by the collapse of the Aloe Company building on Broadway.

It is anticipated that the relief fund will grow rapidly and soon assume handsome proportions. There is a deep and widespread feeling of sympathy for the women and children suddenly deprived of their natural protectors and supporters. Many are anxious to contribute who do not feel able to give largely and are ashamed to send in small sums. This embarrassment will wear off as soon as the donations of $10 and $5 begin to come in. All sums will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged, no matter how small.

Among those helpless ones whose bereavement puts them face to face with the prospect of actual want there is no one in a plight more deplorable than Mrs. Margaret Stanton, mother of Capt. John Stanton. She is 72 years old and her ill-fated and heroic son was her sole support. She lives with her step-daughter, who has eight children to provide for. Capt. Stanton paid her board and saw that she wanted for nothing. She will get no benefit from her son's insurance nor from the Firemen's Benefit Fund, all of which goes to the widow and orphans.

The following letter from the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., inclosing the generous donation noted, was received Saturday morning:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

We herein enclose our check for $300, which you will please place to the credit of the fund for the benefit of the families of the three members of the Salvage Corps who lost their lives in the gallant performance of duty at the fire in the Aloe Building on the night of Jan. 21, 1896. Yours truly,

LIGGETT & MYERS, TOB. CO.,
M. C. WETMORE, Prest.

St. Louis, Jan. 24, 1896.

The following from a contributor to the fund explains itself:

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

Observing that Siegel, Hillman & Co. had started a subscription for the benefit of the families of deceased firemen killed in the Aloe fire, and recognizing it as a worthy charity, as these brave men lost their lives in the discharge of duty, allow me also to start what should be another popular subscription. I refer to the two men who lost their lives in the Forest Park tunnel. These two men started out to look for work and were killed in the endeavor, and, if anything, their families must be in greater want for the necessities of life than the families of the firemen; therefore allow me to subscribe the humble sum of $1 for the families of the deceased firemen and $1 for the families of the unfortunates of the Forest Park tunnel disaster. J. J. E.

A contribution of $2 accompanied the following:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25, 1896.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

Inclosed find $2, which please devote to the relief of the families of those brave firemen. Respectfully, M.

Mr. George A. Cram, special agent of the American Central Insurance Company, has written to Chief Evans of the Salvage Corps, expressing his sympathy for the families of the dead men and inclosing a check for $15.

At the morning service, 11 a. m. to-day, Church of the Messiah, a collection will be taken up for the benfit of the families of the firemen who were killed in the Aloe fire. Rev. John Snyder will deliver a sermon, and a special musical programme has been arranged.

GUNS ABOARD.

Ships of the Hart Line of American Steamers to Arm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—A special from Philadelphia, Pa., says: The Hart Line steamers plying beween this port and Cuba and the West Indies will in future be armed with cannon and Maxim guns. Capt. Ker, counsel for the owners, has notified the Collector of the Port that they will carry bow-chasers and stern-chasers.

The two vessels first on the list for equipment are the Horsa and Laurada, both of which have gained no little notoriety from their alleged connection with filibustering expeditions in Cuba. The Laurada had been chartered to carry 250 negroes to Liberia, and the Horsa is soon to start southward with a party who are going to Matamoras to see the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight. Capt. Ker avers that both vessels will need arms for self-protection, the Laurada from the pirates which infest the coast of Africa, the Horsa from the Spanish gunboats. The Spanish authorities in this city, however, it is said, look with suspicion upon any such movement by the Hart company, and will exert every influence to prevent the Hart boats from leaving the port of Philadelphia with arms on board. As soon as the vessels are ready to sail application for clearance papers will be made, and the result is waited with great interest by all parties concerned.

Capt. Ker, in an interview in regard to the arming of the vessels, said: "I am told that the Spanish authorities have said that if they catch any of the vessels of the Hart line in Cuban waters they will make it hot for them. This information may not be true, but I have every reason to distrust the Spaniards. The verdict in the case of Capt. Hughes shows that our vessels have not done anything wrong. We are not going to give up the West Indies trade, and we know there are no United States war vessels to protect us. We have concluded to go into the protecting business ourselves, and we will put guns on our boats and use them if necessary. There are lots of young men from our training vessels who would be only too glad to get positions where they could show their capacity, and there are no better gunners in the world than they are. We are not going to seek trouble with the Spaniards, but we cannot afford to have our vessels chased and do not want to go to the expense of the extra coal that would be used in getting up steam to run away from a Spanish cruiser."

Mrs. Lease Better.

WINDOM, Minn., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Kansas Populist leader, who was taken sick here with pneumonia yesterday, is [illegible] and it is thought she will be able to leave here [illegible]

BRANDT'S $3 SHOES

Made of Best American Calf Welted Soles

....BEAT THEM ALL....

...ANY STYLE TOE...

$3

J. C. BRANDT SHOE CO. COR. BROADWAY AND LUCAS AV.

OPEN TILL 10 P. M. SATURDAY.

THE FLOWER OF PERFECTION
CLOVER LEAF
CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS.
Ask your dealer for them, and take no other.
H. S. BLOCH CIGAR CO., Distributors, 510 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

Ladies Did you ever stop to think how handy our location is when you want a pair of
Scissors or a Sad-Iron?
We are right in the heart of the city and are always glad to see the ladies. Come and see us.
Hynson Hardware Co.
204 N. SIXTH ST.,
Between Olive and Pine.

A. P. Erker & Bro.,
OPTICIANS,
608 OLIVE STREET.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Photographic Cameras, Opera Glasses and Holders at Reduced Prices Before Stock Taking.

The Tobacco used in this Cigar is the Best we can buy in Cuba.
TRY A MERCANTILE
The Mercantile is equal to any that are imported. See that the word MERCANTILE is stamped on each cigar. F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis

HIS WIFE'S FIST WENT BANG! BANG!

How a New York Woman Punished Her Erring Husband.

HE IS A BIG FINANCIER.

Caught in a Store Buying Shoes for a Pretty Girl Whom the Angry Wife Did Not Know.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The shoe store is not a place that naturally suggests itself as a stamping ground for Cupid, yet Nathan's store at 219 Sixth avenue has served as a rendezvous for a man and woman for some time. Perhaps the fact that the man already had a wife made it desirable, since his wife would look long ere she would think to search in a shoe store for her husband. The woman is young and pretty. The man is fine looking, but twice her age. He is stalwart, white-haired and wears a white drooping mustache. He is well known to Wall street men, for he has taken a leading part in recent financial affairs. Mr. Nathan recognized the man when he went to the store first. It was noticed that he seemed affectionate toward the young woman. It was always the woman who bought shoes. She never wore any but custom shoes and it took her a long time to give her order. All that she ordered was of the most expensive quality and pattern. When she left her first order she gave her name as "Miss Jane Smith." The man seemed to think this was a great joke, for he laughed heartily. All the woman's shoes were paid for with cash. Sometimes the woman would come in a cab, and other times in a street car. Occasionally the man would accompany her, but he more often met her there. Affairs went along beautifully with the couple until last Thursday, when Nemesis, in the shape of the elderly wife of the financier, appeared unexpectedly and made things lively.

It was just 2:15 that a handsome couple stopped in front of the store and the gentleman and young lady went into the store, chatting and laughing as usual. The woman seemed to be undecided as to what kind of a shoe she wanted, but finally decided on a skating shoe. She proceeded to try on a pair. Just then the door was opened violently and in stalked Mrs. Nemesis. Her figure seemed to be trembling with excitement.

"Good gracious, it's Alice," said the man.

"Oh," said Miss Smith, as she dropped the shoe and ran back of the bench to escape the well-directed charge which Mrs. Nemesis was making at her.

"Oh, you brazen thing, let me get my hands on you, I will teach you to keep away from my husband," shouted the stout woman.

"Don't let her get at me," said the young woman.

"Alice, for heaven's saks, don't make a fool of yourself before all these people," said the man. He was dancing a sort of accompaniment to his inamorata's dodging, while the wife looked like a mountain of righteous indignation between the two. Then Mrs. Nemesis gathered herself for a supreme effort and dashed over the top of the bench at the young woman.

"Stop her!" said the young woman, and the man jumped and grabbed her.

"Bang, bang," went Mrs. Nemesis' fist on her husband's face, but he clung to her. The young woman ran from the store and jumped into the coupe and was driven away. Mrs. Nemesis ceased her struggles and took her husband away in her cab.

STRAWBERRY JAM.
ONE-POUND TINS, 10 CENTS
Pure Sugar and Strawberries. Find it at
Conrad's Three Stores

Penitentiary Pearl Button Factory.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CHESTER, Ill., Jan. 25.—The pearl button factory at the penitentiary has resumed operations under State management, with seventy-five convicts employed.

Owl Car Time Table.

Call at Post-Dispatch office and get a time-table of the owl cars on every street car line in the city; in convenient form for the vest pocket.

Marriage Licenses.

J. Denny Irons	Lebanon, O.
Z. Abele Hardy	1809 Papin st.
Max E. Thoman	916 La Baume st.
Louise Borchers	3256 Knapp st.
Frank O. Johnson	2219 S. 2d st.
Margaret Spauley	Okawville, Ill.
Daniel Philiban	2100 Papin st.
Mary Collins	1622 Park av.
Henry Johnson	Brooklyn, Ill.
Annie Burd	Brooklyn, Ill.

WEDDING RINGS (pure solid gold, 18kt).
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. LOCUST.
Wedding Invitations, finest quality.

To Further Polish Beneficence.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—State Superintendent of Insurance Durfee has granted a certificate of incorporation to the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, located at Chicago, to transact a fraternal beneficiary insurance business in Illinois.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

HUMPHREY'S,
Broadway and Pine.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25, '96.
Weather to-day: Partly cloudy.

Queer,
Very queer, how such goods as these can be made to sell for so little; but CASH works wonders. That's what we're after—CASH—to get yours we give you Choice of our stock at our Book Cost, for cash.

Our $30 Chinchilla Ulsters now	$18.75
Our $20 Chinchilla Ulsters now	$12.50
Our $20 Frieze Ulsters now	$12.50
Our $30 Shetland (Velvet Edge) Ulsters now	$21.88
Our $40 Blue and Black Montagnac Overcoats now	$26.25
Our $25 Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats now	$14.50
Our $18 Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats now	$12.50
Our $25 Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits now	$15.63
Our $25 Fancy Worsted Sack Suits now	$16.75
Our $20 Blue and Black Sack and Frock Cheviots now	$12.50
Our $15 Blue and Black Cheviots now	$11.25
Our $15 Fancy Cheviot Suits now	$9.38
Our Boys' $6.50 Knee Pant Suits now	$4.38
Our Boys' $10.00 Knee Pant Suits now	$6.25
Our Boys' $18.00 Long Pant Suits now	$12.50
Our Boys' $10.00 Overcoats now	$7.50
Our Boys' $7.00 Reefers (Fancy Cheviots) now	$4.38

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21, 1896.—A meeting of the stockholders of the State Bank of St. Louis will be held at its banking rooms, s. w. corner of 4th and Locust streets, on Monday, February 3rd, for the election of three visitors to serve for the ensuing three years. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
5360 CHARLES PARSONS, President.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Strauss-Lipsis Millinery Co., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them will be held at the office of the company in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Feb. 10, 1896.
BEN J. STRAUSS, President.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Madison Realty Company for the purpose of holding an election of directors will be held at the office of W. C. & J. C. Jones, room 111, fifth floor, Laclede building, southwest corner Fourth and Olive streets, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on Monday, February 3d, 1896, at nine o'clock a. m. Said meeting will continue for three hours unless the object for which it is called is sooner accomplished. GEO. P. HECKEL, President.
GEO E. SOUTHWICK, Secretary pro tem. 5418

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah Brophy, deceased, will, on the 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1896, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public sale at 913 North Seventh street in the City of St. Louis, Mo., personal estate, goods and chattels belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of counters, shelving, show cases, dry goods and a lot of second-hand clothing too numerous to mention. Terms of sale, all cash. PETER T. MADDEN, Administrator of Sarah Brophy, Deceased.
St. Louis, Jan. 16, 1896. 5341

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, John Clarke and Katie Clarke, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the second day of January, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, in book 1242, page 407, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lot "A" of Balson & Dwyer's subdivision of block thirty-seven hundred and ninety-four (3794) of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, said lot having a front of sixty feet four and one-quarter inches on the east line of Union avenue, by a depth along the north line of Ridge avenue of one hundred and sixty-nine (169) feet two and one-quarter (2¼) inches to an alley; also a piece or parcel of land in city block number eighteen hundred and two (1802), having a front on the west line of McNair avenue of seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, by a depth westwardly the same width of one hundred and thirty (134) feet and six (6) inches to the east line of a public alley twenty-five (25) feet wide, being the south seventeen feet (17) and six (6) inches of lot number twenty (20) of block number one (1) of Barsaloux addition to the City of St. Louis, in said city block number 1802; in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified and particularly described in said deed of trust; and, whereas, one of said notes is now past due and remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will offer the hereinabove described property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896, Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. of said day, for the purposes of said trust.
FRED G. ZEIBIG, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., January 15, 1896. 5331

SHERIFF'S SALE—Gottlieb Eyermann, Jr., vs. Barbara Piron. Cause No. 91004. December Term, 1895. In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.

By virtue and authority of a decree of foreclosure and an order of sale made and entered by said Circuit Court in the above entitled cause, dated Monday, July 22, 1895, I will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of certain indebtedness secured by deed of trust, to foreclose which this action was instituted, and is described in said decree and order of sale as follows, to-wit:

A parcel of land in Barsaloux addition, as laid down by Lynch Daggett and others, a plat of which is on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for said city, being lot numbered five in block numbered eight, bounded on the south by Lynch street, on the north by an alley twenty feet wide, on the east by lot number four, and on the west by lot number six of said block, and having a front of twenty-five feet on Lynch street and running back with that width one hundred and thirty-one feet to an alley.
HENRY TROLL, Sheriff.
St. Louis, Mo., January 11, 1896. 5373

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Partition—Michael J. Casey vs. Peter A. Casey and John J. Casey. Cause No. 7084. December Term, 1895. In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.

By virtue and authority of an order of sale made and entered by said Circuit Court in the above entitled cause, dated December the 30th, 1895, I will, on TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described tract or parcel of land in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit:

Lots in city block 205 of the city of St. Louis, having a front of 19 feet on the east line of a 25-foot alley, running north and south through said block, by a depth eastwardly [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY.

PAGES 9–16. | ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1896. | PAGES 9–16.

Barr's St. Louis

Have Got Through Stock=Taking!

From now on New Goods at Bargain Prices will share the space with Bargains at Clearing Sale Prices.

TO-MORROW BARR'S OPEN THEIR ANNUAL PURCHASE OF

GENUINE GRANITE ENAMELED IRON WARE!

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S COST.

These Goods are made by the ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY and are not the so-called Gray Enameled Ware.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED — NOTE PRICES! — EACH PIECE GUARANTEED.

WINE COOLERS 25c

WATER BUCKETS, 12-quart, 39c

CONVEX KETTLES, 4-quart, 36c

COVERED BUCKETS, 8-quart, 28c

WATER PAILS, 10-quart, 33c

TEA POTS. 1-quart ....30c; 2-quart ....37c; 3-quart ....43c; 4-quart ....49c; 5-quart 55c

COFFEE POTS. 1-quart ....30c; 2-quart ....37c; 3-quart ....43c; 4-quart ....49c; 5-quart 55c

CLIMAX KETTLES, 5-quart, 34c

TEA KETTLES. 4-quart ....44c; 5-quart ....52c; 7-quart ....72c; 8-quart 77c

COOKING KETTLES, 5-quart, 33c

CHAMBER PAILS, Large, 63c

STRAIGHT POTS. 3-quart ....16c; 4-quart ....21c; 6-quart 25c

LIPPED KETTLES. 2-quart ....11c; 3-quart ....16c; 4-quart ....19c; 5-quart ....22c; 6-quart 25c

WATER PITCHERS, 2-quart size, 28c

RICE BOILERS, Inside measure, 2 pints....35c; 4 pints....49c; 6 pints....62c; 8 pints....75c

CUSPIDORS, Large size, 28c.

COFFEE BOILERS.	LIPPED SAUCEPANS.	CLIMAX SAUCEPANS.	COVERED BUCKETS.	FLUTED FUNNELS.	BERLIN KETTLES.	DEEP PRESERVING KETTLES.	Covered Windsor KETTLES.	TUBED CAKE MOLDS.		CONVEX KETTLES.
2½-quart 33c	1-quart 8c	1-quart 20c	½-quart 9c	¼-pint 8c	1-quart 16c	2-quart 15c	1-quart 13c	2-quart 13c	FOOT TUBS ...55c	1-quart 16c
3½-quart 38c	2-quart 11c	2-quart 25c	1-quart 11c	1-pint 9c	2-quart 22c	3½-quart 20c	2-quart 18c	3-quart 15c	BASTING SPOONS ...5c	2-quart 24c
4½-quart 44c	3-quart 19c	3-quart 31c	2-quart 14c	2-pint 12c	3-quart 28c	5½-quart 26c	3½-quart 23c	4-quart 19c	COFFEE FLASKS ...9c	3-quart 30c
6-quart 49c	4-quart 20c	5-quart 37c	3-quart 16c	3-pint 16c	5-quart 33c	6½-quart 30c	4½-quart 27c	5-quart 21c		4-quart 36c
8½-quart 55c	5-quart 22c	7-quart 43c	4-quart 21c	Others in Proportion.	7-quart 39c	8-quart 36c	6½-quart 33c	6-quart 24c		6-quart 44c
	6-quart 25c		6-quart 25c				8-quart 37c			8-quart 55c

CUPS, All styles, at 5c, 6c and 8c.

FRY PANS. Small size....13c; Medium size....15c; Large size....21c

DISH PANS. 8-quart ....31c; 10-quart ....35c; 14-quart ....42c; 17-quart ....48c; 21-quart 55c

BREAD BOATS. Any size, 15c

WASH BASINS, Large size, Ringed, 11c

OVAL DISHPANS, 18 quarts, 48c

MILK PANS. 1-quart ....7c; 2-quart ....10c; 3-quart ....11c; 4-quart 14c

SQUARE ROASTING PANS. 11-inch ....22c; 12-inch ....25c; 14-inch 31c

OBLONG ROASTING PANS. 10x8½ ....19c; 13x9 ....20c; 15x11 ....25c

PUDDING PANS. 1-quart ....8c; 2-quart ....11c; 3-quart ....13c; 4-quart 14c

MEASURES, All sizes, 10c, 11c, 14c, 18c 22c.

HANGING SOAP DISHES, 8c

HEAVY DIPPERS, Windsor Style, One quart, 14c

Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets. THE WM BARR DRY GOODS COMPANY. IMPORTERS, JOBBERS and RETAILERS, St. Louis.

LITTLE TO FEAR FROM THE LAW.

Moral Backsliders Are Quite Safe in Missouri.

CHANDLER CASE DECISION.

Judge Sherwood Announces a New Law on Cohabitation That Is an Eye-Opener.

Moralists as well as lawyers have been discussing the supreme court's decision in the case of Henry W. Chandler charged by James F. Coyle with unlawful cohabitation with Mrs. Kitty Coyle. The circumstances of the case are well known. Chandler was fined $500 and sentenced to six months in the workhouse by Judge Murphy in the Court of Criminal Correction.

His lawyers appealed to the Court of Appeals and finally to the Supreme Court.

It was rather a shock to the moral sense of the community when Judge Sherwood, all of the colleagues on the supreme bench concurring, ruled that the thirteen occasions on which Chandler entered his friend Coyle's home by a latch key and occupied his bed with Mrs. Coyle did not constitute unlawful cohabitation under the statutes, and order the setting aside of the lower court's decision and ordering the plaintiff's discharge.

Lawyers say that Judge Sherwood's opinion announces a new doctrine in the law of cohabitation so far as this State is concerned, yet they claim that it does not throw down the gates to a flood of loose living or social crime, asserting that the public morals are abundantly safeguarded by the statute law and police regulations.

The latter statement will hardly go unchallenged. The Coyle-Chandler case seems to controvert it if anything would. If such a flagrant breach of public morality does not come within the bounds of the law's unitive force, the conclusion forces itself that there is little danger for moral backsliders provided they belong to the influential class.

That the whole public may know the laxity of the State law in this important respect, the full text of the State Supreme Court's decision is appended:

The prosecution, which resulted in a conviction and sentence of defendant to the Work-house and the payment of a fine of $500, was founded upon sec. 3,798, R. S., 1889:

"Every person who shall live in a state of open and notorious adultery, and every man and woman, one or both of whom are married, and not to each other, who shall lewdly and lasciviously abide and cohabit with each other, and every person, married or unmarried, who shall be guilty of open, gross lewdness or lascivious behavior, or of any open and notorious act of public indecency, grossly scandalous, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor."

The information in this case in its material portion is as follows:

That Henry W. Chandler, in the City of St. Louis, on the 13th day of March, 1895, did then and from that day continuously until the 23d day of March, 1895, unlawfully, lewdly and lasciviously abide and cohabit with one Kitty Coyle * * * he, the said Henry W. Chandler, being a married man and having a wife living, and she, said Kittie Coyle, being a married woman and having a husband living, and they, Henry W. Chandler and Kittie Coyle, not being married to each other, contrary to the form of the statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State. The testimony discloses in substance this state of facts:

Defendant was married and lived with his wife and children. Kittie Coyle, whose name appears conjoined with that of defendant in the information, lived with her husband, James F. Coyle, at his residence, 4213 Washington avenue, in the same city. Coyle and his wife had been married since April 3, 1873. The various parties mentioned had, it seems, been acquainted some ten years.

Owing to certain sounds or whistles heard by Coyle when he was at home at night on the 10th or 11th of March, 1895, and to the catching sight of defendant immediately thereafter in front of his house, Coyle's suspicions were aroused, and as business called him away to Denver on the 12th of March he employed, before leaving, detectives to watch his residence, and defendant during his absence.

The evening after his departure, March 13, 1895, a detective, who had hidden himself in Coyle's cellar, where he could have a view of the front door, saw defendant after nightfall approach Coyle's house and enter without being admitted by another. During each succeeding night from the 13th until the 23d of March, 1895, defendant was seen at different hours after night, from 7:30 to 11:30 o'clock, enter Coyle's residence by unlocking the front door and departing therefrom at from 5 to 5:35 o'clock each morning. During this period Mrs. Kittie Coyle and two servant girls were the only regular inmates of the Coyle residence. Upon Coyle's return to the city on the night of the 23d of March, 1895, instead of at once hastening home he took into his counsel one Ford Smith, who it appears was his legal adviser, and in company with him and four others, two of whom were detectives (who had kept watch over the defendant and Mrs. Coyles' maneuvers during the husband's absence), he repaired to his home.

Two of the party remained on the sidewalk in front of the house, to keep a lookout, while two went in through the front door and the other two entered at the rear of the building. Proceeding stealthily to the bed-chamber of Mrs. Coyle, they entered and found defendant in bed with her, each being arrayed in their night-gowns.

The section of the statute already quoted embraces five offenses: (1) Living in a state of open and notorious adultery by two persons of opposite sexes, one or both of whom are married, but not to each other; (2) a man and woman, one or both of whom are married, but not to each other, who lewdly and lasciviously abide and cohabit with each other; (3) every person, married or unmarried, guilty of open, gross lewdness; or (4) lascivious behavior; or (5) of any open, notorious act of public indecency grossly scandalous.

The offense here charged evidently falls within the second of those subdivisions, and the question arises whether the evidence sustains the charge. It is not believed that it does. There is nothing to show that the defendant or his paramour lived together as husband and wife. Webster says "cohabit" means "to dwell or live together as husband and wife." Webst. Int. Dict. Bravier defines the term:

"To live together in the same house claiming to be married; to live together in the same house."

In an early case in Massachusetts, probably the earliest one of the sort occurring in this country, a prosecution was had under the statute of 1784, which provided "that any man or woman, either or both of them being married, shall lewdly and lasciviously associate and cohabit together they shall be punished by" etc. Whereupon the court remarked:

"By cohabiting must be understood a dwelling or living together, not a transient and single unlawful interview. The design of the statute in this particular provision was to prevent evil and indecent examples, tending to corrupt the public morals." Com. v Calef, 10 Mass. 153.

It will be presumed that our legislators were not unfamiliar with the meaning attached to the word in question by earlier adjudications on that word. And when a statute or a controlling word in a statute has received adjudication in the State where the statute originated, and that statute in substance, or its controlling word has been adopted in another State, it will be presumed that it was adopted with the meaning which had theretofore attached to it in the State of its origin.

The Judge then cited from the law on the subject in Virginia, Massachusetts and other States.

In the present instance there is an entire absence of any evidence tending to show "cohabitation" between the parties implicated, in the sense and meaning of the word as declared by the standards of our language and as settled by frequent adjudications.

It is not the object of the statute to establish a censorship over the morals of the people, nor to forbid the violation of the seventh commandment. Its prohibitions do not extend to stolen waters nor to bread eaten in secret.

Its evident object was not to forbid and punish furtive illicit interviews between the sexes, however frequent and habitual their occurrence; but only to make such acts punishable as it plainly designates; acts which necessarily tend by their openness and notoriety, or by their publicity to debase and lower the standard of public morals. Here the interviews between the guilty parties were entirely clandestine; even the servants of the household where the liaison had its headquarters were not aware of the occurrences which form the basis of the present prosecution. In such circumstances to hold that defendant and his paramour did "abide and cohabit with each other" would be to pervert the plain words of the statute and to convict without evidence.

2. It has been ruled by this court that a statute was constitutional which authorized the punishment of misdemeanors by confinement in the Work-house.

Therefore, the lower court was not justified in holding as it did with regard to the validity of the statute. It was competent, however, to raise the point of the constitutionality of thestatute by motion in the lower court. Bennett vs. Railroad, 105 Mo., 642.

3. But, notwithstanding the point was correctly ruled by the lower court, relative to the constitutionality of the statute in regard to sentencing defendant to the Work-house, still he had the right to raise the question, and this question being raised would give this court jurisdiction to hear and determine the whole case upon the merits.

Inasmuch for reasons heretofore given the State has no standing in this court, on the merits of the cause, as there is a failure of proof, the judgment should be reversed and defendant discharged. It is so ordered.

All concurring. F. A. SHERWOOD.

A REFRACTORY REGIMENT.

Such, Say Col. Crofton's Friends, Is the Secret of His Troubles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Secretary Lamont and the officers of the War Department who are in a position to know whether any steps have been taken in the case of Col. Crofton of the Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, still refuse to discuss the matter. It is, however, regarded here as very improbable that the Secretary himself has addressed a letter to the Colonel inviting him to apply for retirement. If any movement has been made in this direction it probably has been though a third person and not directly in the shape of a communication from the Secretary.

Orders 25 P.-D. Almanacs.

Mr. George Gemhauser, Post-Dispatch news agent at Jefferson, Tex., orders twenty-five almanacs and writes under date of Jan. 21:

"It is one of the best almanacs ever published, and the Post deserves credit; it is complete from beginning to end. Success to the Post-Dispatch.

Bornstein Acquitted.

Henry Bornstein was acquitted in Judge Harvey's court Saturday morning of the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was charged with accepting money from Fred Spohn to get him a job on the Fire Department and failing to do so.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething relieves the child from pain, &c.

SUSPENDED ON A LIVE WIRE.

Horrible Agony of Carpenter Zachariah Hartzell.

WAS RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

Thousands of Volts of Electricity Passed Through His Body But Failed to Extinguish Life.

Zachariah T. Hartwell can thank his lucky stars that he is alive to-day. Few men have ever been closer to a horrible death and lived to tell the tale.

For more than five minutes his body was made the recipient of thousands of volts of electricity, which burned and distorted it terribly, but failed to extinguish life.

Hartzell is a carpenter, 45 years old, and lives with his family at 2623 Glasgow avenue. He is employed by the firm of William H. Gaffney & Son, contractors, of 826 Chestnut street.

Yesterday morning Hartzell and Nick Gaffney, a son of the senior member of the firm, were sent to repair the roof of a building at Center street and Clark avenue. They began at 8 o'clock and by 10:30 o'clock had the job about completed.

The building on which they were at work fronts on alley through which a number of electric light wires run. It has a slanting roof, the lower end of which is directly beneath two of these wires.

As the wind-up of their jog Hartzell crept down to the edge of the roof to nail on a few shingles. In order to steady himself during the work he raised his right hand and grasped one of the wires, which were stretched about four feet above his head.

The moment the fingers closed around the metal the electricity poured into the unfortunate man's body. Hartzell uttered a frightful scream. This attracted the attention of his fellow-workman, who was on the roof, about ten feet distant. Looking around Gaffney saw Hartzell's body swinging wildly back and forth suspended from the wire by his right hand. His disengaged hand clutched the air convulsively.

Realizing in an instant what had occurred and knowing that it was death to touch his friend, Gaffney hastened from the roof in search of help. He first tried to find some way to shut off the current. Failing in this, he stopped a passing car and begged the motorman to lend him a pair of rubber gloves, but the man had none. Gaffney was wild. He knew his friend was roasting to death, and his cries of anguish rang in his ears.

Meanwhile a big crowd collected and stood rooted to the ground at the horrible spectacle. Tiny blue flames and smoke could be distinctly seen coming from the man's body where it came in contact with the deadly wires. No one in the crowd dared to go to the unfortunate man's assistance as he swung to and fro above their heads writhing in agony.

In one of his convulsive swings his body was thrown up and back so that it fell across another wire, thus doubling the current of electricity which was slowly cooking him.

Finally some one in the crowd telephoned the Four Courts that a man was burning to death on a live wire at Center street and Clark avenue. A patrol wagon filled with officers were at once dispatched to the scene and the fire department was also notified.

The latter responded promptly. A ladder was quickly run up and with the appliances which are kept for such purposes Hartzell's apparently lifeless body was lowered to the ground without anyone else being injured. He was placed in the patrol wagon and hurried to the Dispensary.

There it was found that he had been frightfully burned. His right hand was burned and blackened to a crisp, and the physician said it would be necessary to amputate at least two of his fingers. His back, hips and limbs were also roasted in a horrible manner. In many cases the burns reached to the bone. Restoratives were applied and the man was soon revived.

While his injuries are of a fearful nature and the shock to his nervous system very great, the doctors think the man will recover.

When seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter he was resting as comfortably as could be expected, but naturally he was not in a condition to tell much about his experience.

"The moment I touched the wires," he said, "I felt as though a thousand knives had simultaneously pierced my body. The pain was so intense that I lost consciousness, and though I am told that the force of the current kept me writhing convulsively, I remembered nothing more till revived by the doctors."

The timely arrival of the Fire Department saved the man's life. As it was he was forced to stand the full force of the current for over five minutes before help came, the spectators realizing the danger and folly attached to an attempt to save him without the proper safeguards.

A TASTE OF FREEDOM.

It Has Made Mrs. Boswell Hungry for an Absolute Divorce.

When a deputy sheriff presents George F. Boswell, whose present address is the Work-house, with an official-looking document Boswell may conjure up visions of a pardon. His hopes will be blasted when he reads it and finds that his wife has taken advantage of his incarceration to sue for a divorce.

Her suit was filed yesterday. She recites that they were married in September, 1888, and lived together until Jan. 18, 1896, when the strong arm of the law wrested him from her. Since he has been absent she has tasted the sweets of quietude and freedom from mental apprehension and physical soreness. She now discovers, by contrast, that she can exist with less excitement and wants George to "bide awa" forever.

She alleges that he had a habit of getting drunk and beating her, which she thinks entitles her to a divorce.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

In Dr. Herrmann's Case It Is $30 a Month and $200 Down.

Dr. Gustav J. Herrmann will have to pay his wife Margaret E. $30 a month from December 15 until further orders. He must also contribute $200 to pay her lawyer to contest his suit for divorce. Such an order was made by Judge Wood yesterday on a motion of Mrs. Herrmann for alimony pending litigation.

Dr. Herrmann wants a divorce because of a little steamboat excursion his wife took last summer with another man. The affair created a sensation at the time.

Lowest-Priced House in America for Fine

DIAMONDS.

Diamond finger rings	$15 00	to	$ 500 00
Diamond ear-rings	20 00	to	3,000 00
Diamond lace pins	15 00	to	1,200 00
Diamond bracelets	25 00	to	900 00
Diamond studs	10 00	to	600 00
Diamond collar buttons	5 00	to	150 00

Finest qualities imported direct. See them at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalog, 3,000 engravings, mailed free.

"DE OLE MAN" IS IN A HOLE.

Republican Seers Predict Victory for Walbridge.

THE POWER OF PATRONAGE.

Filley Has Tried to Fight a Mayor Before and He Fears Cyrus' Official Strength.

Uncle Filley has the fight of his life on his hands. No one doubts that he is game as a pebble, but he will need all his courage and strength to defeat the schemes of the enemy unless their plans miscarry.

Your Uncle Filley is by no means a novice in the gentle art of political warfare, and he has at his command some very artistic ballot-box stuffers, to say nothing of a gross or two of expert counters, but the belief is gaining ground that he will need them all in the near future. A month ago the average man would have said that Uncle Chauncey had the political world of Missouri in his grasp, but now he is confronted with difficulties that may prove too much, even for his shrewd generalship.

As the matter stands Filley is being surrounded. Gradually the enemy is drawing its lines closer and closer about the encampment at the mosque, and it looks as if "de ole man" for once is in a hole.

A prominent Republican politician said Saturday:

"There is no longer any room to doubt the asertion that Walbridge's announcement of his candidacy was intended as a note of defiance. The Mayor is a pretty shrewd politician and he saw clearly that the time had come for a coup de main. From being dictator, Filley is now on the defensive and I will tell you, he is greatly worried."

"And it is not to be wondered at. He sees that the chances of carrying the State depends upon Republican harmony. This is a Democratic State, and in order to elect a Republican ticket men must be won over from the opposition. If a single influential leader is driven out of the party the Republicans cannot hope for success. Think of the men who are arrayed against Filley. Nathan Frank has been alienated and Bittinger of St. Joseph and Bothwell of Pettis are in open revolt.

"Kerens, Noble, Buchanan and Reynolds are against Filley first, last and all the time. Walbridge is in a position to keep 'De Ole Man' awake week after week. The members of the opposition not only have wealth at their disposal, but each has a strong following among the best men of the party in every county from Kansas City to St. Louis. They are in a position to defeat any ticket nominated by Filley if he undertakes to dictate, and unless he does he is likely to find himself outside the breastworks.

"As sure as the sun rises in the East tomorrow Walbridge will carry nearly every ward in the city at the primaries. Every boss in the city has tried to defeat the administration and every attempt has ended in disaster. Filley tried it with Ewing when the latter was Mayor and Ewing made your uncle look like a picked turkey. Filley sailed in to beat him at the primaries and when the boss' votes were counted at night he didn't have enough to make a decent showing.

"Then came the Francis administration, when every worker in the Democratic party was cursing the Mayor under his breath and telling his friends what awful things he was going to do when it came to elect delegates to the State convention. Francis simply defied them and by means of the City Hall patronage swept the town from Baden to Carondelet. He won in a walk and got the nomination.

"Four years later another strong effort was made to knock out the municipal administration. Noonan, who was then Mayor, and pretty unpopular at that, gave the other side a battle that will long be remembered. He carried twenty-two out of twenty-eight wards for Dalton, and came within an ace of making a clean sweep. It simply shows that the Mayor always wins when he tries, and if anyone doubts that Walbridge is going to try he had better disabuse his mind of the idea right away.

"And it doesn't look as if he would have to try very hard, either. Carondelet, through Starkloff, is his without a struggle. The First and Nineteenth wards have always been for Walbridge. Everything west of Jefferson avenue will fall in line and Besch can carry a good part of South St. Louis. All he has to do now is to gradually weed out the Democrats and Filley Republicans within the next sixty days and pull the workers into line. I tell you, he has St. Louis won now and it will give him a big leverage in the State Convention. Bothwell and Bittinger and Warner can bring strength enough to make Filley guess as he never guessed before in his life. The only hope for Filley is to try to trade the State ticket for the Legislature, and it doesn't look now as if he would have much show to do that."

A ROBUST WIND.

It Carries Horse, Wagon and Driver Aloft Near West Point.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Sentinels on post this morning were struck dumb with amazement to see an object fly through the icy atmosphere and with a crash land in the ditch at Fort Clinton. A few moments before they had noticed a boy belaboring a white nag in an effort to get his grocery wagon across the plains.

At every attempt to go forward the horse and wagon were carried in the opposite direction. A stronger gust of wind than usual finally lifted the horse, wagon and boy and dumped the whole outfit into the ditch. The sentinels rushed to the rescue, but discovered that only the wagon suffered any injury.

A CANCELED BOND.

Trouble for the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—A $10,000 damage suit has been filed in the Pulaski Circuit Court by C. C. Sugre against the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York. The plaintiff lost a position with the Iron Mountain road because the Fidelity & Casualty Co. cancelled the bond it had executed for him to indemnify the railroad against loss for any action by him as an employe.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases.

To Recover Belting.

The Grafton & Knight Manufacturing Co. filed two replevin suits Saturday against Sheriff Troll and Hugo Grimm, trustee. The plaintiffs want to recover nearly $2,000 worth of rubber belting shipped to the Peters Rubber Supply Co. a few days before it failed. Sheriff Troll has the greater amount under an attachment issued by the Manhattan Rubber Co.

Frisco Line Excursions.

On January 28th, February 11th and March 10th, 1896, the Frisco Line will sell cheap home-seekers' excursion tickets to points in Missouri (Springfield and beyond), Arkansas, Kansas (east of and including Oswego), Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. For particulars call upon or address Ticket Agent, No. 101 North Broadway, or Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

CUIDAD JAUREZ PUGILISTS' MECCA.

Northern Sports Flocking to the Old Mexican Town.

MOHAMMED DAN STUART.

Announces That the Contests as Scheduled Will Surely Take Place on the Dates Named.

From all present indications, the tourist with sporting proclivities who finds himself down in the immediate neighborhood of El Paso, Tex., the middle of the coming February, will find amusement enough during the week of Dan Stuart's fistic revival to commensurate him for his fruitless trip to the Valley of Vapors in Arkansas during the late long range conversational combat. This time it will surely be a fight, or in fact, a series of them and the contestants will struggle for guaranteed purses furnished by Stuart and his associates, instead of indulging in vacuous loquacity to make political ammunition for ambitious State officials by compelling them to make a much heralded display of State forces to over-ride legal county officials. This play is always executed after the State functionary has ascertained on which side of the political fence the cat of his personal advantage has jumped.

Nothing in this world is sure but death, but every possible combination of circumstances that could in any way prevent these scheduled events from occurring on the dates advertised, save the death of one of the principals, has been carefully looked after, and the promoters have the assurance of every one in the slightest manner concerned, that there will be no interference.

There is no law in Mexico against glove contests. It is but little known as a sport in the ancient Aztec empire, hence it has not been abused and magnified into a crime, and it not being an offense against the laws of the Republic, there are no penalties attached to an indulgence in it. But even if it were, it would be an insult to the common sense of a man who is known to be as bright mentally and as shrewd as Dan Stuart, to think that he would go to the enormous expense entailed upon him, and which is increasing daily, if he had not an absolute certainty of his being recouped by the financial profits of the carnival.

The statement that President Diaz intended to prevent the fights will show its absurdity to the thinking man in a second. Even when the hue and cry over the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match was at its height, and when they were being driven from State to State in the fruitless endeavor to find a protected battle ground, it became the stylish thing in high gubernatorial circles for each of them to express his individual interpretation of the statutes and publicly evolve elaborate plans and processes of law to prevent an invasion of their respective States by the sports.

During all this turmoil among the Governors of the great northern Republic, the silence observed by the Mexican officials was intense. Not one of them, from the Chief Executive down, uttered a word that in the smallest degree could be construed as being authority for the statement that was published at the time, that the President would exercise Federal authority if the scene of the battle was shifted to Mexican teritory. He never said a word about it; paid not the slightest attention to it in any way. As a matter of fact, President Diaz would have the same right to send a Federal army into a Mexican State to stop a prize fight that President Cleveland would have to send troops from Jefferson Barracks up to the West End Club to stop a sparring contest there, and he would do it just about as soon.

The Mexican National Government has no more to do with the police regulations of the different States than the Government at Washington has to do with the St. Louis police force. In each case they are left to perform the duties of their station in the local commonwealth and are allowed to attend to their own business.

The plan that will be pursued is probably this: Prize fighting constitutes no offense in the eyes of the Mexican statutes, but bull fighting does, and as bull fighting is the recognized national sport of the Mexican people they are determined to have them, law or no law. So they advertise to have the fight, plead guilty and pay the fine and that ends the matter. Sometimes these fines are paid in advance—it is $500 in Mexican or about $250 in United States coin—and in these cases it acts as a license, and is cheap enough.

Stuart evidently has the game well in hand and thoroughly knows what he is about. As a sort of counter attraction, and to fill in time a bull fight will be given in the morning of each day on which a glove battle will occur. He will go into court, pay his fine—or license, whatever you like to phrase it—and the dance will go merrily on. And all this before a blow has been struck or a caster shied into the ring.

Senor Jose de Moreno and his company of Spanish bull fighters are expected to arrive in El Paso about Feb. 6 direct from Spain. They are now en voyage and are due in New York about Feb. 1, and will proceed immediately to El Paso. Stuart has made arrangements through his agents in the City of Mexico for a number of bulls of the best fighting stock in the republic and they will arrive in El Paso on Feb. 10 and everything will be in readiness for the opening of the carnival on St. Valentine's day. Not a misstep has been made in perfecting all arrangements and not a hitch is believed possible to prevent the contests, which are carded to come off in the order named.

February 14—Maher vs. Fitzsimmons, purse, $10,000 and heavy-weight championship of the world.

February 15—Bright Eyes vs. Walcott, purse $3,500 and welter-weight championship of the world.

February 16—Jack Everhart vs. Horace Leeds, purse $3,500 and light-weight championship of America.

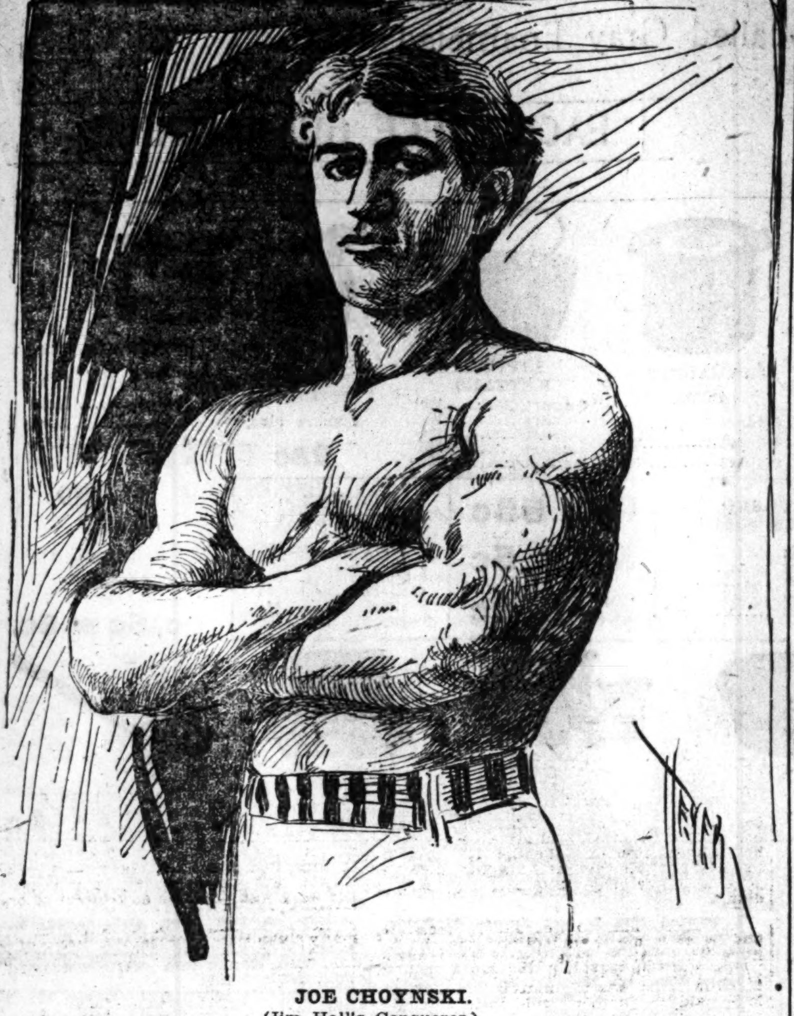
February 17—George Dixon vs. Jerry Marshall, purse $3,000 and feather-weight championship of the world.

February 18—Jimmy Barry vs. Johnny Murphy, purse $2,500 and bantam-weight championship of the world.

GAME JOE CHOYNSKI.

The California Lad Has a Great Record in the Prize Ring.

Joe Choynski has been a prominent pugilistic figure for several years, and has met many of the best men with varying success both at home and abroad. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1868, stands 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs around 160 in fighting condition. His recent victory over Jim Hall is fresh in the minds of all admirers of boxing. Among the many contests in which he has been one of the principals, the following are the more prominent. He has met the retired champion James J. Corbett four times, losing the first in one round, the second being stopped at the expiration of four rounds, and losing the third after 27 rounds of vigorous fighting. He was bested by Corbett in their fourth battle in four rounds. Prior to his second fight with the ex-champion, he knocked out Frank Glover of Cicago before the California Athletic Club, for a $1,500 purse.



JOE CHOYNSKI.
(Jim Hall's Conqueror.)

After several battles with different boxers before the athletic clubs of the Pacific slope, in which he was uniformly victorious, he sailed for Australia where he promptly challenged the unbeaten Barriers' champion, Joe Goddard ,to whom he lost, being knocked out in four rounds. Goddard gave him a return match for $10,000 a side and the Australian championship, which resulted in Choynski's being knocked out again in 4 rounds. Before he returned to the United States he defeated Jim Fogarty in Sydney in ten rounds, and knocked out Owen Sullivan and Mick Dooley in two rounds each at Melbourne.

He celebrated his return to his native land by knocking out Billy Woods of Denver in 34 rounds before the Pacific Athletic Club of San Francisco for a $3,000 purse. After several minor contests in California he came East and on May 4, 1894, sailed for England.

In London he won from Mike Horrigan, W. Patmore and Jack Hart, none of the fights lasting over three rounds. In the following October after his return to America, he knocked out George Godfrey for a purse of $5,000 before the Coney Island Athletic Club, the fight lasting fifteen rounds.

After meeting several pugilists of lesser reputation, among them being Jack Fallon of Philadelphia and Mike Boden, the Chicago Stock Yard's giant, he met the middle-weight champion, Bob Fitzsimmons, in Boston, the contest being stopped by the police after five rounds had been fought. Choynski is a quiet, unassuming young man of good habits. He was married recently to a Cincinnati girl.

TRACEY IS AVOIDED.

None of the English Welters Are Looking for His Game.

Since he went to England with Dan Creedon Tom Tracey has been unable to secure a match. He was figuring on getting a fight with either Tom Williams or Dick Burge, but Williams has gone to South Africa, while Burge seems content to talk fight with Lavigne and others on this side of the Atlantic. Tracey is now seeking a match with Dido Plum, middle-weight, providing that the National Sporting Club will give them a purse. Mick Gowan, a British welter weight and Tracey boxed in a London music hall recently. Gowan thought Tracey was an easy mark, and shortly afterward challenged him for a fight to a finish. Tracey replied by offering to stop Gowan in eight rounds. Nothing has been heard of Mick since.

WILMOT'S RELEASE.

The Chicago Club Wants to Dispose of Walter to St. Louis.

Before he left for the East, President Von der Ahe gave out the surprising information that he had been just notified by the management of the Chicago Club that Walter Wilmot's release could be had for a cash consideration. Wilmot was transferred to Minneapolis by Chicago last fall, and it was understood that he was to manage the Western League club in that city the coming season. However, if the proposition that Von der Ahe received from Chicago can be taken for a criterion, Wilmot's future in a managerial capacity at Minneapolis seems anything but assured. Chris was tempted to make an offer for Wilmot just to get even with Walter for his refusal to let St. Louis have Pitcher Frazier. Secretary Muckenfuss made Wilmot an offer for the latter, but Walter demanded an exorbitant price for the twirler. Afterwards Louisville drafted Frazier for $1,000. This made Von der Ahe feel anything but friendly towards Wilmot.

Base Ball Notes.

Michigan and Kansas university baseball teams will play at Lawrence, Kan., April 18.

Manager Hanlon wants to play his Baltimore champions in New York on July 4.

The Phillies will go to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, March 25, for their spring practice.

GETTING READY FOR THE SHOW.

Every Rider Is Interested in the Big Wheel Exhibition.

CYCLE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

All the Old Officers Were Re-Elected at Last Night's Meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs.

Everything in connection with the second annual cycle show to be held at Grand Music Hall February 20, 21 and 22, under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs is booming and now that an addition of ten extra spaces is to be provided in the lobby of the building, the late comers are fairly falling over one another in the scramble for space. Active preparations are going forward to have the show open and completed promptly on time. Carpenters are busy in building the exhibitors' platforms and the wood work for the decorations is well under way. Many of the exhibits shown at Chicago and New York will be seen at the show and no efforts are being spared to make it one of the best bicycle exhibitions ever held in the West.

Those dealers who make a specialty of up-to-date bicycle costumes will have displays that will be very interesting, both to men and women. There will be big lines of bicycle hose, a variety of bloomers, sweaters, caps and everything that a cycling outfitter can think of. A number of side features in the nature of writing rooms, public stenographers, a coat room and a cafe. The railroads will be asked to make special rates for outside visitors to the cycle show. O. G. Bentley states that numerous inquiries as to the probable rates have reached him from Missouri and Iowa towns. The non-puncturable tire, which was such a big feature at the Chicago show, will also be exhibited here. The new army tandem, as well as a safety equipped with a 40-pound automatic rapid-firing gun, has also been promised for exhibition.

In the lamp department the latest devices with electricity, as well as the illuminant, will be shown in St. Louis for the first time. At every city where cycle shows have been held this year the enormous crowds that attended surprised even the most sanguine. At Chicago and again at New York both of the tremendous buildings used for the show were at times inadequate to hold the crowds.

That the bicycle is a popular idol cannot be gainsaid. It has taken thousands of dollars to impress this upon the public and he, indeed, is a pessimist who says that he sees in the near future a decadence of the interest and the sport.

L. A. W. MATTERS.

The Streets Committee Has Arranged for a Big Public Meeting.

Last week's announcement that Missouri had passed Illinois in the membership race was a bit premature, as the applications sent on did not reach Boston in time. Missouri is, however, only five names in the van. Secretary-Treasurer Geo. D. Locke of Illinois writes: "We are starting out early this year to beat all previous records, and if our good luck continues we expect to have 5,000 members enrolled by next January." This will necessitate increased activity on part of Missouri's hustlers to keep up with the procession. The latest St. Louis applicants are: Geo. H. Knight, Price Lane, R. D. Markham and D. D. Walker, Jr.

The meeting of the L. A. W. City Streets Committee last Thursday was well attended and upon motion of Hy. T. Kent it was decided to accept the invitation of Legion of Honor Council No. 6 to hold a public meeting at Occidental Hall, 3400 Olive street, on Monday evening, February 3, under L. A. W. auspices. The subject to be discussed will be "Good Streets." Prominent city officials will be invited to address the meeting, including Mayor Walbridge, Comptroller Sturgeon and Street Commissioner Milner.

Every bicycle rider in the city and all other citizens who are interested in the movement of providing good streets, are most cordially invited to be present and take a hand in the discussion. It is a matter in which every user of the streets is interested and upon the success of this meeting will depend the holding of others in other parts of the city. With a population ranking fifth in the United States St. Louis has to-day less miles of paved streets than Kansas City or even St. Paul or Omaha, and the citizens have put up with the dust and slush in summer to the bottomless mud in winter with a nonchalance that is surprising, considering how easily and cheaply, in the end, streets paved with a durable material, clean alike in winter and in summer.

Clubs or other organizations who will attend the meeting are requested to notify Mr. Henry T. Kent, Union Trust building, as early as possible, so that the necessary seats can be provided in time.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS.

Officers Elected and the Centurys Admitted to Membership.

Last night the annual meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs was held at the South Side Cycle Clubs. All the officers read their annual reports, which showed conclusively that the organization has become a powerful factor in local cycling affairs and has conducted everything it has to date undertaken in a successful business-like way, which lead to success. After routine business had been disposed of the Century Road Club was admitted to membership. The annual election of officers was then taken up and resulted as follows:

President, D. W. Robert of the Kenneth Cycling Club; First Vice-President, W. M. Butler of the South Side Cycle Club; Second Vice-President, H. G. Wolzendorf of the St. Louis Cycling Club; Third Vice-President, Dr. J. T. Sibley of the Century Road Club; Secretary, W. P. Laing, St. Louis Cycling Club; Treasurer, Robert Holm, South Side Cycle Club.

South Side Club Notes.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the third of a series of lectures on 1896 models will be delivered by Chas. Cleveland Hildebrand. He is said to be a very entertaining talker on his pet subject, and will have one of the latest models on exhibition to demonstrate its good points. Right after the lecture the club will hold an informal meeting to discuss the annual club ball to be given in February and adopt rules to govern the proposed pool tournament.

The club's pool table has been newly covered and a new set of balls provided, which will make the tournament doubly interesting. If enough entries are secured, two handsome cues will be hung up as prizes.

Ernest Stade, Ed Gunther and F. H. Nagle are the latest applicants for membership. All were secured by W. C. Wicke. The club has made a liberal concession to members securing recruits and a half dozen more applications are expected before the February meeting.

Next Saturday evening has been fixed upon for the Midway Plaisance smoker, when all members will be obliged to appear in costume to gain admission to the club rooms. The last affair of this kind was held two years ago and was a big success. The Entertainment Committee has arranged a unique programme of Midway music and dances to insure a H. O. T. to all attending.

A pretty hand-book containing the club's escutcheon and by-laws and a number of photo engravings of the club rooms will be sent to all cyclists living on the South Side on application to Secretary Hy. Lindenschmidt, 2804 Olive street. The latch-string always hangs out at the club rooms and cycling visitors are welcome.

At the February meeting of the Club the date for the third annual road race will be fixed and a committee appointed to arrange the details. The club's handsome championship cup will again be the first time prize and C. A. Grath, the present holder will make a determined effort to win it for the second time. If he succeeds in this the cup becomes his property under the rules.

All the members are enthusiastic over the cycle show and will endeavor to make the club's night a great success. There is some talk of decorating one of the boxes with the club's colors for use of the members and the cycling friends.

Cycling Club Notes.

Invitations are out for the first annual dinner of the A. O. O. Club, which will be given at the Metropolitan Saturday, Feb. 1, at 8:30 p. m. The club is an organization of former riders of the high wheel (ordinary), whose career must date back of 1890. No regular meetings are held, but the club holds one yearly ordinary run. It was organized in the fall of 1893, when the first run was held. The second run on ordinaries was held in November, 1894, and the third in October, 1895. On the last run a more perfect organization was brought about, a system of regular initiation and dues established and officers were elected as follows:

E. N. Sanders, President; H. G. Wolzendorf, Secretary-Treasurer; A. G. Harding, Captain. The organization now numbers twenty-one men, most of whom are members of the Cycling Club, though membership is not limited to members of that organization.

The fortnightly euchre party will be given next Tuesday evening. Two ladies' and two gentlemen's prizes will be offered. Game starts promptly at 8:30 p. m.

The attendance has been remarkably heavy during the week and members are realizing that the move to the handsome club house was a good thing for the club.

Ed Gaty of East St. Louis, Bert Sarazin and Frank Howard are among the applicants for membership. Sixty-two members are now enrolled.

On Monday, Feb. 3, the annual elections will be held, and there will be a spirited contest over the captaincy. Capt. Loeffel has been put up for re-election and P. H. Laing is the opposing candidate. Both have a large following in the club and every member is expected to be on hand.

The club's bouffet will be established on the first floor in the rear of the reading room. This week a new departure in local cycling clubs will add greatly to the members' comforts.

Capt. Loeffel speaks enthusiastically of the club's total mileage last season, which he says was over 20,000 miles. Six of the members made over 1,000 miles each with the club on club runs.

During the week the club rooms will be in charge of F. R. Mardof on Monday, R. H. and W. P. Laing on Tuesday and Friday, H. G. Wolzendorf on Wednesday, C. W. Rosborough on Thursday and E. L. Morgan on Saturday. Fifteen members attended the club run to Clayton last Sunday.

Century Club Notes.

The new management is infusing new life and blood into the organization and harmony is prevalent everywhere. President Sibley has had a piano placed in the club's parlor, which is proving a great attraction.

To-morrow evening the club will tender the Mercury wheelmen an informal reception and all the members are earnestly requested to be on hand by 8 p. m. sharp.

Capt. Rodgers took advantage of the fine roads and weather last Sunday by piloting eight of the members to Busch's Grove in the morning, and in the afternoon ten members accompanied him to the Chain of Rocks.

The club officers intend to again take up the question of challenging the Cycling Club to a team road race at the next meeting. That the race will be held seems to be a certainty now, and it will arouse a great deal of enthusiasm if the club is victorious.

Kenneth Cycling Club.

Last Monday evening's meeting was attended by fifteen members and the following were elected delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs: D. W. Robert, R. G. Towarand, W. M. Martin. The new officers of the club, lead by President Thursby, are hard at work in completing the furnishing of the club-rooms. A new self-heater will be put in and a long list of magazines and papers will be subscribed for for the reading-room.

On Friday, Jan. 31, a lantern slide entertainment will be given by President Thursby. A mock trial is being arranged by Messrs. Knapp and Robert to be given at an early date. D. A. Cherving was admitted to membership in the club.

Weather and roads permitting, the club will run to Clayton to-day, starting from club rooms at 9 a. m., under command of Capt. Hemp.

The club dues are moderate and riders living in the northwestern portion of the city are cordially invited to inspect the club's quarters at St. Louis and Grand avenues.

Three new applications for membership will be considered at the next meeting.

Al Miller has been appointed chief repairman on road runs.

Captain Wilmot and Lieutenant Brown have nearly completed the run schedule, which will be ready shortly.

The club may decide to fine all members who fail to ride all the hills to De Soto.

Waverly Club Notes.

The club uniforms for 1896 have been selected. They will be gray suits and caps. The lady members are saying nothing against bloomers, but have selected gray divided skirts and Tam O'Shanter caps.

A run is being arranged shortly, weather permitting, to De Soto.

The following members will entertain the members at the next musical: Mrs. Ed M. Brown, J. A. Hammond, Miss Nellie Wilmot and Al Miller and Chas. McCarthy.

JOE PATCHEN'S DRIVER.

Jack Curry Has the Reputation of Being the Best in the Country.

Jack Curry is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as one of the best drivers in the business. It was in 1892 when Jack first burst forth on the harness tracks as a sensational driver. He had Alix that season and brought her to the post at Lexington in the fall primed for a killing. Constantine, 2:12¼, and Belle Archer, 2:12½, were in the field, but the 4-year-old "trotted the heart out of both of them" and won the race, taking a record of 2:12. The next week, at Nashville, Curry drove her to the world's 4-year-old mark of 2:10.

Alix was again sent to him in 1893 and he won two heats in the Consolation purse at Buffalo, reducing her record again. The following week she won a great five-heat race at Columbus, the fastest on record at that time, and taking a record of 2:09¾ in the last heat. Her next start was in the great Columbian free-for-all, which has gone down in history as the most desperate battle ever fought on the trotting turf. Through all this struggle of three days Curry never lost his head nor his nerve, and though he had all the smartest men in the business combined against his mare, he won it, and in addition withstood the temptation of a generous present which was offered on condition that he lost the race. In the first heat she trotted to a record of 2:07¾, and bore that mark when Curry sent her home.

JACK CURRY.
(Joe Patchen's Driver.)

In 1894 Curry took Col. J. G. Taylor's horses, headed by Joe Patchen, then having a mark of 2:19¼, and the history of Curry is thereafter so closely connected with the big black champion that it needs no extended comment. He has conditioned and campaigned Joe Patchen, and carried him through two years of as hot work as a horse ever had; has brought him from obscurity to the highest prominence as a pacing star, and proud as he is of what he did for Alix, Curry is prouder still of the big black Missouri horse.

STAR RUBY IS A STAKE HORSE.

Green Morris' Colt to the Front at San Francisco.

LOGAN BEAT STRATHMEATH.

Carmel Went Over the Jumps Like a Veteran and Captured the Lorillard Stakes With Ease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The Norfolk stakes, the Lorillard steeplechase stakes and two handicaps were the features presented by the California Jockey Club to-day as an inducement to race-goers and although the weather was disagreeable, a large crowd responded. The Norfolk stakes went to Greeen B. Morris' Imp. Star Ruby, who was a 1 to 3 favorite, his victory being practically a foregone conclusion. Doggett took his mount off in front and was never headed, winning easily from Rosebud.

The Lorillard stakes went to Carmel, who opened at 6 to 1 and was backed down to 2 to 1 at post time, being the favorite at these figures. This was Carmel's initial race over the jumps, and judging by the manner in which the money went on him, it is evident that he had been carefully reserved for this event, for he won with consummate ease. Barney Schrieber's Janus, at 30 to 1, came from nowhere at the end and secured the place from Col. Weightman.

Strathmeath, another of Green B. Morris' cracks, was thought to have the handicap at his mercy, but the old horse went lame and was beaten out by Logan, who won pulled up. Four favorites and two second choices were first to-day. Weather threatening, track heavy. Summaries:

First race, about six furlongs, maiden 3-year-olds—Afflatus 102 (McClain), 10 to 1, first; Joe Terry 107 (Donnelly), 8 to 1, second; Globe 104 (Chorn), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:16½. Sir Collier, Harry O. and Japan also ran.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—George Miller 103 (Garner), 2 to 1, first; Toano 110 (Doggett), 2 to 1, second; Maj. Cook 102 (Cochran), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:08¾. Mainstay and Hymn also ran.

Third race, one mile, 3-year-olds, the Norfolk stakes, value $1,500—Imp. Star Ruby, 110 (Doggett), 1 to 3, won; Rosebud, 107 (Donnelly), 8 to 1 second; Peter the Second, 110 (Chorn), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¼. Hermanita, Flashlight and Favory also ran.

Fourth race, about one and a half miles, handicap steeplechase, the Lorillard Stakes, value $1,500—Carmel 136 (Cairns), 5 to 2, won; Janus, 133 (Allmark) 30 to 1 second; Col. Weightman 135 (Swift), 7 to 1, third. Time, 3:31. J. O. C., The Forks, Mestor, Moderocio Mero and Lonnie B. also ran.

Fifth race, seven and one-half furlongs, handicap 3-year-olds and upwards purse $500—Logan 113 (Chorn), 6 to 5, won; Strathmeath, 110½ (Doggett), 4 to 5, second; Gilead, 110 (Burns), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:37¼.

AT SPORTSMAN'S PARK.

Bessemer, Perfidy and Danton Disappointed the Talent.

Only one favorite managed to reach the winning line at Sportsman's Park yesterday. The respective races put up by Bessemer, Perfidy and Danton had a peculiar shade but the judges after consideration thought they performed to the best of their abilities under the circumstances. The finish of the second race was very exciting, Cody winning by the shortest of noses after a very hard drive. Two new Eastern bookmakers were present. They "boosted" the odds on Perfidy in the third race. It will be well to watch her in the future. The summaries:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Crab Cider, 114 (Ransom), 4 to 1, first; Duckadoo, 113 (Conroy), 6 to 1, second; Victor D., 114 (Raymond), 5 to 1, third. Time, :59½. Ida H., Jack Thomas, Bourbon D., Bessemer and Green Prewitt ran unplaced.

Second race, five furlongs—Cody, 110 (Davis), 10 to 1, first; Little Addie, 110 (Ransom), 3 to 1, second; McInerney, 112 (Welch), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Tannhauser, Uncle Lew, Congo Dick and Mamie Duffy ran unplaced.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Dunlap, 110 (Narvaez), 3 to 2, first; The Surgeon, 110 (Moore), 7 to 1, second; Storekeeper, 107 (R. Smith), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:13. Reuben Tip, Ed Brown, Perfidy and Watch Me ran unplaced.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Charley B., 107 (Moore), 3 to 1, first; Shadrach, 110 (Davis), 3 to 2, second; Llewellyn, 107 (J. Davis), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Edwin, Warsaw, Walter O., Daddy Reed and Williston ran unplaced.

Fifth race, one mile—Walcott, 107 (Welsh), 3 to 1, first; Livingston, 110 (Ransom), 12 to 1, second; Bayard, 107 (Zeno), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Moses Solomon, Vulture, Julius, Alonzo and Danton ran unplaced.

PATTON'S QUARTETTE.

Four of Gold Bug's Produce Are in Training in His Stable.

At the earnest solicitation of his trainer, Pat Grogan, J. D. Patton, the veteran St. Louis turfman, has decided to put Ethel Gray and Goldstone in training again the coming season. Both were fired last fall and Grogan is satisfied the pair will stand one more campaign, at least. Besides Ethel Gray and Goldstone, the Patton stable includes Gold Corn and Earl Bug, all four of which are out of that grand old producing mare, Gold Bug. Seldom before in the history of the American turf has such close relationship existed between so many race horses in the same stable. As Grogan aptly puts it, the Patton string will come mighty near being strictly a family affair. Ethel Gray has been one of the best mares ever seen on the American turf and Goldstone will be remembered as a very serviceable 3-year-old. Gold Corn was a good mare last year. Earl Bug is a maiden 3-year-old by Iroquois.

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After being apparently beaten two or three times game old Braw Scot, superbly ridden by Chorn, came on and beat out Nephew by a head yesterday, says a writer in a Frisco exchange of last week. "Come on, you Braw Scot," yelled hundreds. "Come on, Chorn," yelled hundreds more, and they both came on. A stride or two from the wire Scot caught Nephew and a second or two later his number was hung out. Then there was such a shouting as has never before been heard at Ingleside, for no more popular horse ever looked through a bridle than Barney Schreiber's old gray gelding. People admire courage in a horse vastly more than they do a great turn of speed, and time after time the race-goers of San Francisco have had opportunities of learning that Braw Scot does not know what it is to quit.

Track Talk.

Ben Fly has succeeded Tom Morton as patrol judge at the Ingleside track, San Francisco.

Ed Gaines of St. Louis is said to have won $5,000 at 'Frisco one day last week.

By. Holly has lost his mare Marie McCarthy. She was entered for $400 at Ingleside recently and Walter Hobart bid her in for $1,000.

Charlie Quinn is "boosting" horses at San Francisco. He ran up Fred Gardner recently to $1,000, but his owner went Charlie $5 better.

G. C. Gray will arrive from Washington this week with Samaritan, Con Lucey, Bronston and Pennbrook.

Barney Schreiber's entries to the Fair Association stakes cost him over $800. He nominated heavily all along the line.

Assignee is a horse that it will pay to watch close the coming season. He should show great improvement over his last year's form.

Carr & Quinn were paying $650 per day for the betting ring at Sportsman's Park. They claim to have cleared only a few hundred dollars while they had it.

The 3-year-old filly Whisper, by Bramble—Maid of Orleans, is now in J. W. Schorr's stable. She is a probable starter in the Cumberland Prize at Nashville.

Capt. James E. Rees will, it is believed, be selected to preside in the stand during the Memphis spring meeting. Capt. Rees is now in the stand at the Ingleside track.

No Others Work Such Cures.

TWO MORE HAPPY PEOPLE TESTIFY.

Both Were Well Advanced in Years and Had Lost All Hope—What the Copeland Physicians Are Doing Every Day for Hundreds of People—The Majesty and Marvel of Skill.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Successful Treatment of Diseases Which Baffled Other Physicians.

Daily are the Copeland doctors brought face to face with pathetic, harrowing examples of the two great medical evils—the avarice and inhuman selfishness of high-priced doctors generally and the proneness of sufferers to resort to rank and poisonous cure-alls for relief. Time and time again have they taken up the interests of the people against these evils, and they pledge themselves always to stand as the people's champions for scientific medical treatment at nominal cost.

No glamor of exaggeration, no false light of untruth envelope these cures.

These are real patients, who will talk to you if you will go and see them. They live in your midst. Their evidence typifies the Truth in Testimony, as distinguished from falsehood and exaggeration.

A Typical Case.

"I thought I was as good as dead. In fact at that time I might as well have been dead. To show that I really believed that my days were numbered and that my usefulness was gone, I turned my affairs over to my son and made up my mind to take things easy."

This is what William Lindhorst says: He doesn't look much like a dead man to-day. He has regained his health and strength and given the Copeland treatment the full credit for his changed condition. He says:

"I was renting the big farm of Sylvester Watts near St. Charles—you know Mr. Watts, the St. Louis capitalist?—You ask him if what I say isn't every word true.

"A man on a farm is exposed to all sorts of weather. That's the way I took cold. I couldn't get rid of it. I coughed so much that I thought my lungs were affected.

"My head was stopped up with catarrh—one nostril was plugged up tight. I had malaria—chills and fever, and my stomach was badly out of order.

I Couldn't Sleep.

"I got no rest at night. Nothing tasted good. My eyes grew weak and watery. I doctored for four years, but didn't get any better. I would go to work around the farm, but didn't have the strength. I had to sit down and rest a few minutes.

"I Had to Sit Down and Rest."

"I could hardly tackle a sack of wheat or potatoes. Couldn't do anything. I just sat around the house and thought I'd like to die and get myself out of people's way.

We Read of the Cures

Of Doctors Copeland and Thompson and I talked it over with my wife and with my neighbors. Some of them were sick the same way. They said if I would try the treatment and it did me any good that they would do the same. I'm going to send them the papers when you print my story and let them know that I am cured.

"I am at a loss as yet to know what I am going to do with my health. Nobody is more surprised than I am myself. Why, when a man feels like a dead man and then finds himself all at once well and hearty, it makes him feel like he was a boy again and had to be doing something. I am living now out at Selma. Webster Groves is the nearest town. When I commenced taking treatment with the Copeland Doctors

I Weighed Only 143

and I now weigh 162 pounds and my catarrh is all gone and I eat like an ostrich. I know that the Copeland doctors can cure any case like mine and I tell everybody it is foolish to be sick when they can be cured so easily and at such a slight expense."

HER ASTHMA CURED.

Mrs. Katharina M. Duster of Crystal City, Jefferson County, Mo., Although 62 Years of Age, She Is Permanently Cured and Rejoices in Her Newly Acquired Strength.

Mrs. Duster is one of those honest women, who believe in telling the truth about everything. She writes in response to our inquiry:

"I gladly and with a thankful heart allow you to make use of my statement and my full name also."

She found the greatest trouble with her asthma when taking out-of-door exercise. She would be compelled to stop at the gate

"Stopped at the Gate to Cough."

to cough when she took a walk. She tells about her own experience:

"In the fall of 1894 I began to feel that I had an awful trouble in breathing, especially when walking out of doors. It developed into a very bad cough, which at times would nearly choke me. I lost my appetite and became so reduced in flesh that there was nothing left of me but a living skeleton.

"For two years I tried every way to get relief and have been constantly under the doctor's care and I have

Spent All My Money

That I could earn for medicine, but it was all in vain. I never got any help until I saw the Copeland advertisement—then I concluded to take your treatment. The result is, I am not only cured of my asthma and stomach trouble, but I feel just like another person. You deserve all the honor and praise of this case, for it is a great blessing to me, for I never thought there would be any help for me."

For mail treatment write for symptom blank

$5 A MONTH.

All Diseases. No Variation from this charge. It Covers Full Treatment and all medicines.

Evening sessions for those engaged during the day. Office open till 9:00 p. m. Noon session for busy people.

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

DR. W. H. COPELAND,
DR. J. E. THOMPSON,
Rooms 201 and 202 Odd Fellows' Bldg.
816 OLIVE ST.,
Opposite Post-office, second floor, directly over main entrance.
Office hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

ENTHUSIASTIC EBERHART.

The Bench Show Superintendent Predicts a Great Dog Exhibit.

Al G. Eberhart, who has been engaged by the St. Louis Kennel Club to act as superintendent of the coming bench show, is a gentleman of long experience as a handler, breeder and exhibitor of dogs. Mr. Eberhart describes himself as having "been a dog 'krank' all my life, and proud of it." Mr. Eberhart owns and operates an extensive kennel of his own at Cincinnati, and has been an exhibitor for years at the prominent bench shows of the United States, and has on numerous occasions acted as judge of various breeds and in several instances as general judge for the entire show. Having been for years connected with bench shows, and always in a responsible capacity, Mr. Eberhart brings to the service of the St. Louis Kennel Club a knowledge of everything needed to make their inaugural bench show an unqualified success, and the well-known determination of the club to make this show an event to be remembered in the West, reinforced by Mr. Eberhart's knowledge of arrangement and details, seems to assure this consummation.

AL G. EBERHART.
(Superintendent of the Bench Show.)

Eberhart says that in addition to all the best features of the bench shows of the East, St. Louis will have many new ideas and improvements, which will be introduced here for the first time. Mr. Eberhard speaks in the most glowing terms of the prospects for the St. Louis show and of the liberal manner in which the St. Louis Kennel Club have proceeded thus far in its arrangement for the exhibit. Mr. Eberhard will be in the city about the middle of next month, and will at once enter actively into the preparations for what he thinks will be the greatest display of dogs ever made outside of New York, where the Westchester Kennel Club's bench shows have their only rival for social supremacy and magnitude of attendance in the annual horse show.

DIMINUTIVE BEAGLES.

De Lancey Kane Imports a Pack of Them From England.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A pack of nine couples of diminutive beagles consigned to Mr. De Lancey Kant arrived on the steamer Martello yesterday. They are perfect dwarf hounds, silken coated and agile, and all under twelve inches in height. Mr. Kane, who did so much to establish four-in-hand driving in this country, intends to use the importations as foot beagles. The huntsman and the field will follow the hounds on foot. It is a new sport in this country and should be popular, for the beagles will puzzle out the oldest scent and their music is charming. Rabbits will be the quarry, the pack tiring out rather than killing the game. When at full cry a sheet will cover a good pack and the pace they set will bother a good runner. Stone walls are always a check, for the dwarf dogs have often to be helped over, and as they are numerous in Westchester County, the runners will have frequent breathing spells. Foot beagles have been hunted in England since the time of Queen Elizabeth. The packs are often taken to a meet in the box of a dog cart.

BENCH SHOW JUDGES.

The List Is Completed by the St. Louis Kennel Club.

The determination of the St. Louis Kennel Club to give St. Louis the very best of everything in the coming bench show is aptly illustrated in the selection of judges for the various departments. Individually the persons selected possess peculiar qualifications for the different lines to which they are assigned, and, taken as a body, the personnel of the judges' staff could not possibly be improved upon for knowledge of their subject and integrity. The result of the labors of the staff of judges will show the highest type of matured and accurate information of the breeds passed upon. The judges who will officiate at the coming bench show of the St. Louis Kennel Club are as follows:

Mastiffs, Arthur Trickett of Little Rock, Ark.

Pointers and setters, P. H. Bryson of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and pugs, Miss Anna H. Whitney of Lancaster, Mass.

Deerhounds, wolfhounds, greyhounds and foxhounds, Roger D. Williams of Lexington, Ky.

Bloodhounds, Great Danes, collies, Chesapeake Bay dogs, field, cocker and Irish water spaniels, old English sheep dogs, poodles, Dalmatians, bull dogs, bull terriers, dachshunds, beagles, fox, Boston, Irish, Scottish, black and tan, Bedlington, Dandie Dinmont, skye, Schepperkels, Yorkshire and toy terriers, King Charles, Blenheim, Prince Charles, Ruby and Japanese spaniels, Italian greyhounds and miscellaneous dogs, John Davidson of Monroe, Mich.

ON THE THAMES.

Stanbury and Harding Will Row for the Championship Next Fall.

Arrangements have been completed for a world's championship rowing match to be rowed on the Thames next fall for a purse of $2,500 a side between James Stanbury of Australia and Wag Harding of England. The last race on the Thames for the world's championship was between Harry Searle of Australia and William O'Connor of Toronto, both of whom have since died. Searle was the first to pass away, and then O'Connor and Stanbury rowed for the championship in Australia, the latter winning. Stanbury then came to America and competed in a rowing carnival in [illegible], but with indifferent success.

FAIR GROUNDS STAKE ENTRIES.

Quantity and Quality Represented in All the Events.

GREAT LIST OF CRACKS.

O'Brien MacDonough, "Lucky" Baldwin, Mike Dwyer and Other Famous Horsemen to Race Here.

The racing quality of the West is represented in the entries to the Fair Association stakes for the coming season. The best class of owners on the turf, such as William O'Brien MacDonough, Burns & Waterhouse, Naglee Burke, Holloway & Murphy, Pat Dunne, Barney Schreiber, A. H. & D. H. Moris, J. E. Cushing, Abe Cahn, Chris Smith, John W. Schorr, George Brown, and E. J. Baldwin are all liberally represented in almost each and every event, thus insuring a great season of racing for St. Louis. The St. Louis owners stood by the association nobly, and as a consequence the local interest in the racing should be greater than ever. Clarence O'Fallon, Pat Grogan, John Garcia, John C. Gray, Joseph D. Lucas, George Muldrow, Billy Magrane, J. D. Patton, J. M. Murphy, Dan Honig, Tom Sayers, F. T. Bishop and Joe Sippy are among the best known St. Louis horsemen who have entered in the stakes.

The best race horses in America, including such as Ben Brush, Oakwood, Flying Dutchman, Simon W., Dan Carillo, Star Ruby, Logan, Linda, Henry Young, Ben Eder, Forget, Flora Thornton, Urania, Beau Ideal II., Loudal and Crescendo have been nominated for the club members' handicap. The Inaugural Handicap, which will be run on the first day of the meeting, May 9, should produce a great race. Patrician, Libertine, Ben Eder, Magnet, Ben Brush, Kamsin, Gov. Sheehan, O'Connell, Laureate and Buck Massie are in this event. Most of the above mentioned cracks are also entered for the Independence Handicap to be run on the Fourth of July. The entries are as follows:

THE ALL-AGED EVENTS.

Club Members' Handicap, $6,000, 3-year-olds and upward, one and one-quarter miles: Flying Dutchman, Captive, Free Advice, Cash Day, Libertine, Crescendo, Don Carillo, Barbarossa, Schiller, Harmony, Bertha, Hawthorne, Lobengula, Imp. Star Ruby, Paniro, Argentine, Lovedal, Unity, Pepper, Logan, G. B. Morris, Junius, Bloomer, Millie, Gov. Sheehan, Falcon, Forget, Donation, Assignee, Ben Brush, Simon W., Handspun, Urania, Madeline, Ben Hollowday, George Hunt, Flora Thornton, John Cooper, Beau Ideal, II., Sallie Woodford, Linda, Sumo, Henry Young, Laureate, Mercury, Hester, Oakwood, Buck Massie, Metaire, Leaseman, Ben Eden.

Inaugural, $2,500, 3-year-olds and upward, handicap, one mile:

Nick, Ben Eder, Cash Day, Free Advice, Patricia M., Neutral, Libertine, Magnat, Figaro, Don Carillo, Schiller, Highland, Bertha, Imp. Star Ruby, Sir Play, Araphoe, Ramiro, Sister Mary, Lovedal, Unity, Kansin, Logan, G. B. Morris, Ducat, Handsome, William T., Millie M., Gov. Sheehan, Lady Inez, Falcon, Forget, Donation, O'Connell, Couronna D'Or, Assignee, Simons, Ben Brush, Simon W., Soundmore, Ethel Gray, Earl Bug, Handspun, Urania, Ben Hollowday, Amelia May, Keochler, Linda, Sumo, Henry Young, Laureate, May Thompson, Mercury, Crevasse, Oakwood, Plunker, Buck Massie, Metaire, Toots and Mermaid.

Independence Stakes, $2,500, 3-year-olds and upward, handicap, one and one-quarter miles:

Buck Massie, Squire C., Free Advice, Flying Dutchman, Figaro, Bloomer, Gov. Sheehan, Lobengula, imp. Star Ruby, Hawthorne, Don Carillo, Schiller, Harmony, Romiro, Argentina, Unity, Pepper, G. B. Morris, Junius, Despot, Forget, Donation, LaSalle, Handspun, Urania, Madeline, Brahma, George Hume, Flora Thornton, B.g Fellow, Faraday, Sumo, Utopia, Henry Young, Laureate, Oakwood and Roosevelt.

Memorial Handicap, $2,000 for 3-year-olds and upward, one and one-eighth miles.

Forget, Assignee, Soundmore, Madeline, Al. Miles, Handspun, Urania, Geo. Hume, Faraday, Shooting Star, Linda,, Sumo, Henry Young, Laureate, Mercury, Theodore H., Oakwood, Crevasse, Buck Massie, Kirk, Squire G., Free Advice, Frontier, Figaro, Don Carillo, Schiller, Bertha, Hawthorne, Araphoe, Ramiro, Unity, Pepper, Logan, G. B. Morris, Junius and Bloomer.

Meremac Stakes, $1,500, for all ages, selling, one mile—Nick, Tartarian, Lady Inez, Free Advice, Patrician, Cash Day, Harmony, Schiller, Barbarossa, Bertha, Hawthorne, Arapahoe, Lady Diamond, Lovedal, Goodwin II., Unity, Kamsin, b. g., 2, by imp. Glenelg, Irish Chief II., Logan, Marjorie, Legion, The Ironmaster, Despot, Kowalsky, Bloomer, Jack of Spades, Jim Flood, Fannie Rowena, William T., Lillian E., Coranella, Hasty, Tom Elmore, Nicholas, Donation, Liselg, Doctor G., The Broker, Couronne D'Or, Empera, Madeline, Nazarine, Gold Stone, Pavan, Keechler, Ace, Mother of Pearl, El Capitan, Paskola, Faraday, Trenton, Sallie Woodford, Sencienne, Salso, Sumo, Utopia, Dr. Kellogg, Mercury, Theodore H., Garlan Var, Plunker, Crevasse, Harry McCouch and Squire G.

Golden Rod Stakes, $1,500, for all ages, handicap, six and one-half furlongs:

Tartarian, Salvable, Patrician, Neutral, Petrarch, Libertine, Magnet, Ursula, Schiller, Arapahoe, El Delacado, Sister Mary, Philomena, Glacier, Goodwin II., Kildee, Kamsin, Sir Dixon, Guido, St. Pancras, Jack of Spades, Fannie Rowena, William T., Rosalind III., J. W. Cooke, Coranello, Canute, Forget, O'Connell, Liselg, Simmons, Rose D'Or, Ed Gartland, Geo. F. Smith, Rage, Handspun, Urania, Empera, St. Augustine, Billy Jordan, Mazerine, Earl Bug, Amelia May, Amelia Fonso, Belle of Killarney, Princess Bonnie, Romance, Keechler, Flora Thornton, Mattie L., Faraday, Laureate, Mercury, May Thompson and Nick.

Laurel Stakes, $1,500, for 3-year-olds and upward, handicap, six furlongs:

Laureate, May Galop, Hester, Burley Leaf, Nick, Tartarian, Mermaid, Flying Dutchman, Salvable, Neutral, Eugenia IV., Libertine, Magnet, Ursula, Barbarossa, Don Carillo, Araphoe, Lady Diamond, Sister Mary, Rallomona, Kamsin, Glacier, Goodwin II., Irish Queen, Guido, Jack of Spades, Fannie Rowena, William T., Millie M., Rosalind III., J. W. Cooke, Coranella, Camito, O'Connell, Lizetta, Forget, Nicholas, Astolint, Simmmons, Fred Foster, Smith, Geo. F., Handspun, Urania, Rags, Empera, Billy Jordan, Mazarine, Ethel Gray, Minnie Weldan, Earl Dug, Swifty, Amelia May, Amelia Fonso, Keechler, Geneva C., Flora Thornton, Republic, Faraday, Victoress, Romance and Charley Wilson.

Gasconade Stakes, $1,500, for 3-year-olds and upward, handicap, seven furlongs:

Imp. Percy, Oakwood, Crevasse, Plunker, Ashland, Piccaroon, Nick, Leaseman, Free Advice, Petrarch, Libertine, Magnet, Don Carillo, Schiller, Barbarossa, Lady Diamond, Arapahoe, Sister Mary, Philomena, Kamsin, Guido, Logan, Mobalaska, Jack of Spades, Bloomer, Fannie Rowena, William T., Millie M., Coranella, Travis, Forget, O'Connell, Liselg, Simmons, Consuelo, Al Miles, Handspun, Urania, Empera, Carrie C., Soundmore, Mazarine, Earl Bug, Betty Bug, Amelia May, Keechler, Flora Thornton, Capt. Pickerel, Faraday, Linda and Laureate.

Mound City handicap, $1,500, 3-year-olds and upward, seven and one-half furlongs:

Robert Latta, Sidkel, Metaire, Nick, Tartarian, Free Advice, Salvable, Neutral, Libertine, Magnet, Don Carillo, Schiller, Barbarossa, Romiro, Arapaho, Sister Mary, Kamsin, Logan, Ducat, The Ironmaster, William T., Capt. Kidd, Gov. Sheehan, Falcon, Forget, Dr. G., Astolina, Couronne D'Or, Handspun, Urania, Leader Ban, Empera, Soundmore, Billy Jordon, Nazarine, Earl Bug, Amelia May, Keechler, Faraday, Linda, Chimes, Laureate, May Galop, Hester, Mercury, Plunker, Oakwood and Crevasse.

Street Railway Stakes, $1,500, for 3-year-olds, handicap, one mile and seventy yards:

Bravo, Hester, Mermaid, Leaseman, Ferrier, Captive, Salvador, Petrarch, Don Carillo, Schiller, Bertha, Harmony, Joan, Ramiro, Argentine, Kamsin, Unity, Aristander, Bloomer, Millie M., Capt. Kidd, Falcon, La Salle, Cumberland, Forget, Donation, Dr. G., Biddeious, Ben Brush, Metaire, Hex, Whisper, Nazarene, Old Center, Earl Bug, Victoress, Honor, Keechler, Geo. Hume, Big Fellow, Utopia, Buzzing Bee and Harry Lewis.

Mississippi Valley Stakes, $2,500, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile:

Nick, Lady Inez, Squire G., Free Advice, Patricia, Cash Day, Treachery, Hawthorne, Schiller, Barbarossa, Bertha, Highland, Arapahoe, Lady Diamond, Lovedal, Goodwin II., Glacier, Montgomery, Unity, Kamsin, Logan, Flash, Despot, The Ironmaster, Kowalsky, Maximilian, Bloomer, Jim Flood, David, William T., Eagle Bird, Capt. Kidd, Millie M., Lillian E., Hasty, Battle D'Or, Donation, Nicholas, Liselg, Doctor G., Couronne D'Or, Assignee, The Broker, Mazarine, Empera, Madeline, Leader Ban, Billy Jordon, Goldstone, Amelia May, Keechler, Ace, Ardelle, El Capitan, Paskola, Faraday, Serf, Sumo, Utopia, Revenue, Harry Lewis, Mercury, May Thompson, Garland Bar, Loyal Princess, Plunker, Crevasse and Tartarian.

THE 2-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

The Championship Stakes, worth $3,500, is the most valuable 2-year-old event to be run at the meeting. The most noted owners in the country are represented in this stake by royally bred youngsters. John C. Gray enters a brother to Faugh-a-Ballagh, called Wedding Knight. F. H. Hickok is represented by five geldings, three of which are by Sensation. William O'Brien MacDonough has in Orestes by the mighty Ormonde-Kissing crust. Lily Beatrice, a sister to Lily of the West, will carry Johnny Hoffman's colors. T. M. Greene enters a brother to Lehman and Simon W., named Fleischman. Nagle Burke, the San Jose turfman, who races in the colors of the Pueblo stable, made three nominations for this stake. One of them is Dolce, a full sister to the great Crescendo. The sister to the dead Jilsey is among the five entries made by Abe Cahn's Charter Oak stable. The others are Enquirer, Beldivere, Top Gallant and Bishop colt. Waldersee, a bay colt by Teuton-Maid of Athol, the dam of Assignee, is nominated by R. T. Holloway. John W. Schorr the millionaire Memphis brewer, made six entries. His bunch consists of Linden, Beldiver, Longsides, Fordham and Pirate of Penzances colts and an Onondaga filly. Barney Schrieber made four entries, one of which is Nellie Baker, a full sister to the speedy Laura F. Burns and Waterhouse, the new California racing firm, made six entries. They have in Maxim, Surinan and Midlothian colts. Louis Eyell is represented by a Hindoo and a Vanquish colt and Frank Van Ness nominates a Sir Modred-Dixiana colt. Bill McGuigan's Hot Springs' stable is represented by a Spendthrift and Jim Gore colt. William Wallace enters The Merrimac by Potomac-Queen Mab. Pat Dunne nominates three colts by Bramble, Lew Weir and Whistle Jacket. Among Ed Corrigan's five entries is a colt called Joe Ullman by Riley. A. H. and D. H. Morris enter two fillies by Plevna and Cayuga. "Lucky" Baldwin's Santa Anita stable is represented by two Emperor of Norfolk colts and a colt by Verano. Capt. S. S. Brown, Nick Finger, John Rodegap, Caesar Weatherford, Tom Kiley, Tully Coulter, Clarence O'Fallon, George C. Bennett and Pat Grogan are also represented in the stake.

The Debutante filled the best of the 2-year-old filly stakes. Joe Lucas made five nominations to this event. His bunch includes a full sister to Carrie B., which Joe has named Lady Hamilton. The sisters to Jilsey, Crescendo, Laura F., and Lily of the West are also in this event.

The Chrysanthemum, a mile stake for 2-year-olds, attracted some well-bred youngsters. Brothers to Linda, Locohatchee and Assignee are among the entries.

All the other 2-year-old events, including the Ozark, Kindergarten, Missouri and Brewers' Stakes filled exceedingly well. The quality represented in them is especially gratifying to the Fair Association officials.

DERBY FOR 1897.

The St. Louis Derby for 1897, worth $5,000, at one and one-half miles, closed with 113 entries. This list is as follows:

Charter Oak Stable, ch. c. by Top Gallant; ch. c. by Belvidere, ch. c. by Belvidere, ch. c. by Enquirer; Dunne P., b. c. Songster, b. c. Scribe, ch. c. Ivor, ch. c. Green Jacket; Levy Samuel, b. c. by Aretino; Hamilton Stable, br. c. by Forrester; Bennett G. C. & Co., b. c. by Prince Royal, ch. c. by Simple Simon; Brown S. S., b. c. by Troubadour, ch. g. by Troubadour; Hankins & Johnston, ch. c. Sutton, gr. g. Paul Griggs, b. c. Fondcliffe, ch. c. Fonland; Patterson C. T., ch. c. Ornament; Lammertz L. & Co., b. c. Worry Not; Rodegap John, b. c. by Bishop, b. c. by Glenelg, br. c. by Rowland; Madden, J. E., ch. c. by Fonso b. c. by Longfellow; Weatherford, C., ch. c. by Ecuador, ch. c. by Ecuador, ch. c. by Top Gallant; Smith, Chas. H., ch. c. by Inspector B., br. c. by Iroquois, br. c. by Longfellow, b. c. by Spendthrift, ch. c. by Queen's Council; Lakeland Stable, br. c. by Longfellow; Connelly & Co., b. c. Quintin Durward, b. f. Potomac Belle; Fleischmann & Sons, Chas., b. c. by Leonatus, ch. c. by Iroquois; Gray, Sara Caless, ch. c. Wellesbourne; Santa Anita Stable, b. c. El Delacado, b. c. Saladin, b. c. Electrizer, b. c. Bernalilo; Burns & Waterhouse, b. c. Ettamax, b. c. Osric, b. c. Gen. Arthur, b. c. Don Clarencio, b. c. Caudelaria, b. c. Halsey; Gray, John C., & Co., b. c. No Pull; b. c. Wedding Knight; Hickok Stable, ch. g. Senator Penrose; Macdonough, W. O'Brien, b. c. Orestos; Huffman, John, ch. c. Dare; Mulkey, Wm., b. c. Parole D'Or; Coulter, T. W., br. c. Tom Smith; b. c. Farmer Leigh; Graves, E. T. & Co., b. c. John McEloroy; Greene, T. M., ch. c. Fleischmann; Baker & Gentry, br. c. by Himyar; blk. c. by Charaxus; Kiley, T., b. c. Capt. Carmody; ch. c. Lincoln; Showalter, W., ch. c. Box; Woodward, W. T., Jr., b. c. Del Rio; b. c. by Macduff; Schorr, John W., b. c. by Linden; b. c. by Fordham; b. c. by Longsides; b. c. by Bersan; b. c. by Belvidere; ch. c. Sea Robber; Kearwille, John, Jr., blk. c. Sefton; Thomson, F. X., b. f. Lady Keith; Dodge & Tarr, br. c. by St. George; McCafferty, J. J., b. c. Newsgatherer, b. c. Dr. Shepherd, ch. c. Arbuckles; McClarius, E. F., ch. c. Marius, b. c. Metamora; Cryer, John H., ch. c. Lord Howard; San Jacinto Stable, ch. c. Dr. Navarro; Morris, A. H. and D. H., br. f. Belle of Killarney; Waldo, David, ch. c. Gaston; Holloway, R. T., b. c. Waldersee, ch. c. Heidelburg; Shhoenfield, Mrs. Nellie, b. c. imp. Thos. A. Becket; Headley, E. C., ch. c. King Gore; Eastin & Larabie, b. c. Southern Spy; Hot Springs Stable, ch. c. by Spendthrift, b. c. Spendthrift, b. c. Onondaga, ch. c. Buckmaster, b. c. Sir Dixon, b. c. Fonso, br. c. Jim Gore; Wallace, W. M., ch. c. The Merrimac; Ezell, Louis H., b. c. Nonchance, b. c. Bobbins, b. c. Cogent, ch. c. Cyrus King, b. c. Dutch Valet; Van Ness, Frank, ch. c. Billy Vice; Pelham Stable, b. c. by Sir Dixon, b. c. by Powhattan; Fuller, G. W., ch. c. Torpedo; Corrigan, E., b. c. by Riley; b. c. by Riley, ch. c. by Riley, b. c. by Riley; Kentucky Stable, b. g. Odd Genius; Levy, J. W., ch. g. Barney Adler, br. c. by Blazes.

PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

Dan Stuart Reports Matters in Good Shape at El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 25.—Dan A. Stuart to-day visited the sight of the proposed arena for the big fight carnival. Mr. Stuart got away at midnight in company with W. K. Wheelock and returned to the city shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

"Everything is progressing favorably," said he, "and all will be in readiness 48 hours before Fitzsimmons and Maher get into the ring. The work on the ring is being pushed under cover now and will be ready when it is put on the train in sections by February 12. Before Tuesday all the fighters will be on the ground here.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

Anger and Fritzie Were the Only Winning Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Fifty-fifth day of the Crescent City Jockey Club winter meeting. Rainy, disagreeable weather made the track almost unfit for racing today and spoiled the half holiday sport. Anger and Fritzie were the only winning favorites. The attendance was fair. Summaries:

First race, $250, for 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Feast, 100 (Caywood) 7 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Royal Choice, 112 (Ham), 12 to 1, second; Chugnut, 109 (Irving), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:43¾. Burley Leaf, Bon Soir, Metairie and Raffle also ran. Royal Chance 4 to 1 place.

Second race, $200, 2-year-olds, half mile—Anger 108 (J. Hill), 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; Fate 108 (Ham), 7 to 1, second; Parmesan 111 (Penn), 8 to 1, third. Time, :57 1-4. Oxeye, Attie H., Ida May and Thomas Paine also ran. Fate, 2 to 1 place.

Third race, $250, 4-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Lester 106 (Sherrin), 4 to 1, won cleverly by a length; Ondague 101 (W. Jones), 20 to 1, second; Billy Bennett 106 (Ham), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:56¾. Tuscarora, Dr. Parke, Jim Henry, Dutch Arrow and Verdi also ran. Ondague, 8 to 1 place.

Fourth race, $300, handicap, 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Dick Behan 109 (Caywood), 3 to 1, won driving by a length; Jamboree 107 (Sherer), 5 to 1, second; Judge Debouse 96 (Gatewood), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:32. Midstar, Le Grande, Wedgefield, Adah L. and Will Elliott also ran. The boy on Semele fell off in the first furlong. Jamboree, 5 to 2 place.

Fifth race, $300, 3-year-olds, selling, seven furlongs—Fritzie 112 (Turbiville), 2 to 1, won driving by a length; Ban Johnson 112 (Overton), 2 to 1, second; Maxima 107 (L. Soden), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Stanza, Helen H. Gardner, Salso, Patsy, Tutor, Fiddler and Favorita also ran. Ban Johnson, 4 to 5 place.

PALMER DEFEATED McALLESTER

Exciting Finish in the Fifty Bird Handicap at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—J. K. Palmer of the Larchmont (New York) Gun Club today won the fifty bird handicap on the grounds of the Philadelphia Gun Club, at Eddington, Pa., and carries back to New York a silver cup valued at $150.

While the entry list was not large, every prominent gun club in the East was represented. Besides Mr. Palmer, the shooters were Charles McAllester of the Philadelphia Gun Club; B. Parker and J. Davis, Riverton Gun Club; Fred Hoey, Hollywood (N. J.) Gun Club, and George Work, Westminster (N. Y.) Kennel Club.

Palmer tied with McAllester on the twenty-ninth bird and it was a most exciting race, finally ending in a tie, each man having killed 45 and missed five. In the shoot-off at ten birds, Palmer killed nine and McAllester only killed seven out of his first nine birds, not shooting at the tenth as he was already beaten. The purse was divided. Work won third money.

PEDLAR PALMER.

The English Bantam Boxer Arrives With His Manager.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Pedlar Palmer, the English boxer who recently knocked out Billy Plimmer, arrived here to-day with Alf. Snelling, his manager and backer. He is a little fellow with a bullet-shaped head and a determined look. Snelling, his backer, is an English bookmaker and a man of wealth. When asked about his plans he said:

"I came over to box Dixon in Madison Square Garden next Thursday night. I want to box him because Plimmer gained a decision over him. We will not go to the big fights, nor will I accept any challenge from American bantam boxers unless they want to box in England. I will not box for the championship in this country, no matter how much money I might make."

GALLAGHER BEAT M'LAUGHLIN.

The Victory Gives Tom First Money in the Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Tom Gallagher defeated Ed McLaughlin in the billiard tournament to-night. Score—400 to 246. Winner's average 14 2-7; loser's 9 1-9. This practically makes Gallagher winner of the tournament.

In the afternoon game Maggiolli defeated Capron, 400 to 209. Winner's average 11 4-36; loser's 5 34-35.

Association Foot Ball.

The Diels and the Union Depots will play at South Side Park and with the help of their men, namely Eman, Cudmore, Geraghty and Hughes, the Diels will find the Depots opponents of the first class. The game should be in doubt until the call of time on the last half.

The St. Teresas will meet the Christian Brothers on their own grounds and from their game with the Union Depots the college boys will no doubt make the struggle interesting.

The Cycling Club will play the St. Bridgets at Sportsman's Park and the St. Bridgets think they stand a good chance of winning. They will try hard to make it interesting for the wheelmen.

Broke His Collar Bone.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 25.—In a ten-mile bicycle race here to-day for the State championship between Tremaine of Dallas and Tackaberry of Fort Worth, the former rode off the track while coming in the home stretch, breaking his collar bone. His injuries are not of a serious nature. The riders were togther when the accident happened.

DOESN'T LIKE THE STAGE.

Zella Nicolaus Concludes That the Public Can't Appreciate Real Art.

Zella Nicolaus and her husband, otherwise Mr. and Mrs. A. Ruhman, have returned to St. Louis. This time Zella has little to say about the $40,000 Gould check and less about her stage career.

Zella didn't take in Cincinnati. When she went on the stage to do her thinking part the audience didn't respond as she thought they should. Some rude people even hissed. This distressed Zella. Her percentage of the week's business netted her $15 and her bill at the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati was $50.

The company broke up. Manager Anderson of the Fountain theater, loaned Mr. and Mrs. Ruhman $25 with which to get out of town.

They are now occupants of a back room at the Lindell. What they will do, where will they go—even Zella says she doesn't know. Zella seems to transact all the business for her husband and herself, but she wanted to be excused from talking to reporters.

"Tell them I'm not in," she said to the bell boy bearing a card from a reporter. The boy did what he was told, then he added that she said so. A little later she greeted two reporters from her side of the door without opening it.

"Oh, you're reporters. Well, I don't want to talk. I don't like the press. I always get worsted."

"How do you like the stage?" was asked.

"Not a little bit. The people in the East don't appreciate a good show. I'm off the stage for good unless I get a tempting offer. I want a regular salary, not a commission.

"What will I do at present? Well, I don't know. We will remain in St. Louis a few days and arrange our plans later."

SNOW TWENTY FEET DEEP.

The Worst Storm of the Century in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 25.—During the past two days it has been impossible to communicate with the outside world, owing to the destruction of the telegraph wires. There was a terrible snowstorm, the worst that has occurred during the past quarter of a century. The storm caused immense damage along the coast. Streets and country roads were completely blocked by the snow, and even along the lines of the railroads embankments of snow ten and twelve feet high are reported from all over the country. The St. Johns Railway track was buried in sections to the depth of twenty feet.

NEVER DRUNK ON DUTY.

Testimony Given at the Court-Martial of Capt. Healy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—In the court-martial of Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear to-day, Capt. Tozier, Lieut. Berry and Engineer Frederich of the cutter Grant, now at Port Townsend, were called as witnesses. Capt. Tozier testified that Capt. Healy was a competent and efficient officer. He had never seen him intoxicated while on duty, but he was a man who enjoyed a good time. Lieut. Berry testified that he did not think Capt. Healy was a fit officer for the cutter service, although he had never seen the Captain drunk while on duty. He said that Capt. Healy liked to have a good time and had many of them. Berry admitted on cross-examination that all the officers of the cutter had similar cases. Frederichs testified that he had never seen Capt. Healy intoxicated while on duty.

Accused of Highway Robbery.

Mike Minor, said to be an ex-convict, was arrested yesterday suspected of being implicated in holding up Lewis Carrothers at Sixth and Elm streets on the night of January 21 and robbing him of $60.

PRETTY GIRLS IN PUREST WHITE.

Midwinter Normal and High School Commencement.

MUSIC HALL WAS CROWDED.

The First Graduating Exercises Ever Held in the Evening Marked by Several New Departures.

One hundred and twenty-seven young women, clad in dazzling white, and fifteen young gentlemen, attired in the regulation black, stood on the threshold of their happy school days last night and made their first bows to the world, before an audience that taxed the capacity of Music Hall.

The occasion was the midwinter graduating exercises of the St. Louis Normal and High Schools, and these budding men and women received diplomas that attested a meritorious completion of the prescribed courses of study. As usual, the young women predominated in point of numbers, but the boys were fully represented in the presentation of the programme.

That such occasions continue to possess an attraction for adults was evidenced by the attendance. As early as 7 o'clock, when the Exposition doors were opened, crowds of people began to flock in and fill up the vast auditorium. By 7:30 every seat was taken and a few minutes later every inch of space inside the doors was filled. Even the proscenium boxes, which had been reserved for members of the School Board and the faculties of the various public schools, were encroached upon, in spite of the efforts of the ushers to hold them.

A tasteful and pleasing feature of the occasion was the decoration of the interior of the the hall and the stage. Across the front of the stage and just above the heads of the speakers was stretched a chain of holly, relieved in the middle by the class motto, "Step by Step," in red lettering. A hedge of palms lined the front of the stage, while plants were banked on each side. The decorations were desigend by a committee appointed by the class. In the center of the stage was a grand piano, for the accompaniment of the singers.

The promptness shown in beginning the exercises was so unusual as to deserve comment. Exactly at 8 o'clock Supt. Soldan gave the signal, and the graduates, who had stationed themselves in the wings, filed to their places to the measure of a march played by Egmont Froehlich. The movement was executed without confusion. Next the chorus came in and occupied the seats to the rear of the graduates. A new departure in this respect was inaugurated at this commencement. Miss Sue Beeson trained the chorus, which was limited to 200 selected voices, instead of 500, as formerly. In the opinion of most the change was an improvement. The two front rows, extending entirely across the stage, were given over to the members of the graduating classes. Each of the ladies carried a large bouquet of holly, the class flower, and the gentlemen wore boutonnieres of the same. The class colors, white and green, formed a prominent part in the decorations.

The latitudinal extension of the "new" girl graduate, owing to the sleeves decreed by fashion up-to-date, was the cause of another innovation. At past commencements chairs have been provided for the graduates, but Supt. Soldan realized that extra allowance must be made for the space occupied by the crinoline additions and provided benches this year. The benches were covered with white canvass and a tarpaulin covered the stage floor. This is the first commencement ever held at night, but the satisfaction was so general that it is probable the change will be permanent.

Principal W. J. S. Bryan had charge of the exercises, which proceeded rapidly without the usual vexatious delays. The voices of the young speakers were scarcely toned up to the vastness of Music Hall, and most of the oratorical efforts were merely sound without meaning back of the first twenty rows. The auricular enjoyment of two-thirds of the audience was confined to the vocal efforts of the chorus. Nevertheless there were no manifestations of impatience on that account, but general applause greeted each speaker. The young people selected to represent the classes all acquitted themselves well. It would be impossible to distinguish any particular effort as more meritorious than the others, but when Edward H. Johanning selected "The Monroe Doctrine" as his theme he showed an acumen beyond his years and captured the lion's share of the applause. The beauties of arbitration, as descanted by Joe Bejack, also touched a responsive chord. Marie Louise Clement, who spoke last, displayed admirable presence and a voice that for resonance and penetration rivaled that of Scalchi. She represented the normal class and was accorded more time than the other speakers, which she occupied to great advantage.

President F. W. Brockman of the School Board presented the diplomas to the High School class and John H. Dieckman, Chairman of the Teachers' Committee, performed a like office for the Normal class. Mr. Bryan delivered the farewell address to the classes.

The bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was played by Mr. Froehlich while the diplomas were being handed to the graduates. It chimed appropriately with the white gowns and bouquets. When it came the gentlemen's turn a rousing rendition of the High School yell livened things up unexpectedly. Diplomas were conferred upon the following graduates:

High School Class—Annette J. Beardsley, Effie Widmer Becker, Annie Houston Bifgar, Halle Rebecca Clemson, Annie Dolores Cook, Teresa A. Cronley, Margaret Dandurand, Ruth Blanche Dekker, Alice C. Diekenga, Olga Endres, Kathaline Etz, Beatrice Mary Firminger, Florence Flaven, Gertie Delilah Freer, Nellie Gilmore, Nellie V. Griffin, Nellie R. Grimm, Emma L. Hayward, Florence Hayward, Ida E. R. Hedinger, Maude Russell Holt, Theresa B. Hospes, Madie P. Kelly, Sarah Diehl Keyser, Margaret M. Kinnavey, Martha J. Kissack, Katie M. Ladew, Edna Langenberg, Grace Margaret Large, Hedwig Clara Leeser, Hilda Levy, Amy Loeffler, Mary Catherine Lynch, Josephine Edith Magraw, Jessie May McFadden, Mary Agatha McGowan, Alma Louise Mier, Elmira G. O'Bannon, Fannie L. Owen, Adelaide Clare Raven, Vina Lydia Ross, Elizabeth A. Ryan, Hope Bucklin Scammell, Frieda E. Scherpe, Helena Marie Schery, Amy E. Simmonds, Florence A. Spicer, Ada B. Teasdale, Eleanor Murdoch Tyler, Rebecca Unterberger, Flora Vance, May Whittaker, Ivy May Williams, Ada May Wood, Benjamin L. Beall, Joe Bejach, Frederick Bonnet, Jr., Ernest Boyd, Hilmar O. Carriere, Percy J. Farmer, Henry England Grimm, Walter Oakleaf Jewett, Edward H. Johanning, Rudolph A. Kleinschmidt, Ralph Stanton McClure, Elmer C. Peper, Louis Rassieur, Harry I. Sachs, Aubery L. Whetton.

Normal Class—Carolyn Arenson, Hulda Arenson, Annie M. Atkinson, Celeste Aymond, Harriet L. Bagby, Yetta Severson Baggerman, Stella M. Black, Bertha Blome, Anna Belle Bourke, Emma M. Breidenbach, Genevieve Bryan, Eleanor C. Byrne, Annie Belle Cameron, Stella Irene Carriere, Jessamine L. Cleary, Marie Louise Clement, Frances Nelson Crawford, Elizabeth M. Cullen, Adelia Donnerberg, Alice M. Duross, Mabel Gertrude Evans, Minnie N. Evarts, Margaret Gartenbach, Jennie Gilbert, Rebecca A. Grocott, Frances J. Guerdan, Edith Hammond, Helen Taylor Handley, Ella May Heitzell, Mary Edna Histed, Sarah A. Hopkins, Janet Horwitz, Miriam Gratz Hough, Mary Medora Jeffrey, Edna Blanche Kempin, Louise Anna Kessler, Caroline Lauff, Lucia E. Lebens, Mabel Lester, Nellie K. Lewis, Eunice Lutz, Brenda Maginn, Flora Louise Manning, Laura Hopkins Matthews, Jennie Maul, Josie McBurney, Anna M. McCarthy, Fannie Alexander McClintock, Margaret M. McGrath, Elenor Teresa McMahon, Mabel McQuiston, Olinda Meesman, Ethel May Milford, Mae R. Murphy, Marie Madeline Nash, Rowena Nohl, Martha Henrietta Ocker, Ella F. Oehler, Bessie S. Pike, Katharine Rose Rovane, Clara T. Salisbury, Sophia Mary Slinger, Daisy Pomeroy Smith, Clara Louise Stein, Jennie Stewart, Adele S. Teuscher, Annie E. Tressrriter, Ellen Frances Tucker, Ida Wagner, Willie Webb, Anna Margaret Weghorn, Minnie Eugenia Wernse, Lucille M. White.

The exercises were rendered in the following order:

Music—"Morning," Chorus..........Keller
Essay—"The Hand".Mary Agatha McGowan
Oration—"Elements of Greatness,"
Rudolph A. Kleinschmidt
Music—"Far O'er the Stars is Rest,"
Chorus..........Abt
Essay—"Past and Present," Amy Loeffler
Oration—"The Monroe Doctrine,"
Edward H. Johanning
Music—"The Wild Rose," Chorus...Werner
Shakespeare Reading—Selection from "King Lear,"
Flora Vance, Elmira G. O'Bannon, Edna Langenberg, Hilda Levy, Florence Flaven.
Music—"The Hunter's Farewell," Chorus..........Mendelssohn
Essay—"The Trials of Genius,"
May Whittaker
Oration—"James A. Garfield,"
Percy J. Farmer
Music—"Weep Not, Fond Heart," Chorus..........Kuecken
Essay—"Step by Step,"
Jessie May McFadden
Oration—"Arbitration," Joe Bejach
Essay—"Three Typical Heroes,"
Marie Louise Clement, (Normal Class.)
Music—"The Chapel," Chorus.....Kreutzer
Awarding of the Diplomas.
Music—"Parting Hymn," Chorus.

TENDERED A MUSICALE.

Mr. and Mrs. August Kurtzeborn Entertained by Friends.

A musicale complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kurtzeborn was given at their residence, 3626 West Pine boulevard, last night by Charles Kunkel, assisted by Misses M. N. Berry and Adelaide Kunkel and Senor Ramon Aquabella. The following programme was rendered:

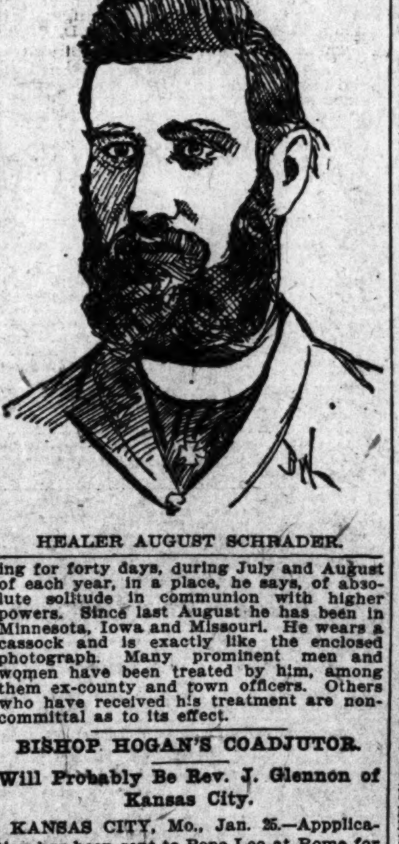
Piano solos—Sonate in D minor, op. 31, No. 2..........Beethoven
(a) Allegro. (b) Allegro. (c) Allegretto.
(a) "Love's Awakening Waltz"..Moszkowski
(b) "Trust in God"—Religious meditation..........Melnotte
(c) "La Gavotte de la Reine"......Sgambati
(d) "Home, Sweet Home"—Concert paraphrase..........Rive-King
Mr. Charles Kunkel.
Song—Florian Song..........Godard
Miss M. N. Berry.
Piano solo—(a) Nachtstuck, op. 23, No. 4..........Schumann
(b) Feuerzauber..........Wagner-Bendel
Miss Adelaide Kunkel.
Piano duet—International fantasia..Epstein
Charles Kunkel and Senor Ramon Aquabella
Songs—(a) "Yes!"..........Aquabella
(b) "Too Young for Love?"..........Kunkel
Miss M. N. Berry.
Piano duets—(a) Violeta Caprice..Aquabella
(b) American Girls March..........Kunkel
Charles Kunkel and Senor Ramon Aquabella

SCHRADER THE HEALER.

The Cures He Is Effecting Among the People at Carrollton, Mo.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Jan. 25.—August Schrader, the faith healer, has now been here two weeks and during that time has treated, according to his estimate, nearly 5,000 different persons, many of whom claim to have been greatly benefited and others entirely healed. Your correspondent knows of some cases where he has exercised a remarkable influence simply by laying on of hands, but whether those treated were affected by imaginary ills or were well when cured, or whether he has actually benefited them is mooted, but the fact remains that many have confidence in his healing powers and assert the utmost confidence in the curative effects. He is only 25 years old, was born in Wisconsin, and has been in this work for ten years. He has a habit of fast-



HEALER AUGUST SCHRADER.

ing for forty days, during July and August of each year, in a place, he says, of absolute solitude in communion with higher powers. Since last August he has been in Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. He wears a cassock and is exactly like the enclosed photograph. Many prominent men and women have been treated by him, among them ex-county and town officers. Others who have received his treatment are noncommittal as to its effect.

BISHOP HOGAN'S COADJUTOR.

Will Probably Be Rev. J. Glennon of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—Appplication has been sent to Pope Leo at Rome for a coadjutor for this Catholic diocese to act as assistant to Bishop J. J. Hogan, whose health is poor. Rev. J. Glennon of this city is mentioned for the place.

The application for the coadjutor was decided upon at a conference here of Archbishop Kain of St. Louis and Bishop Hogan of Kansas City, Mo., Bishop Fink of Kansas City, Kan., Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, Mo., and Bishop Hennessy of Wichita, Kan.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to President Crespo at the Venezuelan Capital.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 25.—Gen. Geo. Uslar has arrived from the United States and has delivered to President Crespo a message from President Cleveland, asking the people of Venezuela to refrain from violence during the present crisis.

In an interview Dr. Rojas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, authorized the announcement that Venezuela will gladly assist the American commission and will place it its disposal the official records.

Venezuela has a committee collecting data from the libraries in Caracas and soon will be ready to present its case.

A Runaway Cripple.

Mrs. M. Vaughan of 206 Orange street, Hot Springs, Ark., is much concerned as to the whereabouts of her 15-year-old son Jimmie. She writes Chief Harrigan that the boy started from Indianapolis, Ind., for St. Louis on January 17, and asks the chief to try and locate him. Mrs. Vaughan says Jimmie is on crutches, having hip disease, is without money and trying to reach home.

DEATHS.

SIMCOX—On Saturday, January 25, at 10 p. m., Annie Simcox, aged 13 years and 10 months, the beloved daughter of Henry and Catherine Simcox.

Funeral from residence, No. 1428 Biddle street, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 1:30 p. m., to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

ENGLAND HAS ACCEPTED IT.

Arrangement for a Bering Sea Arbitration Commission.

CANADIAN SEALERS' CLAIM.

It Is Likely That President Cleveland Will Suggest a Lump Sum in Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Olney was called on to-day by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, who submitted the final acceptance of the British Government of the plan of a Bering Sea Commission to pass upon the claims of Canadian sealers seized prior to the Paris award. It remains only for the President to submit the plan to Congress, and as the legislative branch has refused to pay a lump sum for the seizures, it is considered certain that the commission arrangement will be approved. It is quite likely that the President, in submitting the plan to Congress, may suggest once more the desirability of a lump payment as the most expeditious means of settlement, for the commission of arbitration, if agreed to, will bind the United States to any payment awarded, which may far exceed the lump sum proposed.

The commission is to be composed of one American commissioner, one British commissioner and an umpire to be chosen by the two. The personnel of the commission has not been suggested, but there is a belief that the President of Switzerland will be asked to act as umpire or some one designated by the Swiss President, if the sessions of the commission necessitate the presence of the umpire in this country.

In view of the pending request of the Venezuelan commission to the British government, Sir Julian's call at the State Department on the Bering sea matter led to some comment as to Great Britain's probable answer to the letter of Justice Brewer, transmitted through Secretary Olney, but it is understood that the Ambassador had no information to impart on this subject and that the British foreign office has not given any intimation as yet as to its purpose. There is reason to believe, however, that there will be no action on the Brewer letter within a month or more, as the request will go through the usual slow channels of diplomacy. The answer of Venezuela is expected to be delayed until about February 14, as the mail transmission of the request and answer will take until then.

CRITICISED HIS LAWYER.

Noble Shepard's Only Reason Why He Should Not Be Hanged.

Noble Shepard was sentenced yesterday to be hanged on Tuesday, Feb. 25, for the murder of Thomas Morton on Christmas eve, 1894. It was a double tragedy, as Morton's pseudo wife, Lizzie Leahy, was assaulted by Shepard at the same time and received wounds from which she died.

Shepard was brought before Judge Edmunds by Sheriff Troll.

"Have you anything to say why this Court should not here and now sentence you for murder in the first degree?" asked Judge Edmunds, addressing the prisoner.

Shepard's voice trembled as he answered: "Yes, sir, I have. I haven't been fairly treated. I have not had a fair trial. I have been misrepresented, and my attorney, Hubert Shaumleffel of Belleville, Ill., misrepresented me. He told me he would have another attorney in the case with him, but he didn't.

"I wanted him to get James McBride, and he gave me to understand that he did have him until the case went to trial. When I saw McBride wasn't in the case I wanted to know what was the matter, and Shaumleffel said his partner would assist him. His partner did come one day, but Shaumleffel refused to let him enter the defense because he said he wanted to win the case and get all the glory for himself."

"That is no reason," said Judge Edmunds, "and I now pass sentence on you for murder in the first degree. According to the finding of the jury I pronounce that on Tuesday, February 25, between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Shepard only smiled and turned over a quid of tobacco in his mouth as he was being led back to the cage.

Attorney Percival Adams, now representing Shepard, entered objections to the sentence and the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE TWO MR. HAYNES.

Their Drafts Got Mixed and Explanations Are in Order.

W. B. Haynes of New Orleans got tangled up with Mr. Haynes of New York a short time ago, and now he is on his way to the Eastern metropolis in company with a detective. Mr. Haynes of New Orleans stopped at the Planters', and while there received a letter containing a New York draft for $200. He put it in his clothes and had it cashed in Frisco. Soon after Mr. Haynes of New York came along and complained that a $200 draft was missing. He traced it up and found that his namesake had the money. As a consequence Mr. Haynes of New Orleans, who wears big diamonds and broad plaid clothes, went East in spite of his promises to make the matter good. He says it was all a mistake and that he can explain it satisfactorily.

UNITED IN DEATH.

Suicide of a Couple Who Were Parted Twice.

NEWCASTLE, IND., Jan. 25.—One of the most sensational tragedies ever enacted in this part of Indiana took place at the residence of Capt. A. T. Harris at an early hour to-day.

Henry Wilson, son of Judge Wilson, and a prosperous and prominent young man, and his affianced, Miss Clara Harris, were found in the last throes of death in the latter's room by the young lady's mother.

On a piece of paper lying on the dresser was nervously scribbled the following words:

"You have separated us twice, but you will never do it again. CLARA."

The marriage was once postponed and an attempted elopement was frustrated.

Everett Teasdale Married.

Everett P. Teasdale and Miss Alice Petrie of Griggsville, Ill., were married on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother in Griggsville by Rev. D. Kirtley of the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, St. Louis.

The bride and groom are now domiciled with his parents at 4017 Olive street.

World's Fair Medals Are Finished.

Secretary Gwynn of the Fair Association, who was the Missouri Executive Commissioner at the World's Fair, has been notified by R. E. Preston of Washington, D. C., Director of the Mint, that medals of award have been finished, but under decision of the Attorney General must be delivered by the World's Columbian Commission. This will not be called together until the diplomas are completed.

Reception to Dr. Barrows.

The St. Louis Christian Endeavor Union will tender an informal reception to Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., of Chicago at the Planters' Hotel next Thursday night. Dr. Barrows' visit to St. Louis is for the purpose of lecturing on "The Triumph of Missions," under the auspices of the union.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

Well-Known People Testify to Wonderful Cures—They Say Munyon's Remedies Cure Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and the Most Obstinate Diseases.

Get Munyon's Guide to Health From Your Druggist—It Will Cost You Nothing and May Save Your Life.

Rev. J. F. T. Thomas, pastor of the Center Street Methodist Church, Louisville, Ky., says: "MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE effectually removed all the dreadful rheumatic pains with which I have suffered for years."

Mr. John M. McDermott of the Chicago Record says: "I suffered for three years from that dangerous and disagreeable disease, catarrh. Constant dripping in the throat, headache and loss of appetite were a few of the annoying symptoms. MUNYON'S CATARRHAL CURE relieved me at once. I have constantly improved since I began taking it, and am now cured."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price, 25c each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price, 25c.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.00.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.00.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Catt Thinks Her Cause Will Yet Prevail There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The feature of the day's meeting of the National American Suffrage Association was the detailed report on organization. The Executive Committee considered the trouble over the so-called "Woman's Bible," and it was agreed that the question was a personal one, of which the general organization could take no cognizance.

A call for subscriptions to the general fund resulted in the raising of $3,900.

The report of the Committee on Organization was submitted by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. She said in the work of organization during the year the South was made the first field of labor. Many workers were enlisted and many converts won there. Yet the work had not been so fruitful of organizations as had been anticipated. While many clubs were represented, many of them failed to survive the ridicule and persecution with which they were welcomed by their townspeople.

"If we will persistently follow the path thus blazed," the report went on, "the South will yet be organized and the votes of the fifteen States now solidly opposed to Woman Suffrage in Congress will be changed through the influence of their constituency to solid advocacy of our cause."

Fourteen persons have served as organizers during the year, 510 meetings were held, and aid in organization was given to thirty-one States. The report made a strong plea for the observance of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's birthday as a fitting occasion for the diffusion of suffrage sentiment. It closed by expressing the conviction that it is possible to build a great organization based on the one platform of the enfranchisement of woman.

The plan of work for 1896 was presented at this afternoon's session. Miss Anthony, the President, made an address urging women to watch all political proceedings and to secure from candidates for office pledges to support woman suffrage. She commented on the influence of women at the polls in Kentucky, New York and elsewhere, and criticised men whom they had indirectly helped for not standing by them when the woman suffrage test came. A number of reports from the field were submitted by working organizers, and Maine was pointed to as the next State to follow the example of Utah and Wyoming. The latter part of the session was devoted to a "Parliament of Methods."

PRIEST IN THE WATERS.

He Was a Polish Catholic and Died After Rescue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—A man who carried credentials showing that he was the Rev. Leonard Syczek, a Polish Catholic priest, was found struggling last evening in the waters of Newton Creek. He was rescued, but died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon.

Whether the man committed suicide or was thrown overboard or fell into the water accidentally is not known.

BLOOMERS OR TROUSERS?

An Interesting Question Raised at Kew Gardens in London.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An interesting step bearing upon the question of the future work of the sexes has been taken up by the directors of the Kew Gardens. They have just engaged two young ladies as gardeners on the condition, however, that they are to wear trousers while at work. If these ladies meet the expectations, others will be engaged on the same conditions, who have already passed the examinations of the Royal Horticultural College.

But this compulsory wearing of trousers has raised another interesting question. What are trousers and what are bloomers? Are trousers bloomers or are bloomers trousers? The question is a knotty one and its solution is awaited with considerable interest. The number of visitors to Kew Gardens during the coming week promises to be doubled at least.

WAGON LOAD EXPLODED.

One Hundred and Twenty Quarts of Nitro-Glycerine Went Off.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—A Times-Star special from Lima, O., says a wagon load of 120 quarts of nitro-glycerine exploded at St. Mary's to-day. The driver, Samuel Engels, and two horses were killed. The shock was distinctly felt at Lima, Wapakoneta and other points equally distant. At St. Mary's much damage was done to windows and houses.

Candidate for State Treasurer.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 25.—Hon. John Scovern, cashier of the First National Bank of Macon, at the earnest request of many leading Republicans of North Missouri, has declared himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer.

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

For Prompt Responses, Advertise Your Wants in the Post-Dispatch Classified Columns.

"SKY SCRAPERS"

or "GROUND HUGGERS," or, in other words, high or low office buildings, can be . . . . . .

Filled With Tenants

through Post-Dispatch Wants at a very small expenditure of money. Building owners will find it profitable to try the little wonder workers,

Post-Dispatch Wants.

Any drug store in St. Louis is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Post-Dispatch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ANY drug store is authorized to receive want advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

ACCOUNTANT—Thoroughly experienced accountant desires any office position; no objection to leaving city. Add. H 967, this office.

ACCOUNTANT—Books examined and posted; confused books straightened out; work confidential. Add. K 969, this office.

BOY—Wanted, boy, about 17 years of age. Schweig & Kohl, 1717 Franklin av.

BOY—Wanted, situation of any kind by colored boy, age 16. Call or address H. Long, 2429 Franklin av.

BAKER—A young, sober, industrious bread baker; gives best refs.; country or city pref. W. E. Peters, 1500 Franklin av.

BOOKKEEPER—Competent business woman desires position as bookkeeper and cashier in wholesale or retail line; excellent references. Add. S 979, this office.

BUTCHER—Young man experienced in slaughter-house work desires position in retail butcher shop to learn the business. Ad. E 977, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, a situation by a fairly educated young man as assistant bookkeeper or grocery clerk. Call or address J. B. P., 3114 Hickory st.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, situation as bookkeeper, collector, or general office work; best of refs. Add. H 974, this office.

BOY—Situation wanted by a Southern colored boy, 16 years old, to work in kitchen or wash dishes. Please call at 2103 Franklin av.

BOY—Situation wanted by an honest, neat boy of 14 years, to run errands or do other light work; well acquainted in city. Add. C. H. M., 1528 Warren st.

BOY—Wanted, situation by a poor boy; good at drawing; would like a place in architect office; would some one in that line please give me a life chance; reply. Add. P 974, this office.

BAKER—Situation wanted by a single man; No. 1 bread and cake baker, in the country preferred; a good home rather than high wages. Add. S 976, this office.

BOY—A strong boy of 17 would like position as driver of delivery wagon; can come well recommended; understands the care of horse and wagon; is well acquainted in the city. Address M 979 this office.

BOY—Bright reliable boy wants situation; best of reference. Address 3539A Cozzens av.

BARBER—Young man with considerable experience would like to get in barber shop; wages no object. Address H. H., 1023½ Chestnut st.

BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted as bookkeeper and stenographer; willing to work for moderate salary. Address E 966, this office.

BOOT CUTTER—Experienced foreman boot cutter desires re-engagement, gents' or ladies' work, in or out of city. Address L 977, this office.

BOY—Situation by a good boy to learn the engineering trade; call or address 815 N. 11th st.

BOY—A boy of 17 would like to learn a trade; lives with parents. Add. O 979, this office.

BOY—A strong boy of 17 would like position in some wholesale house; can come well recommended; is well acquainted in the city. Address N 979, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, by young man 20 years old, position as assistant bookkeeper or office clerk; moderate salary to commence with; can give No. 1 refs. Add. N 969, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Or office man, with large experience, desires employment; good refs.; reliable, energetic; moderate salary. William Hite, 2635 Washington av.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position as bookkeeper or assistant; several years' experience in a wholesale house; can furnish No. 1 refs. Add. F 971, this office.

COACHMAN—Sit. by coachman who thoroughly understands his business. G. H., 3454 Lindell av.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation as coachman by man who knows his business. Call or address R. J. Henton, 126 Washington av.

CLERK—Shipping clerk wants position; best of references. Add. L 980, this office.

COACHMAN—Sober, industrious single man wants situation; understand business; thoroughly acquainted; city refs. Add. S 980, this office.

COACHMAN—Wants situation; understands the business thoroughly; well acquainted with city; refs. Add. G 965, this office.

COOK—Man cook wants situation as cook in city or country; good refs. Add. 827 Lucas av.

CUTTER—A cutter, who is a practical tailor, desires a position as cutter or coatmaker. Address John Cullin, Jr., Edwardsville, Ill.

COACHMAN—Young white man wants sit.; understands care of furnace and horses; good driver; well acquainted in city; ref. Ad. K 974, this office.

CARRIAGE WORKER—Situation wanted by a good all-round wagon and carriage wood worker; can do some trimming and painting; would prefer country town; 18 years' experience; have small family. For further information address W. A. Wells, P. O. Box 504, Slater, Mo.

COLORED MAN—Wants situation to do general work in private family; can furnish best A1 city references. Address H. H., 1625 Clark av.

COACHMAN—Situation by a young colored man as coachman, houseman or any kind of work; best of city references. Address E 967, this office.

CARPENTER—Wanted, situation by carpenter and millwright in manufacturing concern or hotel; best of city references. Add. M 974, this office.

COACHMAN—Situation as coachman and general worker by German; competent, reliable, long experience; city reference. Add. T 975, this office.

CARPENTER—1st-class carpenter wants jobbing; will work for $1.50 a day or by the job; good on repairing furniture. Ad. Carpenter, 309 N. 12th.

COLLECTOR—An honest, Christian young man desires situation as collector; can give best of references and furnish bond if required. Address A. D. Pomeroy, 2738 Russell av., city.

CLERK—Young low German, honest, recommended, 8 years' experience in grocery-saloon wants to work for small wages, if learning something. Add. A 977, this office.

COLLECTOR—Position wanted by young man as collector and for office work; steady man; bond and refs. Ad. G 975, this office.

COACHMAN—Situation as coachman or gardener; understands his business; first-class references. Address K 971, this office.

CLERK—Wanted, position by experienced bill and entry clerk; writes neat, rapid hand; furnish good references, and will work for very low salary in order to secure position. Add. G 970, this office.

CARPENTER—Situation by married man as carpenter and all-around man in wholesale house; refs. C. D., 1516A Deer st.

DRIVER—Situation by a young colored man to do housework and drive. 3921 Easton av.

DRIVE TEAM—Wanted, situation by married man to drive team in city. Add. N 973, this office.

ENGINEER—Sit. wanted by engineer-machinist with license; city ref. Ad. C 979, this office.

ENGINEER—Position by civil engineer professionally or in general contracting; ten years' experience; good references. Add. R 928, this office.

FOREMAN—Sit. as foreman or cutter in planing mill or custom cabinet shop by expert man of many years' experience; A1 ref. Ad. O 961, this office.

GARDENER—Sit. by experienced gardener and florist in private place; refs. Add. C 976, this office.

HOUSEMAN—Situation wanted as houseman by German; can give best of references; can care for horses and drive. Address K 970, this office.

MAN AND WIFE—Man and wife would like situation together; wife a good worker. Add. Mr. Becker, 313 S. 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

HOUSEMAN—Wants steady home; small wages; experienced driver, hostler, milker, gardener and general workman; city references. Ad. C 981, this office.

HOUSEMAN—Sober, reliable man wants work for board; handy with stock, horses, garden tools, furnaces, etc.; best city references. Add. B 980, this office.

MAN—Situation by a young man 26 years of age as bookkeeper or assistant; good penman; speaks German and English; good references. Address C 949, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation by white man; honest, sober; to attend horses, cow, furnace, yard, etc.; wages no object; best city references. Add. T 973, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted by a sober man, with first-class refs., to trim grape vines and fruit trees. Add. D 980, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation on or before March 1, by all around officeman and stenographer, high grade clerical position; experienced in country banking and city bank work; habits correct; credentials the best; no objection to attractive country town. Accountant, 513 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man; experienced butcher and grocery clerk; good refs. F. B., 4316 Easton ave.

MAN—Situation wanted by a competent man, experienced as salesman, bill clerk or porter; not afraid to work; best reference. Address J. N. M., 1528 Warren st.

MAN—Situation wanted by competent man to tend horses, cows and work about place, in suburbs; best of reference. Add. L 974, this office.

MAN—Situation of any kind by bright young man of 18; fair education, good address and appearance; will work cheap. Ad. R 976, this office.

MAN—A sober young man, fair education, wants a situation at anything; best reference. Add. A 976, this office.

MAN—Wanted, by man of 35, employment of any kind, writes fair hand. Add. T 978, this office.

MAN AND WIFE—Wanted, situation by German man and wife on farm. Add. L 973, this office.

MAN—Wanted, position by competent white man, honest, sober, industrious, to attend horses, rigs, cows, furnace, yard, garden, etc.; best city references. Address T 973, this office.

MAN AND WIFE—Sit. wanted; good driver; understands furnaces and cows; wait on table; wife 1st-class cook and good laundress; 5 years in one place; 1st-class ref. Ad. F 978, this office.

MAN—Married man, aged 30, acquainted with a large number of contractors, would like to work for some good firm; understands plans and specifications; good ref. Ad. S 971, this office.

MAN AND WIFE—Want situation; no children; city or suburbs; best city reference. Address R 981, this office.

MAN—Situation by middle-aged reliable German in private family; care for horses, cows and general work. Address H 981, this office.

PORTER—Middle-aged man wants work as porter or housework. Add. K 967, this office.

PRUNER—Expert grapevine and fruit-tree pruner wants work. Call or address W 821, Franklin av., St. Louis, Mo.

PORTER—Position as porter or houseman or in private places; city refs. Add. E 972, this office.

PORTER—Wanted, situation by reliable colored boy as porter or housework; refs.; wages, $15. Add. H 972, this office.

PORTER—Wanted, situation as porter from one that will pay good wages; also 2 cooks, female, age 20; colored. Address 2229 Morgan st.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, a position by a stenographer, 9 years' experience; good reference; salary $40. Address W 979, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer desires position; salary no object; references given. Add. K 982, this office.

SECRETARY—Wanted, situation as secretary, correspondent or similar position; thoroughly qualified; stenographer and excellent penman; literary experience; total abstainer; 55 years old; had successful business experience. Address W 993, this office.

SALESMEN WANTED—Salesmen and agents to take the agency for our celebrated Mackintoshes; a grand good thing for somebody; light work and good pay; write at once for particulars and terms. The A. C. Cattell Co., M'f'rs., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN—Wanted, by a responsible traveler, visiting furniture and hardware trade in Texas, a good side line. Add. G 974, this office.

WAITER—Situation as waiter or houseman in private family, club or hotel, by a white man; good references. Address P 975, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, by young man, clerical position of any kind; good penman; quick at figures; can give best of references. Ad. C 978, this office.

YOUNG MAN—German, 20 years old, willing to do any kind of work. Ad. W 978, this office.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

POSITIONS FILLED.

The following employed students of the Southwestern Business College as bookkeepers and stenographers last week: Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Anthracite Coal Co., McQuian Medical Co., Samuel Cupples. Day and night school.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

ATTENTION, TRADESMEN!—Wear Harris' $4.00 shoes; made in St. Louis; judge their value by the months they wear. 520 Pine st.

A.—EVERYWHERE, man to advertise "Old Glory" Scouring Soap and other specialties; tack signs to fences, buildings, distribute circulars, place samples, orders, etc.; steady work; no canvassing; salary $10 a week and all expenses. Send 35c money order at once for sample outfit, agreement, etc. Old Glory Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

BOY WANTED—Colored boy experienced in dining-room, house and furnace work; must have good reference. Apply at 5540 Cates av.

BOY WANTED—To work for business college course only few minutes work each day. Address P 978, this office.

BOY WANTED—A boy for carriage smith shop. Call at 1414 Dolman st.

BOY OR MAN WANTED—Boy or young man offered instruction for services. Business College, 418 Olive st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Double entry bookkeeper, a hustler, not afraid of work; steady employment to such. Apply East St. Louis Lumber Co., 8th and Air Line Railway, East St. Louis, Ill.

BUSINESS MAN WANTED—Man who writes a good hand and who has good business qualifications. Call at 1130 Washington av. between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BRASS FINISHER WANTED—Good brass finisher wanted. Apply at Greengard & Ehrlich, 2d and Carr sts.

BOY WANTED—To learn good trade; come with parent only. Foster, 304 N. 6th st.

CUTTERS WANTED—Good trimming cutters. Peters Shoe Co., 1110 North Market st.

COOK WANTED—Colored man to cook. Call Sunday afternoon at 914 N. Grand av.

CUTTERS WANTED—Good cutters on ladies' work. Peters Shoe Co., 1110 North Market st.

CAR BUILDERS WANTED—25 freight car builders and wood machine hands, Pullman, Ill.; W. R. Ellis, Superintendent; cheap rate through this office; open to-day. National Employment Co., 113 N. 6th st.

CUTTER WANTED—Experienced sole leather cutter at The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 6th floor.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

CARPENTERS can find any tool they want and find it at lowest prices at Hynson Hardware Co., 204 N. 6th st., east side, between Olive and Pine; open every night till 8 o'clock, Saturday night till 10:30; come and see us.

CARRIER WANTED—A newspaper carrier, deposit required; $4 per week salary. Apply room 28 Republic.

CASH BOYS WANTED—50 cash boys and 100 sales people. Apply at Siegel, Hillman & Co., 6th and St. Charles sts., at 7:30 Monday morning.

DRIVER WANTED—Driver and collector. 307 N. Garrison av. Monday morning.

DIEMAKER WANTED — First-class diemaker. Swaine, 207 Chestnut st.

ETCHER WANTED—First-class copper halftone etcher; good position for right party; state experience and salary wanted. Add. E 976, this office.

LIFE INSURANCE MEN—Good contracts ready for experienced and energetic life insurance men. Address P 976, this office.

MEN WANTED—30 men between 11th and 12th on Washington av. Monday morning. John A. Lynch.

MAN WANTED—A young man for office work and experienced as typewriter. Add. H 980, this office.

MAN WANTED—Young man, 16 or 18 years of age, to work in jobbing house. Call Monday morning at 706 N. 4th st.

PRESS FEEDER WANTED—Experienced boy to feed job press. Walker Printing Co., 218 N. 2d.

SALESMEN WANTED—Local salesmen everywhere to sell men's shoes to measure; good commissions; bond required. United States Shoe Co., St. Louis.

SALESMEN WANTED—New specialty to merchants; immense success. If you want a good thing address Merchants' Economy Co., 821 Van Buren st., Chicago.

SKIVER FOLDER WANTED—Skiver folder, lining makers, inseamer and table hands at The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 7th floor.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell our goods to the wholesale and retail trade; our goods sell on sight; liberal salary or commission paid; position permanent. For particulars address Centennial Manf'g Co., Atlanta, Ga. Factory, Milwaukee, Wis.

SOLICITOR WANTED—Gentleman solicitor for a tea house. Apply at Robinson's Pharmacy. Glasgow and Benton.

SALESMAN WANTED—A first-class salesman to take orders for stock and custom shirts. Add. N 985, this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—Clothing salesman in large retail store; must be under 35 years of age and furnish best city retail reference. Address B 974, this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—Furniture salesman in large retail store; must furnish best retail furniture references; age not over 35. Address W 974, this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—An experienced city salesman to take orders for blank books, stationery, etc.; must have some trade; good salary paid to right party. Address L 976, this office.

STOCKERS WANTED—Goodyear stockers. The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles, 4th floor.

STRIPPER WANTED—Stripper at 302 Chestnut st. August Strauss.

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; write for particulars. Superior Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN to sell cigars on the road; $60 to $125 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMAN WANTED—Salesman and solicitor in 1st-class retail wall paper house; must thoroughly understand the business and control some trade. Add. N 978, this office.

SHOE CUTTER WANTED—Shoe cutter on ladies' fine shoes. Add. C 977, this office.

SOLICITOR WANTED—Good pay. Apply Monday 2751 Caroline st.

SOLICITOR WANTED—Gentleman of good address to solicit orders from the trade in city; must have good ref., so can be entrusted with samples. Ad. C 974, this office.

TEAMS WANTED—10 teams with big bed for a grade, and 10 men. Call Sunday after 6:30 p. m. W. J. Redmond, 209 N. 15th st.

TEAMS WANTED—Teams and shovelers wanted, Shenandoah and Lemp avs (S. 19th st.), Monday morning. John Beiswaenger.

SALESMEN WANTED—Two reliable salesmen to deliver goods in city and take orders; those having experience preferred. 404 N. Main st.

TEAMSTERS WANTED—Four teamsters, acquainted with city, that are in the habit of handling macadam; single men pref. Apply at 4266 Page av.

UPHOLSTERERS—Wanted, upholsterers to stay away from Chicago; trouble there. By order Upholsterers' International Union.

UPHOLSTERERS—Wanted, upholsterers to stay away from Chicago; trouble there. By order Upholsterers' International Union.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home; I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits; new patented method; anyone who can read or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening; send for particulars and begin work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Young man in wholesale house; state age and salary expected. Address P 979, this office.

$15 WEEK to distribute samples. No peddling or canvassing. Twelve samples and particulars, 14c. E. F. McCormick, Mobile, Ala.

WANTED—Young man, why serve two years' apprenticeship learning barber trade when we can teach in eight weeks? Job guaranteed, complete set of tools free, catalogue free. St. Louis Barber College, 819 N. 9th st.

WANTED—Men who work in cold shops to wear Harris' cork sole shoes, $2 or $4. 520 Pine st.

WANTED—Collector who has a horse and buggy to try Harris' sample shoes at $2. 520 Pine st.

WANTED—Man wants but little here below, but wants that in Harris' $4 shoes. 520 Pine st.

WE desire to negotiate with traveling and local salesmen to handle our brands of fine case goods, "Old Bookie," "Oscar Pepper," etc.; also our line of fine Kentucky whiskies and wines in barrels; commission or salary and expenses if preferred; refs. req. D. H. Foushee & Co., Lexington, Ky.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Wanted, to contract 100 to 600 able-bodied convicts, with large, light, well ventilated brick shop building, furnished with steam and shafting complete. Apply to the undersigned at Jefferson City, Mo. J. L. Pace, Warden.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

COUSINS SUGAR WAR.

20 pounds best granulated for $1 you know is the cheapest sugar in St. Louis. Our best roasted Mocha and Java, 3 pounds for $1, is truly delicious and really worth 40c a pound; also with 1 pound of Cousins strictly pure Bonanza Tea, only 60c pound, we give an elegant tea pot free. Cousins, 6th and Market st.

Perkins & Herpel's

MERCANTILE COLLEGE

Cor. 4th Street and Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

Given in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Grammar, Arithmetic, Etc.

CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. (Mention this paper.)

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL NOW OPEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position as bookkeeper, exhibition or drummer by lady; ten years' experience. Add. A 974, this office.

COOK—Good cook wants situation in private family; good references. 1213 S. 7th st.

COOK—Situation by first-class cook. 1220 N. 15th st.

COOK—Wanted, situation by young woman in nice family of adults; is a good, plain cook. Address L. D., 1936 Gravois av.

DRESSMAKER—Wanted, first-class dressmaker desires a few more engagements in private family; can furnish prominent refs. Add. E 981, this office.

COOK—Situation by experienced cook in restaurant or boarding house. Inquire or address Room 14, 1800 Wash st.

CASHIER—Young lady wants position as cashier, saleslady, or light housework; experienced; good refs.; take small salary to begin. Add. N 971, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK—Colored woman wishes situation where she can go home nights; is a good cook; send postal. 2009 Walnut st.

COPYING—Wanted, situation by attractive and bright young lady, copying or in office. Address K 976, this office.

COOK—Wanted, sit. by middle-aged, excellent good German cook or nurse; good place; $14; have refs.; call 3 days; 5c car fare. 1227 N. 12th st.

COPYIST—A young lady wishes to do copying or addressing envelopes at home. Ad. N 981, this office.

COOK—Sit. by good cook to wash and iron in private family; call Monday. 2221 Lucas av., rear.

DRESSMAKER—Wants sit. to sew in families; 1st-class; refs. given; $1.25 per day. Ad. M., 2335 Olive st.

DRESSMAKER—Desires few more customers; thorough fitter and designer. 3223 Locust.

DRESSMAKER—1st-class dressmaker, cutter and fitter wants engagements in families. 3083 Laclede ave., rear.

DRESSMAKER—A first-class dressmaker, desires work in families; perfect fit guaranteed. 2924 Olive st.

DRESSMAKER—Wanted, dressmaker will go out by day at $2 per day; first-class only. Add. E 975, this office.

GIRL—Situation wanted by respectable colored girl by day or week; good references. 1522 Pine st.

GIRLS—Wanted, situation by two girls for kitchen work. Call or address Room 14, 1800 Wash st.

GIRL—Situation wanted by an experienced dining-room girl; also take charge of a furnished room house. Add. H 964, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation by young widow as housekeeper or head laundress; thoroughly experienced; can give best of refs. Add. C 969, this office.

HOUSEGIRL—Experienced young English girl wants situation to do house and dining-room work in private family; good refs. Add. 4015A Cozzens av.

HOUSEKEEPER—A refined widow would like position as housekeeper; best references. Add. F 974, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Sit. as working housekeeper in small family; $1 per week. Ad. R 977, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Accomplished widow desires position as housekeeper for bachelor or widower with means. Ad. M 977, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady wants sit. as housekeeper for gentleman. Ad. E 973, this office, by Friday next.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation by a lady, with a child two years old, as housekeeper in city or country. 2800 St. Louis av.

HOUSEWORK—A woman wishes situation to do general housework. 809 N. 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Elderly lady would like a sit. as housekeeper for an old gentleman. Mrs. Rogers, 2601 Washington ave.

HOUSEWORK—Situation by respectable young girl for light housework or assist with general housework; can give refs. 3926 N. 25th st.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, position by neat, clean colored girl in small family; washing and general work; best of references. Call or address 713 N. 16th st., down-stairs.

HOUSEGIRL—Situation wanted by girl for general housework. 2651 Lucas av.

HOUSEGIRL—Situation wanted as housegirl by young colored woman; small family preferred. Call or address H. G., 1703 Franklin av.

HOUSEWORK—Situation by girl for general housework. 1547 Tower Grove av.

HOUSEWORK—Situation wanted by colored lady to do general housework in small family. 1444 N. Jefferson av.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation by woman for cooking or general housework; city references. 311 S. Grand av.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, work by woman in boarding house. No. 25 S. Channing ave.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation for housekeeping by German woman with boy 15; more for good home than wages. Inquire at 2609½ Howard st.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, Sit. by good girl to do housework; $3.50 per week. 3842 Page av.

HOUSEWORK—Girl of 14 wishes position to assist in housework or children. 2324 Dodier st.

LAUNDRESS—Situation wanted to do good laundry work or general housework. Apply at 2607 Papin st.

LAUNDRESS—Wants washing to take home. 1213 Walton av.

LAUNDRESS—Washing wanted to take home by week. Mrs. Coffey, 213 S. 13th st.

LAUNDRESS—Good washer will go out by the day or take it home. In rear 2221 Lucas av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted a room in exchange for laundry work. Address M 978, this office.

LAUNDRESS—A colored woman wants situation as laundress where she can go home at night; send postal to 2009 Walnut st.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home by first-class colored laundress. Call or address E. Long, upstairs, 2129 Franklin av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home or go out by the day. 3172 Brantner pl., upstairs.

LADY desires to work with detective. Add. F 981, this office.

LAUNDRESS—Washing to take home or go out by the day. 4008 Lucky st.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, nice family or gents' washing at my residence; references. 1825 Franklin av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, first-class washing and ironing to take home or go out. 4038 Evans av.

LAUNDRESS—Laundress wishes washing for three days away from home. Mrs. Jackson, 2731 Laclede av.

LAUNDRESS—A colored laundress wishes to go out by the day or first-class washing to take home; references. 2614 Wash st., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS—Wants washing to do; will go out by the day, or at home; can give reference. Add. 2010 Morgan st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS—Swedish washwoman wishes to go out two days in the week. Apply at 3026 Hickory st.

NURSE—Sit. by girl, 14, as nurse or housegirl. 814 Leonard av.

NURSE—Young girl wants a sit as nurse-girl or stay with old couple; 16 years old. Maggie Morris, 1115 S. 3d st.

NURSE—Situation wanted by a reliable person to take charge of a baby and do sewing, with best of reference. Address A 979, this office.

NURSE—Wanted, situation by elderly lady to nurse ladies during confinement. Mrs. M., 3624 Garfield av.

NURSE—Middle-aged woman wants situation in private family as nurse and to do light housework; good seamstress. Apply 4015A Cozzens av.

NURSE—Reliable German widow wishes to nurse ladies during confinement; experienced and reasonable. 411 S. 23d st.

NURSE—Woman wishes position as confinement nurse; best references from doctor. 2324 Dodier.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, a situation as stenographer; experienced. Add. F 965, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Respectable woman wants situation as seamstress in private family; good refs. Apply 4015A Cozzens av.

SEAMSTRESS—Sewing wanted by the day by an experienced seamstress; 85c a day; city or country. Add. 2209 Biddle st.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady stenographer (Remington) wants position; neat and accurate; can furnish refs.; salary no object; experience desired. Add. M 971, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent stenographer desires a position; salary no object. Add. S 970, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation as stenographer; can furnish machine and give references from present employer. Add. E 970, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Wants sewing to do in family; children's clothes a specialty. Add. N 975, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted position by young lady; six years' experience; has been court reporter. Address S, 5122 Minerva av.

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted by experienced stenographer and office assistant. Address O 978, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent lady stenographer desires a position; moderate salary. 1730 Franklin av., in drug store.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, position by competent stenographer wishing to make change. Address D 974, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Lady stenographer and typewriter would like position; salary no object, as party is anxious for work and to gain experience. Ad. O 971, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Children's sewing neatly done; boys' pants a specialty. 2825A Caroline st.

SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, sewing or housework, by the day or week, by a reliable and experienced woman. Address K 983, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Woman who is a 1st-class seamstress wants a place in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Ad. by mail, 4200 Lucky st.

SEAMSTRESS—First-class dressmaker sews in families, $1.25 a day; good fitting; latest styles. Add. O 980, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SEAMSTRESS—Situation by first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; no objections to suburbs. 1024A Elliott av.

STENOGRAPHER—A competent lady stenographer desires a permanent position; can do very neat and accurate work; moderate salary. Add. K. V., 2724 Bernard st.

STENOGRAPHER—Five years' experience; well posted in office work; best of refs. can be given. Add. N 970, this office.

WOMAN—Middle-aged woman and her sister, aged 14, wish position in one place. 2324 Dodier st.

WASHING—Wanted, washing to take home by German lady. 1717 Marcus av.

WASHING—Wanted by colored woman washing and plain cooking. 2434 Division st.

WASHERWOMAN—Wanted, situation as washerwoman two days in week; Monday or Tuesday; can give refs. 1525 Franklin av., rear; 2d floor.

WASHING—Wanted, washing to take home or go out by the day. Add. M. D., 617 Hawk av.

WOMAN—A young woman wishes a situation for general housework, city or country; small wages. 1005 N. 18th st.

WASHING—Wanted, to take home or go out by the day. 1207 Walton av.

WASHING—Wanted washing to take home. 2107 Morgan st.

WANTED—Place to learn bookkeeping by a young lady, good in figures, where her services will pay for the instruction. Ad. C 939 this office.

WANTED—Circulars to address; can furnish several thousand householders' names. Ad. C 973, this office.

WASHING—Wanted, a white woman to do washing at 1630 Pine st.

WANTED—Washing, cleaning, cooking, any kind of work; go home nights; good refs. Call 2808 Chouteau av., 2d floor.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To be generally useful; come with parent. Foster, 304 N. 6th st.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. J. FORSHAW, 111 N. 12th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

APPRENTICE WANTED—An apprentice for dressmaking. 3214 Franklin av.

COOK WANTED—Experienced German girl to cook; refs. 3145 Lucas av.

COOK WANTED—Good girl to cook, wash and iron; small family. 4201 Page av.

COMPOSITOR WANTED—Lady compositor is offered business college courses for services. Room 29, 418 Olive st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—Lady compositors. Apply between 12 and 4 to-day, 411 Union Trust building.

COOK WANTED—An experienced woman to cook, wash and iron; also housegirl. Apply in morning, 3730 Delmar av.

COOK WANTED—Good cook. 3744 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—Experienced German cook, with references. Apply Monday morning, 4482 Lindell boulevard.

COOK WANTED—Good cook. 3921 West Belle pl.

CARPET SEWER WANTED—Situation permanent; state where last employed and salary wanted. Address A 976, this office.

COOK WANTED—White girl for cooking and housework. 3507 Washington av.

COATMAKERS WANTED—Machine girls and basters to work on shop coats, good wages paid and steady work; none but experienced hands need apply, at 1425 Morgan st., upstairs. E. Gellert, prop.

COOK WANTED—Swede or German cook. 3101 Pine st.

COOK WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron; family of three. 5270 Cabanne av.

COOK WANTED—Steady competent girl to cook; some down stairs housework. 1103 Morrison av.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. Call Monday, 3528 Chestnut st.

CANVASSER—Wanted, energetic women canvassers to travel. 1805 Washington ave., or adu. Schultz & Co., White Water, Wis., box 873.

COOK WANTED—Good servant girl who knows how to cook and do housework; one who speaks German preferred; must come well recommended. 1819 Lafayette av.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing; German preferred. 4214 Westminster.

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED—At 614 Locust st., The Meridian.

DININGROOM GIRL WANTED—An experienced German diningroom girl; small family; best wages; references required. 3811 Pine st.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—No. 1 waist hand. Address H 976, this office.

GIRLS WANTED—Hand sewers on coats for sleeve lining and edges. Northeast corner 7th and St. Charles, 3d floor.

GIRLS WANTED—First-class machine girls and helpers on shop coats; electric power. Northeast corner 7th and St. Charles sts., 3d floor.

GIRLS WANTED—1st-class vampers and stitchers on ladies fine shoes. B. Gannon Shoe Co., 909 S. 22d st.

GIRL WANTED—A girl to learn dressmaking. 1337 S. 9th st.

GIRLS WANTED—Operators, basters and finishers on shop coats; steady work and good pay. 1513 Glasgow av.

MEN WANTED—Three young men to learn machinist trade. Ranken-Fritsch, Second and Clinton.

GIRLS WANTED—Experienced on custom coats, at 107 N. 11th st.

GIRL WANTED—Young girl to help about the house. 1623 Missouri av.

GIRL WANTED—Servant girl about 16 years old to assist in general housework. A. Schenk, No. 2660 Morgan st.

GIRL WANTED—Girl to wash in exchange for piano, mandolin or guitar lessons. Add. T 970, this office.

GIRLS WANTED—Experienced machine girls and basters on vests and some to learn at once. 1301 S. 9th, up-stairs.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for housework; no washing. 1724 N. Grand av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework; good home and high wages. Call Sunday, 3633 Page av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; refs. required. 1306 Bayard av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A first-class girl for general housework; excellent home; good wages. 4397 Forest Park Boulevard.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 5608 Cabanne av.; take suburban cars.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call Monday, 4556 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; no washing. Call Monday at 5927 W. Cabanne pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family. Apply 4256 Shenandoah.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; no laundrying. Inquire 761, Euclid av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A middle-aged white woman for general house work, at 1922 Carr st.; call Monday.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general work, family of 2. Call Mrs. Hummert, 1600 Wash st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl to do general housework; must be a good cook; German preferred. Apply 4623 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, washing and ironing, with reference. 2623 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2631 Lafayette ave.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 4219 West Belle pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced young housegirl. 5579 Clemens.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl to assist in general housework. Apply 1918 California av.

HOUSEWOMAN WANTED—Woman for general housework. 3404 Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; references. 4147 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework. 4443 Morgan st.

HOUSEKEEPER — Refined, middle-aged lady (widow) would like to keep house for widower or take charge of rooming-house. Add. T 980, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. 1012A Hickory st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Young girl to assist in general housework. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl between 14 and 15 to assist with general housework. 2843 Clark av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework; no washing. 2318 Albion pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for light housework. 3058 Thomas st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2712 Franklin av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework. 4025 Finney.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. Apply 911 S. High st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good white girl to do general housework; good wages; small family; everything handy; refs. req. 5567 Cates av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; $14 per month. 4386 Maryland av.; take Olive st. cars.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A young girl to assist in easy housework; good home, West End. Call 5121 Belle av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4025 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, must have references; German preferred; no colored. Apply 4261 Finney av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, small private family, good wages. 1315 N. Taylor av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, small family; no washing. 3959A Castleman ave.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. Call Monday, 3409 Pine.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good German girl for general housework; one that knows how to cook; small family. Apply 3731 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework; no outside work; good wages. 4019 West Belle pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, with or without washing. 6047 Maple av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—White girl for general housework at 4366 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; German girl preferred. 4345 West Belle.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; German preferred. 3113 St. Vincent av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced German girl for housework. 4614 Olive st., one block west of Taylor av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Girl to keep house for widower; no children. Add. T 972, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2119 Eugenia st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl 12 to 14 years old to assist in a family of two. Apply to-day. 3063 Thomas st.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, by the 3d, situation for general housework in small family by experienced colored girl. Ad. A 970, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family. 3314 Franklin av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do light housework about 12 years old; wages $1 per week. Call at 1921 Wyoming st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—By the 28th, country girl to assist with housework and children. Address 5277 Washington av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework at 1925 Carr st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 4; German preferred. 2913 Lucas ave.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl to do general housework. Mrs. Voney, 2313 Eugenia st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 4425 West Belle pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—White girl, about 14 years old, to assist in housework and ironing. Apply at once at 929 Hodiamont av. Take Suburban.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 3; German preferred. 783 Bayard av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages; call to-day. 3538 Page av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. 4063 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework; no washing; take Page av. cars. 5870 Plymouth.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A neat young girl for general housework. Inquire in notion store 706 Chouteau av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good housegirl; small family, at 3435 Hawthorne boulevard, in Compton Heights.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework; German or Swede; small family; refs. req. 3516 Laclede av.

IRONER WANTED—A first-class lady clothes ironer at Broadway Steam Laundry.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—A first-class laundress at once. 5579 Clemens av.

LADY WANTED—A good figure lady to try on cloaks; must measure 36 bust. Call at Max Judd Cloak Co., between 9 and 10 a. m.

LINING MAKERS WANTED—At Desnoyers Shoe Co., 12th and Locust sts.

LADY OR MAN WANTED—Lady or young man having capital for position in publishing house; security, interest, salary; good opening. Add. W 981, this office.

MODISTE WANTED—Address of A1 modiste who will make perfect fitting suit for $5. Address M 976, this office.

MONEY saved is money made; one $6.00 wringer saves half a wash day; try it and see; written guarantee for five years with each wringer. Hynson Hardware Co., 204 N. 6th st., east side, between Olive and Pine.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for nursing and housework. 2808 Lucas av.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced middle-aged nurse for infant; give reference; good wages. Address F 979, this office.

NURSE WANTED—Good, strong girl to mind baby and help around house. 1815 Carr st.

NURSE WANTED—An experienced German nurse to take charge of small children; must speak a good German, and references required. Apply 4216 Washington av.

OPERATORS WANTED—Machine sewers on pants. 1204 Allen av.

OPERATORS WANTED — Experienced girls on coats. 619 Locust st.

OPERATORS WANTED—On Wheeler & Wilson (power machines), to make ladies' shirt waists; steady work and best prices. Apply at Premier Shirt Waist Factory, 7th and Market sts.

PRESSER WANTED—Girl to press seams on pants. 2411 Elliot av.

SKIRTMAKER WANTED—1st-class skirt hand at 3553½ Olive st. at once.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Smith-Premier; salary to begin, $4; intelligent lady can get advance; state experience, etc., in own handwriting. Add. T 976, this office.

SEWERS WANTED—First-class wrapper sewers for power machines. 716 Lucas av., upstairs.

SEWING GIRLS WANTED—Sewing girls to sew on shop coats and some to learn. 2129 Clark av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Experienced machine girl to sew on good pants. Apply 1402 Dodier st.

SALESLADIES WANTED—Two energetic salesladies for outside work; salary from start; permanent. Call afternoons only 3 to 5. Mr. Holliday, 1309 Washington av.

STITCHERS WANTED—3 good stitchers on ladies' shoes. V-G. Shoe Co., 811 N. 2d st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Neat, intelligent person who is a good seamstress and can darn and mend nicely and perfectly, willing to make herself generally useful in large first-class rooming house; must have satisfactory reference; send address where can be seen. Add. L 99[illegible], this office.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY—A handsome evening waist and opera cape at our opening, Wednesday, Jan. 29. All ladies invited. Mrs. M. A. Ross, 401 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

WOMAN—Wanted, a trusty, settled woman wants housework and mending or housekeeping in a nice family; good refs. Add. G 965, this office.

WOMAN WANTED—Elderly woman to assist with light housework mornings for her board. 3009 Easton av.

WANTED—Five waitresses, two dinner girls; two women cooks, $15; three dishwashers, two chambermaids, managing housekeeper. Mo. Employment Co., 617 Chestnut st.

GOLD PLATING.

Watches, combs, buckles, purses, opera-glasses, lamps, chandeliers, etc., gold plated at low prices. SAMUEL L. DOWNING & CO., 210 N. 7th st.

KOERBER PIANO CO.

5,000 of the best St. Louis families will testify to the merits of the world-renowned Vose & Son pianos, one of the oldest standard makes; the most popular piano in America; we also sell the [illegible] and singing [illegible] piano; the celebrated [illegible] and other well-known makes. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A successful building and loan association wants some hustling agents for Southern Illinois. Address W. D. Tolle, Secretary, Belleville, Ill.

AGENT WANTED—A live, up-to-date, experienced agent to represent our home remedy for women; large commission offered. Address R 973, this office.

AGENTS WANTED—Either sex, to sell a new household necessity; large profits to hustlers. J. L. McCaslin, 1435 Salisbury st.

AGENTS WANTED—The Nederland Life Insurance Co. wants district, local and special agents in St. Louis and throughout Missouri; liberal compensation; incontestable policies; lowest rates and highest cash and loan values guaranteed. A. H. Moss & Co., State Agents, 211 N. 9th st.

AGENTS to sell our Perfection Gaslight Burner; makes kerosene lamps give a brilliant gas light; no chimney to buy or wicks to trim; lasts for years; cheaper than oil; samples free to those meaning business. Address Perfection Manufacturing Co., 69 Perin Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

BIG PAY to ladies for introducing best and easiest selling toilet article ever known; always produces good and permanent income after few months, without further effort. Apply immediately, J. W. Jones, 821 S. 18th st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—Experienced canvassers to sell soap; 40 per cent commission. 12:30 N. High st., Sunday 10 till 12; Monday 7:30 to 8:30. McKinney.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Sensative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

LADY WANTED—Lady well acquainted in city for profitable, respectable employment. Add. P 973, this office.

SOLICITOR WANTED—An experienced solicitor for insurance, old line company; splendid opening for right party. Add. K 915, this office.

WANTED—Agents who wear good shoes to try Harris' Sample Shoes, $2.95. 520 Pine st.

$50 A WEEK paid ladies and gents to sell Rapid Dish Washers; washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands; a child can operate; never breaks a dish; price low; sells at sight; permanent position for all who write soon. W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 17, Columbus, O.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—Dresses made from $2 up at Mrs. Pettiford's, 2745 Morgan st.

DRESSMAKING—Infants' wardrobe and clothes a specialty. 209 S. 16th st.

DRESSMAKER—First-class dressmaker will sew in families at $1 per day; a good fit guaranteed. Add. G 980, this office.

SEWING—3037 Washington av.—Plain sewing, wrappers a specialty; cuts over ladies' tailor system; reasonable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUY wheat and you will make money; prices must advance; trade with Chicago brokers only; we are on the ground and can watch your interests closely; send for our book, "Safe Method," of speculation and full particulars (free); highest references. F. J. Wakem & Co., Chicago. Established 1870.

FURNISHED HOUSE—For sale, 10 rooms, newly furnished, full of roomers; pays $50 per month profit. Inquire 107 N. 10th st.

UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT—For sale, first-class livery and undertaking establishment, situated in North St. Louis; finest stand in the city. Address B 977, this office.

Grocery, With Fixtures.

1247 S. 3d st.; has been good stand for thirty years. Apply 1017 Chouteau av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

Owner will sell to a wide-awake business party who is capable of assuming management one-half interest in one of the best paying candy stores in the heart of the city. Add. S 977, this office.

BUSINESS WANTED.

MERCHANDISE—Wanted, to buy stocks of merchandise, large or small, for spot cash. Add. in strict confidence, R 951, this office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

BOOK BUSINESS—Book business, stock fixtures, etc., 1217 Olive st.; will exchange for St. Louis property or sell cheap for cash; other obligations. Call.

FOR SALE—Nicely fur. 7-room flat, everything complete, West End, $300 cash. Ad. M 985, this office.

BOARDING-HOUSE—For sale, 7 rooms, newly furnished, complete, full of good paying boarders. Ad. R 975, this office.

FOR SALE—Fur. room house, newly papered, full of roomers; best location in city. Ad. L 985, this office.

CIGAR STORE—For sale, a first-class cigar store, 818 Washington av.

DRY GOODS—Small stock of dry goods and gents' furnishings for sale cheap; good stand for rent and fixtures for sale. 1314 S. Broadway.

GROCERY—For sale an old established grocery and meat market down-town; good cash trade; $6,000. Address G 979, this office.

GROCERY STORE—For sale, grocery store, at 2231 Chestnut st.; good store for young man or couple.

ROUTE—For sale, the Republic route from Page av. to St. Louis and from Taylor av. to King's highway; $17 per week income; price, $400 cash. Apply Room 28, Republic bldg.

RESTAURANT—$350, West End restaurant, doing good business, party leaves city; must be sold, easy terms. Ad. L 972, this office.

RESTAURANT—For sale, restaurant doing fine business; good reasons for selling. 103 N. Jefferson av.

STORE—For sale, jewelry store; paying business; established for 30 years, on Franklin av. Inquire at 2858 N. Grand av.

SALOON—For sale, first-class saloon; best location in city; license paid. Add. F 975, this office.

VEGETABLE STAND—For sale, vegetable stand No. 77 at Union Market; on account of death.

LOST AND FOUND.

5 cents per line each insertion.

Lost.

BREASTPIN—Lost, enameled wreath-shaped breastpin, dead father's gift; suitable reward if returned to Mrs. Stiles, 2153A Geyer av.

CHECK BOOK—Lost, a St. Louis Trust Co. check book, No. 5551; please return to Trust Co. on 4th and Locust sts.

DOG—Lost, English setter, white and black; leather collar; answers to name Phil; $5 reward and no questions asked. 5538 Cates av.

DOG—Lost, Saturday morning, a water spaniel, 6 months old, light-brown in color. A liberal reward if returned to 2629 Locust st.

DOG—Lost, a red Irish setter dog. Return same to Speilbrink, 2901 Cass av. and receive reward.

DOG—Lost, pug dog on Jan. 15; when last seen was following gentleman going south on Academy av. Return to 5087 Minerva av. and receive reward.

DOG—Lost, Jan. 22, white and black spotted dog; weight 150 lbs. Return to 6631 Florissant av. and receive reward.

GLOVE—Lost, one fur glove. Return to 3640 Washington boul. and receive reward.

MONEY—Lost, on Jan. 23, $80 in bills; $10 reward if returned to 1746 Missouri av.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, Thursday evening, between Olympic Theater and 6th and Pine sts., pocket-book, containing two opals, two railroad tickets and other papers; reward. 1402 Market st.

PURSE—Lost—Will the person who found a small purse on Carondelet car—Scullin line—Friday evening about 5:15, kindly leave it at Wenzel's, 6601 Michigan av.

PASS-BOOK—Lost, savings pass-book No. 503 of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. is missing; any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days or submit to having said pass-book canceled and a new one issued.

SHAWL—Ice wool shawl, lost Saturday afternoon at Olympic Theater. Return to 1023 N. 3d st. and receive reward.

Found.

FOUND—Red Irish setter, collar and lock; also some time ago, liver and white pointer, female. B. B. McCabe, 1132 Newstead av.

FOUND—A plain place to get footwear, made only for man. HARRIS, 520 Pine st.

FOUND—For a man, a pair of shoes that will wear and fit. Harris' $4.00 shoes. 520 Pine st.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. [illegible]

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. [illegible]

RENT LISTS.

One Line (Double Column), Fourteen Words, 10 Cents; 5 Cents for Each Addition of Seven Words.

Owners of Real Estate Will Find Purchasers by Advertising Property in the Post-Dispatch.

MUSICAL.

A GOOD piano in fine condition, $100 if sold Monday; original cost, $450. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

BOARD—Wanted board for a single young man in exchange for a new upright piano. Add. D 979, this office.

BOARD—A young married couple want board in exchange for a new upright piano. Add. E 975, this office.

BANJO, mandolin and guitar, Prof. Isbell, the popular teacher, 2313 Washington av., Studio Building.

BANJO, mandolin and guitar, Prof. J. Schulte, teacher, 1439 N. 24th and Cass av. Terms reasonable.

BRIGGS pianos means best piano; the handsomest piano in the world. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

CLARIONET—For sale, 2 buffet clarionets, 15 keys, 4 rings with rollers, $35. Add. A, 826 N. 16th st., 2d floor, rear.

DOES your piano need tuning? Of course it does, unless you have a Mason & Hamlin piano. They keep in tune twice as long as any other. Send your tuning order and have it done right away. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

ENGAGEMENTS desired to play piano or organ for clubs, lodges, dances and entertainments. Add. E 979, this office.

F. A. KELL, thorough teacher of guitar, mandolin and violin. Studio, 2621 Olive st.

FOR LESSONS on the violin, mandolin and guitar, go to Lowell Putnam, 1121 Leonard av.

GUITAR—Concert size, Martin model; rosewood inlaid; sell for $10. 1411 Washington av.

If you couldn't learn music by the old style try Prof. Dallmer's system; it's free if you don't learn. 2829 Olive st.

MANDOLIN—Wanted, standard make; cash paid if in good condition and reasonable. Add. A 982, this office.

MUSICAL—Washburn guitars and mandolins are the best in the world; for sale at J. Ellcock's music house, 1015 Olive st.

MUSIC STUDIO—Rents mandolins, banjos, guitars, violins, at 50c monthly; instruction given. 2829 Olive st.

MUSIC TEACHER—Experienced music teacher wishes a few more scholars; 35c a lesson. Add. O 970, this office.

MUSICAL—Thorough musical instruction on mandolin, guitar, banjo and piano by Prof. Dallmer, from Berlin, and wife. Studio 2829 Olive st. Terms reasonable.

MANDOLIN WANTED—Washburn mandolin; state price. Add. W 970, this office.

MANDOLINS—For sale, $3 and upwards, at $1 per week. 2829 Olive st., music school.

MUSICAL—2829 Olive st., music school rents for 50c monthly banjo, mandolin, violin, guitar; taken home.

MASON & HAMLIN pianos, the world's standard of excellence; the only piano containing their improved stringing device; guaranteed to keep in tune twice as long as any other. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

NO person is born who cannot learn music by Prof. Dallmer's new system.

PUPILS WANTED—Competent young lady pianist desires pupils; best refs. Miss Field, 2637 Washington av.

PUPILS WANTED—First-class piano teacher desires pupils; 25c a lesson. F. A., 2924 Olive st.

PIANO BARGAINS—We offer this week special bargains in pianos that have been used for two or three months, and some have never been out of the house, but are slightly marred in shipping for $150. Koerber's, 1108 Olive st.

PIANOS—Nothing but praise for the Vose pianos; ask your neighbor; she has one. Koerber's, 1108 Olive st.

PIANO—For sale, one square piano, in good order; cheap. 717 Market st.

PIANOS—Wanted, we can use six square pianos at once, and will allow the highest price in exchange for uprights; investigate at once. Koerber's, 1108 Olive st.

PIANO—A party having no use for piano wishes to sell at a sacrifice. 2109 Wash st.

PIANOS would be cheap if the market was overstocked; shoes are plentiful; see what a nice patent leather you can get at $2.95. Harris, 520 Pine st.

PIANO lessons, 25c cash, by lady graduate. Add. D 985, this office.

PIANOS exchanged, rented, tuned and repaired; old pianos refinished like new. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

PIANO teacher; graduate, at home, 25c; go out, 50c. 1215 Grattan st.

PIANO—Wanted, use of piano 1½ hours daily in exchange for lessons, near Vandeventer and Finney av. Add. B 971, this office.

PIANO—For sale, "Decker Bros." cabinet upright piano, sweet tone, beautiful case, perfect condition; less than half cost month ago. 15 N. Compton av.

PIANO—For sale, very cheap, handsome carved rosewood piano. 3322 Chestnut st.

PIANO—For sale, a fine mahogany upright piano, almost new; a great bargain. 1029 Chouteau av.

PIANO—Family will sacrifice magnificent upright piano; brilliant and powerful tone; all the latest improvements; guaranteed by maker; absolutely as good as new; cost $800 a few months ago; sell for less than one-third cost; take part cash. Call private house, 2921 Easton ave.

PIANO FOR SALE—$150 piano for $35; good tone and good condition. 4011 Finney ave.

PUPILS WANTED—Experienced teacher desires a few more piano pupils; lessons 35c at the house, 50c to go out. Mrs. Campbell, 1421 Glasgow av.

PIANO—$85 buys fine piano, cost $375 new; must sell this week. 1412 N. 16th st.

PROF. DALLMER and wife from Berlin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, violin, piano instructors. 2829 Olive st.

RARE CHANCE—Gildemeister & Kroeger upright piano, but little used, for sale at a bargain. F. Beyer, 820 Chouteau av.

SCHOLARS WANTED—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, violin, piano; instrument for rent, 50c monthly. 2829 Olive st., musical agent.

SINGER WANTED—Soprano singer who reads music readily for quartette; church work. Ad. P 980, this office.

TWO rooms for rent for gents or light housekeeping; music student preferred. 2829 Olive st.

VOCAL, piano, guitar and mandolin instruction by Prof. Klein, 3107 N. 20th st. Any one wishing to learn either of these instruments will do well to see me and hear my scholars sing and play.

VIOLIN—For sale, first-class base violin. 1755 S. 18th st.

VIOLIN lessons given by Miss Laura Boette, 1319 Chouteau av.

WANTED—A good cabinet organ in part payment for a new upright piano. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

WHY are we selling so many Schaeffer pianos? Because they are strictly high-grade, indorsed by our best musicians and sold at a reasonable price; cash or long time. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

The question is not, which is the best piano? Why? Because there are numerous makes of THE BEST. The QUESTION IS: (1) At what house do you get most for your money? (2) What did you or what are you about to buy and at what price? Whitaker's is the best place to go in St. Louis, Mo.

WHITAKER'S,

1518 OLIVE AND 2512 N. 14TH ST.,

Is where you want to go for a piano, either in new, shop-worn or 2d-hand. Such makes as Bradbury, Krakauer, Hardman and Emerson are hard to beat. They are strictly first-class and of the BEST MAKE. Come and see them and examine for yourself. We have new pianos $200 and upwards of various makes and a fine assortment.

SPECIAL BARGAINS:

A fine Bradbury upright piano, good as new....$200
An elegant Krakauer upright piano, good as new....$285
A nice Behning upright piano, used very little..$250
A medium size Gabler upright piano, used slightly....$100
A fine Vose & Sons square piano $110
And other square pianos at very low figures.

AT AUCTION.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Friday, Jan. 31, at No. 115 Olive St.,

Enormous Stock of Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Rubber Packing, Cut Lacings, Pack [illegible], Rubber Clothing and Mackintoshes.

For particulars see Sheriff's advertisement [illegible] Post-Dispatch. For catalogue and [illegible] [illegible] property call at Sheriff's office.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

BROADWAY, 1029 N.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; rent, $1.75, $2 a week.

BROADWAY, 311 S.—Nice, clean furnished rooms for 1 or 2 gents, $1.25, $1.50 per week, with evening fire.

BROADWAY, 627 N.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen.

BROADWAY, 720 S.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping from $1 to $2 per week.

BALDWIN AND MONTGOMERY—2 rooms; $6.50 and $7, for colored. N. Hill, 613 Chestnut st.

BELL AV., 3015—Nice room for 2 nice people.

BENTON ST., 2847—3 rooms; $12. Schollmeyer-Leahy, 818 Chestnut st.

FINNEY AV., 3907½—Nicely furnished front room.

BIDDLE ST., 1518—3 nice rooms, 1st floor, $9; 2 nice rooms, 2d floor, $5; 1517 Biddle, 4 nice rooms, 3 on 1st floor, 1 on 2d floor, $9; 1526 Morgan, 2 rooms, 2d floor, $11. Keys for all 1538 Biddle st.

BROADWAY, 2213 N.—Nicely furnished room for two gentlemen; must bring references. Mrs. Sticker.

BERNARD ST., 2727—Fur. housekeeping rooms; every conv.; separate or connected; cheap.

CLARK AV., 2622A—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for dressmaking or young couple.

CALIFORNIA AV., 1821—Near Lafayette—Front and rear room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; private family.

CASS AV., 1417—Lady wishes a lady room-mate.

CLARK AV., 2842—Furnished 2d-story front room; all conveniences, $7 per month.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1924—Elegantly furnished second-story room; modern improvements; private family.

CLARK AV., 1900—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; every conv.; $5 per month and up.

CASS AV., 2513—Bay window room, furnished or unfurnished, with bath.

CLARK AV., 1422—Nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 gents.

CASS AV., 1504—4 rooms, 2d floor, $13. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

CHAMBERS ST., 1208—Nicely furnished room, $1.50 per week; suitable for two gents; hot and cold water and gas.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1112—Nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 gents; breakfast if desired.

CHESTNUT ST., 2740—Nicely furnished comfortable rooms for one or two gentlemen.

CHESTNUT ST., 2814 and 2816—Three, six or twelve rooms. H. M. Snyder.

CHESTNUT ST., 2636—Fur. rooms in private family, for gentlemen.

COMPTON AV., 718½ N.—Nicely fur. front parlor; half block from Suburban and Washington av. cars.

CABANNE—One large, elegantly furnished room; cheap. Address S 973, this office.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1752—Front and adjoining room; gents or housekeeping; all conveniences.

CASS AV., 2629—Nicely furnished room for gents or married couple in modern flat.

CLARK AV., 2214—Furnished rooms with board, gas, bath, steam heat; terms, $4.50 and $5 week.

CARR ST., 1727—Nice large rooms, furnished for housekeeping; laundry and all conveniences.

CARR ST., 1721—Neatly furnished room, also lady roommate wanted.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1321—Neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping; terms reasonable.

CHOUTEAU AV., 944—Nice large front furnished room, all conveniences for housekeeping, $1.50 per week.

COMPTON AV., 813 N.—2 or 3 rooms and hall, 2d floor; rent $7.50.

CHESTNUT ST., 1321—Neatly furnished rooms.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1114—Furnished front parlor to gents, $10.

CASS AV., 2503—Second-story front room, nicely furnished for light housekeeping.

DELMAR BOULEVARD, 3911—Nicely furnished room in private family for two young men.

EASTON AV., 3018—Well furnished room, with home comforts, at reasonable rate.

EASTON AV., 3009—Nicely furnished rooms, alcove, suitable for housekeeping; southern exposure.

EASTON AV., 3178—Three neatly fur. rooms; $2 per week.

EASTON AV., 3616—2d-story front room.

EASTON AV., 3053—Nicely furnished rooms, single or for housekeeping; southern exposure.

EVANS AV., 3922—Three rooms, upstairs.

FRANKLIN AV., 1021—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; cheap.

FRANKLIN AV., 1026—Rooms, suitable for offices. Inquire upstairs, photo gallery.

FRANKLIN AV., 2836—4 rooms, bath room, gas fixtures, large, dry cellar, front and back yards.

FINNEY AV., 3907½—Nicely furnished front room.

FINNEY AV., 4228—3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; $12.

FRANKLIN AV., 2849—To man and wife only, 2 light connecting rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; alcove, gas, bath, closets, southern exposure; private family; references.

GARRISON AV., 624—Elegant steam-heated room; gas, bath, references.

GARRISON AV., 304 N.—Room-mate wanted for young girl; good home; small family.

GRATIOT ST., 521—3 rooms, 2d floor; $8. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

GARRISON AV., 1011 N.—2d-story front and other rooms; nice location; terms very reasonable.

GARRISON AV., 2514A—4 rooms and bath; $16. Schollmeyer-Leahy, 818 Chestnut st.

GLASGOW AV., 2506—3 rooms; $11. Schollmeyer-Leahy, 818 Chestnut st.

GARRISON AV., 624 N.—Nicely furnished steam heated room; bath, gas; private family.

GARRISON AV., 1807 N.—Part or all of furnished 9-room house; furnace, reception hall.

GARRISON AV., 18 N.—Front room $10; back room $5; fire and gas.

GARRISON AV., 1715 N.—Two nicely furnished front rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences, $10.

GLASGOW AV., 1322—Neatly furnished rooms, with fuel; $8 and $10.

GAMBLE ST., 2731—One neat 2d-story front room; southern exp.; good board and home comforts; suitable for 1 or 2 gents.

HICKORY ST., 3316—3 rooms, 1st floor; $9. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

JEFFERSON AV., 237 S.—One unfurnished room, 2 windows and closet; $5 per month.

JEFFERSON AV., 715 N.—One fur. or unfur. room.

LUCAS AV., 2901—Flat 14—Two unfurnished rooms.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 214 S.—One room furnished complete for light housekeeping; $2 per week.

LUCAS AV., 2901—2d-story front, furnished, $10 per month. Inquire 2901; flat No. 6.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2744—Two furnished rooms; conveniences.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2615—Large unfurnished parlor; southern exposure; private family; suitable for doctor's office.

LUCAS AV., 3336—2d-story front room.

LUCKY ST., 3722—3 rooms, 1st floor; $9. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LOCUST ST., 2816—Handsomely furnished front room for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

LUCKY ST., 3844A—3 rooms, 1st floor; $9. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LOCUST ST., 2815A—Pleasant front roms; very reasonable; also hall-room.

LUCAS AV., 2845—Young lady wishes room-mate; pretty room; $4 per month.

LUCAS AV., 2816—8-room flat, hall, bath, hot water. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LOCUST ST., 2706—Nicely fur. hall room; very reas.

LACLEDE AV., 3319—Elegantly furnished front or back room for one or two gents; hot bath and gas.

LUCAS AV., 2938A—Nicely furnished steam heated front room; gas, bath; references exchanged.

LOCUST S., 913—Furnished rooms, gents or light housekeeping; also hall room; rent reasonable.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 8 N.—Second-story front, fire and gas, two gents; $10 per month.

LACLEDE AV., 3748—Two nicely furnished front rooms; gas, fire and hot bath.

LOCUST ST., 1706 AND 2113—Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class board.

LINDEN ST., 1615-1621—2 and 3 rooms, $9, $10 and $11; for colored. N. Hill, 613 Chestnut st.

LUCAS AV., 1611 AND 1613—3 rooms, water, etc., for colored; $12. N. Hill, 613 Chestnut st.

MORGAN ST., 1616—3 large rooms, water, etc., for colored; $14. N. Hill, 613 Chestnut st.

MORGAN ST., 2814—Nicely furnished rooms, gas, etc.; terms, $6 and $8 per month.

MORGAN ST., 1434—Nicely furnished front parlor, $3 per week; rooms for housekeeping, $1.50 and $2 per week; hall room, $1.

MORGAN ST., 2735—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping to respectable parties; reas.; ref. ex.

MORGAN ST., 2710A—A nicely furnished 2d-story front room, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

MORGAN ST., 2604—Furnished hall room, $1 a week.

MORGAN ST., 2651—Two large nicely furnished rooms, second floor, $12 per month; hall room.

MARKET ST., 2921—Nice furnished room with widow lady.

MORGAN ST., 2801—Nicely furnished room, 1st floor.

MORGAN ST., 1637—Pleasant second-story furnished front room; suitable for gents or housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 3214—Two large, well furnished rooms, to gentlemen; every convenience; private family; reasonable.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1438—Opp. Lafayette Park—One neatly furnished room.

MORGAN ST., 1918—Furnished rooms, ladies; privilege light housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 2234—3 rooms, 2d floor, $10. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

MORGAN ST., 2708—Neatly furnished room for 1 or 2 gents; upstairs.

MARKET ST., 2340 (s. e. cor. Jefferson av. and Market st.)—Large furnished front room for light housekeeping.

MINERVA AV., 5156—1st floor, 4 rooms; hot and cold bath; china closet; separate laundry; something nice; with stable.

MORGAN ST., 3025—Large room, second floor; excellent table; steam heat; young lady wants roommate.

MORGAN ST., 2839—Neatly furnished second-story front room; $12; all conveniences; private family.

MORGAN ST., 2106—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; hot bath.

MADISON ST., 2203—4 large rooms, $8.50; 3 fine rooms, $7.50; water.

MADISON ST., 2912—Large furnished front room, 1st floo., with 2 rooms in basement.

MORGAN ST., 2808—Furnished parlor on first floor; also 2d-floor front room; all conveniences; terms reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 3907—Nicely furnished front and back room, 2d floor, single or en suite; low rent; private family; references exchanged.

NORTH MARKET ST., 4024A—3 rooms, 2d floor; newly papered; $10. Open.

OLIVE ST., 2215—Nice room, so. exp., furnace heat, gas and bath; attention first-class.

OLIVE ST., 2829—2 furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping; also one hall-room.

OLIVE ST., 2829—Furnished room for rent; music practice allowed; reasonable.

OLD MANCHESTER RD., 1453—Two newly furnished connecting front rooms for housekeeping; separate from rest of house; second floor; Market st.; cars pass door; rent $3 per week.

OLIVE ST., 2331—Nicely furnished first floor front room, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 3012—Nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished; hot and cold bath; halls heated.

OLIVE ST., 3125—Newly furnished rooms; will rent for light housekeeping or for gentlemen.

OLIVE ST., 2023—Large, pleasant and desirable 2d-story front, nicely furnished; so. exp.

OREGON AV., 2141—Nice flat of 4 rooms, with bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 1815—4 nice rooms, hot water, bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OLIVE ST., 2915—Nicely furnished front room; wanted, roommate, by young man.

OLIVE ST., n. e. cor. 20th—Rooms cut down to half price; open all night.

OLIVE ST., 2013—Small furnished room, gas and hot bath.

OLIVE ST., 2329—Nicely furnished front room, first floor.

OLIVE ST., 1506—Neatly fur. large room, for housekeeping; also front parlor.

OLIVE ST., 1505—Two fur. rooms, to a colored woman, cheap, in rear.

OLIVE ST., 1603—Front room, fur. for housekeeping; so. exp.; front hall room.

OLIVE ST., 2724—Neatly furnished rooms, without board.

OLIVE ST., 3553½—One large light unfurnished front room; hot and cold water.

OLIVE ST., 2646—Nicely furnished rooms; gents or light housekeeping; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 1724—Furnished room, hot and cold water, bath and gas.

OLIVE ST., 2025—Large, nicely furnished second-story front room; all conveniences; southern exposure.

OLIVE ST., 2205—Two rooms, completely fur. for housekeeping; 2d floor; also other rooms.

OLIVE ST., 2924—Elegantly fur. front room; hot and cold water; $2.50 per week.

OLIVE ST., 2913—Handsomely furnished second-floor front room and back room; $8 and $10.

OLIVE ST., 3020—Two unfurnished rooms; also one nicely furnished room.

PAPIN ST., 1418—Light housekeeping; one room nicely furnished, $7 per month.

PINE ST., 800—3d floor—1 large neatly furnished room for gentlemen.

PINE ST., 2648—Furnished connecting rooms, with gas; furnished complete for housekeeping; $18.

PINE ST., 1618—Elegant newly furnished rooms; rent reasonable.

PAGE AV., 4266—4 fur. rooms 1st floor; all convs.; also 2 rooms, fur., 2d floor; parties without children.

PINE ST., 2219—Nice large room, suitable for 2 or 3 gents.

PINE ST., 3336—Nicely furnished room.

PENDLETON AV., 1614—Two nicely furnished front rooms, gentlemen or housekeeping, with hot bath.

PINE ST., 1504—Furnished front room, $2.50; also housekeeping room, 2d floor; water in same.

PINE ST., 706½—Large room for light housekeeping, 1, 2 or 3 gents; single rooms.

PAPIN ST., 1430—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; $1.50 per week.

ROOM—2d-story front, furnished, pleasant; responsible parties; refs. req. Add. L 965, this office.

ROOMS—Neatly fur. 2d-story front rooms, to transients; private family. Add. N 977, this office.

ROOM—New and neatly furnished room for transient. Add. W 977, this office.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen in private family; 1 block from cars; terms moderate. Apply 1702 Spring av.

ROOM—A young widow lady with a cozy home would like to rent room to elderly gent of means. Add. O 975, this office.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

ROOMS—Two rooms completely furnished for housekeeping, with use of piano to family without children. Address N 975, this office.

ROOM—To a middle-aged woman, an unfurnished second-floor front room; an opportunity for a home at a small cost. Add. B 975, this office.

ROOMS—Quiet lady has handsomely furnished rooms for quiet couples; transient. Add. C 975, this office.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished rooms in quiet neighborhood, with privileges. Address F 980, this office.

ROOM—Furnished room for two ladies. Address N974, this office.

ROOM—Nicely furnished room for quiet transients, in a good neighborhood. Address R 980, this office.

ROOM—Elegant furnished 2d floor front room, hot bath, gas and furnace, for two gents or quiet couple, with privileges. Address M 981, this office.

ROOMS—For rent, 3 connecting newly furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping; North St. Louis. Address N 972, this office.

ROOM—Refined widow lady desires middle-aged gentleman to take furnished room, with home comforts. Address F 985, this office.

ROOMS—To gentlemen, first-class furnished rooms; furnace heat; well lighted; corner house, with best of attention. Apply at 2130 Olive st.

ROOM—Widow in flat has lovely room; quiet lady or gent; privileges; also unfurnished room. Add. C 982, this office.

ROOMMATE—Neat gentleman wants roommate; refs. exchanged; all convs.; $5 monthly. Add. O 985, this office.

ROOM—Widow will rent cosy, well-kept room to first-class transient couple. Add. G 982, this office.

ROOMS—Splendid fur. rooms for couple in small family; conv. to any part of the city. Add. D 982, this office.

ROOMS—Neatly furnished rooms by a colored lady; best accommodations. Miss W. A. Long, 807 N. 11th st.

ROMS—Wanted, by two ladies, 2 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; about $8 a month; Washington av., Easton av. or Northern Central lines. Address G 972, this office.

ROOM—Lady will rent nice room; all conveniences; to quiet thansient. Address W 971, this office.

ROOM—Nicely furnished room, with privileges; board if desired; all conveniences. Address A 978, this office.

ROOM—Nicely fur. front parlor; private family; half block from Suburban and Washington av. car lines; gentleman preferred. Add. H 892, this office.

SHERIDAN AV., 3130—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold baths.

SHERIDAN AV., 2711—Nicely furnished back parlor, 1st floor.

SHERIDAN AV., 2711A—Furnished or unfurnished flat, 2d floor; southern exposure; light housekeeping.

ST. VINCENT AV., 2743—3 nice rooms, 1st floor; all convs.; good location, $13.

SHERIDAN AV., 3112—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children; $2.50 week.

STODDARD ST., 2736—Nicely furnished front room, 1st floor; also single rooms; $5 up.

STODDARD ST., 2633—Nicely furnished rooms, convenient to cars.

ST. LOUIS AV., 1901A—Newly furnished front room.

THOMAS ST., 2601—Wanted, to board a child or young girl employed during day; $3 per week; comfortable home.

WASHINGTON AV., 1509—One nicely furnished 2d-story front room.

WALNUT ST., 2627—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room.

WASHINGTON AV., 1300—Nice furnished front rooms; southern exposure; $2 to $2.50 per week.

WASHINGTON AV., 1013—Nice rooms, furnished; $2 and $2.50 per week; with gas, fire.

WASHINGTON AV., 3424—Second floor room, furniture, table and surroundings first-class; couple of 2 gentlemen.

WASHINGTON AV., 2231—Nicely furnished 2d-floor front room; bath, hot and cold water.

WASHINGTON AV., 1405—Nicely furnished clean rooms, with fire and gas, with board convenient.

WRIGHT ST., 1944—Two rooms and kitchen, with water. $8.

WASHINGTON AV., 2822—Splendid second-floor front room; choice location; small family.

WASHINGTON AV., 1301A—Nicely fur. rooms, $2 per week, for housekeeping.

WASHINGTON AV., 1631—Nicely fur. rooms, $2 per week, for housekeeping.

WASHINGTON AV., 1416—Good light basement; will take rent in laundry; some one that will work.

WASH ST., 2123—Five rooms, water, large yard; in a No 1 condition; a bargain; $10. Jno. H. Terry & Sons, 621 Chestnut st.

WASHINGTON AV., 1302—Elegant furnished room, $2.50 per week; single room, $1.

WASHINGTON AV., 2645—2d and 3d-story front rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 2635—Choice alcove room, with south. exp.; new single rooms; modern convs.

WASHINGTON AV., 3885—Nicely furnished bright room; only $10 per month; choice location; cheap.

WEBSTER AV., 1431—Second floor front, nicely furnished; small private family; reasonable terms.

WASH ST., 1735—Front rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; convenient to 5 lines of cars; central part of city.

WASHINGTON AV., 1510—Furnished rooms, gas and hot bath.

WASH ST., 1811—Nicely fur. rooms, for light housekeeping; all convs.; low price.

WASHINGTON AV., 1728—3d-story room; also room for young lady, with another.

WASH ST., 1808—Front room, completely furnished for light housekeeping; every conv.

2D ST., 16 S.—Large front room, furnished; fixed for housekeeping; $1.50 per week.

4TH ST., 827 N.—Nice furnished rooms, $1 a week up; room for light housekeeping.

6TH ST., 1125 S.—Second-story front room, nicely furnished for 3 gents, $1 per week.

6TH ST., 736 S.—3 rooms, 1st floor; $9. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

7TH ST., 111 S.—Furnished front room and hall room.

7TH ST., 1520 S.—Two rooms and kitchen; water; rent $7; rear.

9TH ST., 2825 S.—4 rooms and stable, $11. Keys at 2717 S. 10th st.

9TH ST., 3700 N.—Nicely furnished front room, southern and western exp.; suitable for two; only $7 per month.

9TH ST., 815 N.—Nicely furnished front room on 1st floor; gents or couple; rent cheap.

10TH ST., 2356 S.—A neatly furnished front room.

11TH ST., 16 N.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, cheap.

11TH ST., 1314½ N.—Nice, clean furnished 1st floor front room, $1.50 per week.

11TH ST., 402A N.—Nicely furnished rooms, $1.50 to $2.50 per week.

11TH ST., 18 N.—Furnished front room for light housekeeping.

11TH ST., 1108 S.—Bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st.—Two nice rooms and large kitchen; nice repair; cheap rent. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

12TH ST., 113 N.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping and roomers; $5 per month and up.

14TH ST., 114 S.—Nicely furnished room for gents.

14TH ST., 908 N.—Hand. fur. front room, 3d floor, suitable for 1 or 2 gents, in private family.

15TH ST., 101 S.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; also hall-room.

15TH ST., 33 S.—Two neatly furnished rooms, front and back parlors.

16TH ST., 114 S.—Two rooms, furnished for house keeping, cook and heating stoves; $2.50 per week.

16TH ST., 820 N.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $1.50 per week. Flat K.

16TH ST., 112 S.—Nicely fur. room, on 1st floor, front, for housekeeping; $2.50.

16TH ST., 5 N.—Transient rooms for rent very cheap.

18TH ST., 1017 N.—1 large unfurnished room, $5 per month; furnished $2 per week.

18TH ST., 914 N.—Front room, furnished for light housekeeping or roomers; all conveniences.

18TH ST., 815 S.—One furnished front room for housekeeping, or gents or ladies.

22D ST., 1819 N.—2 large rooms, cellar and large yard, only $6. Apply within.

23D ST., 718 N.—3 rooms, 2d floor, $10. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Widow, stranger in city, on retired street, would like a few transients. Add. P 970, this office.

BOARD—Board or rooms for married couples or young men in a newly furnished house, where you will met with Christian people. Add. O 977, this office.

BOARDING—A young widow of 25 would like refined gent to room and board; gent of some means preferred. Add. R 970, this office.

BOARDING—Are you going to the suburbs to board for the spring and summer? A widow with an attractive home can accommodate from 4 to 6 adults; both train and street car service; locate early. Add. T 974, this office.

BOARD—Wanted, gentleman having his own home to take a few select boarders by lady under middle age; reliable and competent to take charge. Add. M 975, this office.

BOARDING—Will some gent advance widow $50 and board out same at $25 per month? Good accommodations; references. Address F 976, this office.

BOARDING—For one or two gentlemen in private family, neatly furnished front room, large yard, good table; convenient to east or west cars; desirable location; refs. exc. Add. N 976, this office.

BELL AV., 3016—Large front room, with board; furnace, gas, bath; one or two gentlemen; pri. fam.

BOARDING—Young lady contemplating taking small house in vicinity of 28th and Morgan sts. would like several business men to board. Add. H 971, this office.

CASS AV., 1958A—Respectable lady would like to take charge and board a child; no other children; best home and mother's care. 1958A Cass av.

COOK AV., 3623—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with board; private family.

CLARK AV., 2335—Young lady to board; reference required.

CASS AV., 1521A—Nicely furnished room with board and every convenience, within walking distance of business center of city; terms reasonable.

CARR ST., 1529—Wanted, four gents to room and board in private family.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1826—Two elegant furnished parlors, also other rooms, with first-class table; very reasonable.

COOK AV., 3656—Nice, refined young man wants a nice roommate; nice room and first-class table.

COOK AV., 3656—Nicely furnished 2d-story rooms, first-class table, new house, furnace heat, gas, hot and cold water, bath.

CHESTNUT ST., 3014—Handsomely fur. room; convs.; superior table; private Jewish family; table boarders accommodated.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1516—A furnished room for gent, with board; private family; home comforts; ring upper bell.

COMPTON AV., 17 N.—Pleasantly furnished rooms, with or without board.

DICKSON ST., 2723—Pleasant room, with good board, in private family; very reasonable.

DICKSON ST., 2820—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board; all conveniences.

DELMAR AV., 3866—Beautifully fur. room; fur. heat; hot bath; excellent table; special for gentlemen.

EASTON AV., 3104—Two furnished rooms, with board, for four gentlemen, in private family. Call or write.

FINNEY AV., 3727—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

FINNEY AV., 3646—Nicely furnished rooms, with board.

GARRISON AV., 930—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class table board; suitable for two ladies or gents.

GARRISON AV., 918 N.—Pleasant room on 2d floor, with board and all modern conveniences.

GARRISON AV., 912—First-class people making change Feb. 1 can secure nice rooms and splendid board.

GARRISON AV., 912—Beautiful 2d-story front room; southern exposure; with splendid board; for two gentlemen or married couple.

GRAND AV., 1312—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; steam heat, gas, bath and every conv.

GARRISON AV., 722 N.—New and handsomely furnished rooms, with board convenient.

GRAND AV., 1239—Second-story front alcove room, with board.

GEYER AV., 2337—Nicely furnished front room and bath, with or without board; convenient to 3 car lines.

LUCAS PL., 1714—Desirable room, with board for married couple or gentlemen; location and surroundings first-class.

LOCUST ST., 2207—Newly furnished rooms; first-class board; hot baths; furnace heat.

LUCAS PL., 1610 AND 1612—Furnished rooms with board; everything new and first-class.

LOCUST ST., 3028—Nice second-story front room; also small room; heat, gas; first-class board.

LINDELL AV., 3533—Nicely furnished room; good table board, by day or week, at reas. rates.

LOCUST ST., 2200—Elegant 2d-story front room and board; also hall room; every convenience.

LUCAS PL., 1520, 1507, 1803—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board; rooms without board.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2901A—Boarders wanted; private family, fine location; first-class accommodations; terms very reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 3225—Neatly furnished room in second-story, with good table board; conveniences; $40 per month for two; references exchanged; private family.

LOCUST ST., 2636—Nicely fur. 2d-story front, with or without board.

LOCUST ST., 2624—Nicely fur. room; good table board, for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

LUCAS AV., 2932—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in private family; furnace; everything complete; good board.

LOCUST ST., 2631—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board, with the comforts of home.

LOCUST ST., 2719—Desirable front room; good board and attention; strictly private family; reference.

LOCUST ST., 2804—Desirable 2d-story front rooms, with board; married couple or gentlemen; references.

LUCAS AV., 2627—Furnished front rooms, with or without board.

LAFAYETTE AV., 1802½—Nice front room; will rent to gent, with or without board.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2602—Nicely furnished room with board; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

BOARDING.

LUCAS AV., 3139—Neat, clean, bright 2d-floor front and back room; board optional.

LINDELL AV., 3569—Second-story front room, and board.

LUCAS AV., 3030—Parties rooming in vicinity can have excellent table board.

LUCAS AV., 3115—Nicely furnished 3d-story room, with or without board; first-class day board; elegant rooms 1st and 2d floor.

LOCUST ST., 2828—One large 2d-story front and one small room, with board; rates reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 3111—Handsomely furnished front rooms; southern exp., with board; couple or gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

MORGAN ST., 2916—Young lady employed all day desires lady to share comfortable room and good board; small price; also newly furnished rooms for gents; home comforts; modern conveniences.

MISSOURI AV., 1427—Nicely furnished room, first-class table; private family; all accom.; furnace.

MORGAN ST., 2933—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class table board; terms moderate.

MORGAN ST., 3404—Nicely furnished front rooms on 2d floor, with board.

MORGAN ST., 3307—Nice room; good board; private family; terms reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 3126—Elegant rooms, with board; 2 gents or couple; all conveniences; $3.50 per week.

MISSOURI AV., 1736—Large, nicely furnished front room on 2d floor, with board; also smaller room; near Lafayette Park; private family; refs. exchanged.

MORGAN ST., 3329—Large, handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; with board; ref. ex.

MORGAN ST., 4323—Second-story connecting front rooms, new and elegantly furnished, for couple or small family; also finely furnished room for gentleman; excellent board; superior accommodations and nice home; house contains all modern improvements, bath on each floor, hot and cold water, stable, etc.

OLIVE ST., 1707—Furnished rooms, with board, and day board.

OLIVE ST., 3219—Front room for young lady, with board, $3.

OLIVE ST., 2102—Elegantly furnished front room; first-class board; hot bath; furnace heat.

OLIVE ST., 2700—Wanted, four young men boarders at $20 per month; without board if preferred.

OLIVE ST., 2737—Beautiful 2d-story front room, hot bath, fire and gas; home comforts; best board; also nice young lady wishes roommate.

OLIVE ST., 2122—Elegant 2d and 3d-story front rooms, with board; also other desirable rooms; newly furnished; all convs.; furnace heat, bath, etc.

PINE ST., 2918—Handsomely furnished front room; excellent board; best references.

PAGE AV., 3617—Handsome furnished rooms, with or without board.

PINE ST., 3022—Nicely fur. single room, with board.

PAGE AV., 3648—Second floor rooms, furniture, table and surroundings first-class; for couple of gentlemen; private family.

PAGE AV., 3524—Large, neatly furnished room, with good board; terms reasonable.

PINE ST., 2942—Neatly furnished second-story front room, with good board.

PINE ST., 2634—Handsome front rooms, excellent board; hot bath, furnace; $10 week for two.

ROOM AND BOARD—A refined gentleman can get a pretty room with board and fire for $22 a month in private family, one block west of Lafayette Park. Add. K 979, this office.

ROOM—Room and board for a young lady employed during the day. Add. A 980, this office.

ROOM—A lady living in a flat has a nicely furnished front room for rent, with board, to a gentleman who would appreciate a good home. Address E 968, this office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Rooms and board by gentleman; vicinity Grand av. and Olive st.; state terms; Add. H 985, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—A private family in College Parish will take two Catholic ladies to room and board. Address C 972, this office.

ROOMS—4 elegant gentlemen of means to occupy permanently beautifully fur. 2d floor of new residence, in choice locality; 4200 west; few feet from Olive st. cable; best service; home liberties and comforts, in home of young widow and brothers. Add. W., Room 78, Laclede Building.

ROOM—Strictly private cultured family has a nice furnished room, with board, suitable for 2; hot bath and home comforts; references exchanged. Call at 920 Hodiamont av., A. B. Hodiamont; take Suburban railroad.

ST. VINCENT AV., 3312 (Compton Hill)—Pleasant home and board for two young men in private family; good table; close to Compton Heights car; $4 per week.

ST. ANGE AV., 1325—Two nicely furnished connecting bedrooms; all conveniences, with first-class board if desired.

VANDEVENTER AV., 524 N.—Furnished room, with or without board; situated between Olive and Washington; terms reasonable.

VANDEVENTER AV., 1045A—Front room, with first-class board; steam heat; all conveniences.

WASHINGTON AV., 1416—Well fur. rooms, with board, to rent cheap.

WASH ST., 1800—Nicely fur. front parlor, for 3 gents, with or without board.

WASH ST., 1815—Nicely fur. hall room, with or without board; all convs.

WASHINGTON AV., 2648—Rooms, with first-class board; $4 per week; fire, hot bath.

WINNEBAGO AV., 2713—Furnished room, with board; private family; up-stairs.

WASHINGTON AV., 2900—Single rooms, with board; gentlemen preferred; references required.

WASH ST., 1801—Nicely furnished rooms, complete, gents or light housekeeping; so. ex.; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 2730—Second-story front room and back parlor; good board; reasonable.

WARE AV., 507—2 handsomely furnished 2d-story front rooms; first-class table; private.

WASHINGTON AV., 3037—Nicely furnished third floor front room, for two gentlemen, with good board; $40.

WASHINGTON AV., 3926—2d-story front; also other rooms; with board; reasonable rates.

WASHINGTON AV., 2837—2d-story front, so. exp., with board; all conveniences.

WEST BELLE PL., 4106—2d-story room with board; 2 gentlemen or couple.

WARE AV., 926—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; private family; terms low.

WEST BELLE, 4027—Front room and board for 2 gents, $40; furnace heat, gas; refs. exc.

WASHINGTON AV., 3424—Second floor room, furniture, table and surroundings first-class; couple or 2 gentlemen.

WASHINGTON AV., 2802—Furnished rooms, with or without board; gent and wife or single gentlemen.

WASHINGTON AV., 2901—A handsome apartment, well furnished; all modern convs., with good table; gentlemen preferred; terms reas.

6TH ST. AND FRANKLIN AV.—Rooms, $1 per week; beds and meals, 15c each.

15TH ST., 815 N.—Best rooms and board in city, $4 per week.

21ST ST., 202 S.—Room and board; first-class; $3.50 per week.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

HOUSE—Wanted, a responsible party to join in taking a modern house in West End, March 1; refs. exchanged. Add. K 977, this office.

HOME WANTED—An elegant home in Cabanne, near Belt, for two refined gentlemen, willing to pay well for same. Address L 975, this office.

HOUSE—Wanted, to rent, or buy on easy terms, a modern house of 7 or 9 rooms, reception hall; between Grand, Taylor, Cook and Lindell avs. Address O 973, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms; central; cheap. Add. P., No. 704 S. 18th st.

ROOM—Gentleman desires to rent well-furnished room in good neighborhood; transient. Add. W 972, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, small unfurnished room by gentleman; must be cheap; state location and price. Address T 971, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, before Feb. 1, by 2 col. women, 1 or 2 rooms in good neighborhood. Ad. W 968, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, furnished room for light housekeeping, with privileges. Add. F 977, this office.

ROOM WANTED—Room, southern part of city, by quiet couple; transient. Add. R 974, this office.

ROOM WANTED—Young lady employed through the day wants pleasant furnished or unfurnished room near 1300 Olive st.; rent reasonable. Add. K 986, this office.

ROOM WANTED—Furnished room by quiet transients in quiet neighborhood. Add. S 974, this office.

ROOMS WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, east of Grand av., bet. Chestnut st. and Washington av.; give full particulars. Add. K 980, this office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARDING—A young lady, employed, wants room and board ($18 per month), near Easton av. or Northern Central cars. Add., with terms, E 974, this office.

BOARD AND ROOM—Young man wants board and room in heated, tidy house for $4 per week. Address M 972, this office.

BOARD—A schoolgirl would like board for the use of furniture for 6-room houses; must be highly respectable; references exchanged. Apply Monday, 2734 Lucas av.

BOARDING—Wanted, by gentleman, room and early breakfast, in private family; must be convenient to Washington av. or Suburban cars; refs. Give price and particulars. Add. E 978, this office.

BOARD—Widow living alone, no other roomers, can secure permanent gent boarder, provided genuine home comforts are offered; no triflers need answer. Add. D 981, this office.

BOARDING—Wanted, board by lady and young girl in home of gentleman having daughters. Add. W 975, this office.

BOARD WANTED—Board for man, wife and child 5 years old, east of Grand av., bet. Market and Morgan sts.; give full particulars. Add. L 978, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Young lady employed during day wants room and board, with privileges; no other boarders. Address H 973, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—In private family where there are no other boarders; not over 12 blocks from 7th and Market sts., by a young man; best refs. Add. K 987, this office.

BOARD WANTED—Gentleman wants board in private family, near Vail pl. Add. S 981, this office.

ROOM—Gentleman offers practical lessons bookkeeping and shorthand for room and breakfast. Add. A 983, this office.

ROOM—Lady employed during day wishes nice room and board for herself and child of 9 years; must be first class and near school; state terms. Address W 973, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, by quiet gentleman, room and board with privileges; state terms. Address P 969, this office.

ROOM WANTED—Young lady desires furnished room and board in private family at Carondelet; state terms. Address H 978, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—Young man wishes room and board with nice, young widow, where there are no other boarders; West End pref.; give full particulars. Add. S 978, this office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BUILDING—For rent or lease, a fine, large building suitable for a restaurant and rooming-house, or for a bakery and confectionery, and other nice flats. Inquire at 422 S. Jefferson av. from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m.

CHESTNUT ST., 1113—Nice, large office in rear. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

CHOUTEAU AV., 948—Private hotel, boarding or rooming house; 22 rooms partly fur.; steam heat; location good.

COAL YARD—For rent, coal yard; elegant location; with slated office and telephone attached. Add. R 971, this office.

EASTON AV., 4121—Fine old tailor shop and notion store. Key 4117 Easton av.

ELLIOTT AV., 1530—Stable room for 4 horses and wagon shed.

FRANKLIN AV., 1412—25x155. Farrar & Tate, 810 Wainwright building.

FOR RENT—40 rooms and 2 stores; the best location in city. Apply at 521 Franklin av.

LUCAS AV., 1021 and 1023—4-story building, with store, on first floor; will alter to suit tenant and put in elevator; suitable for light manufacturing. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MARKET ST., 1418—Large store and 6 rooms. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OFFICE—Finest office for physician; rent cheap. Apply to Dr. Cowdery, Grand and Franklin.

OFFICES—6th, 7th and 8th floors, Commercial Building, southeast corner Olive and 6th sts.; best location in the city; vaults and washstands in offices; rent moderate; $15 to $40 per month, depending on location and size of office. Apply to W. B. Wells, Special Agent, [illegible] Commercial Building.

OLIVE ST., 1105—Furnished rooms, suitable for office; physician preferred or dental office.

OLIVE ST., 321—Store; $30.

PINE ST., 1500—Nice corner store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

PINE ST., 613 and 615—Nice offices, with steam heat. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

STABLE—For rent or lease, stable for 12 or 14 head of stock; 2 rooms over stable; large shed, [illegible] 20 feet. 2313 S. 9th st.

VANDEVENTER AV., 722 N.—Fine large store; rent $25. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st., phone [illegible].

VIRGINIA, CORNER BATES—New store; plate glass front; fine stand. Open.

WASHINGTON AV., 210 and 212—Entire building, four stories and basement, fronting 45 feet by depth of 160 feet; corner of alley; good shipping facility, good light and electric power; suitable for any kind of mercantile business or manufacturing; cheap rent. Apply to St. Louis Electrotype Foundry, on premises.

WASH ST., 1808—Nicely fur. parlor for doctor's office, or light housekeeping; rent reasonable.

3D ST., 514 N. (near Washington av.)—Second floor, fine condition, good light; also second floor, No. 518 N. 3d st., third door from southeast corner of Washington av.; both floors have entrances from street; both suitable for any kind of business or light manufacturing; low rent. N. Scharff, 704 N. 3d st.

4TH ST., 825 N.—A small store, suitable for restaurant or barber shop.

4TH ST., 16 N.—Opp. Court-house—Fine store and cellar; also nice offices on 2d and 3d floors. Inquire of janitor, 4th floor.

11TH ST., 700 and 702 N.—Large corner store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

11TH ST., 410 N.—2d and 3d stories, containing 8 rooms; suitable for a family or manufacturing purposes.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

ADAMS ST., 2828—8-room house, bath and laundry; cheap. Inquire 2830 Adams st.

ADAMS ST., 2832—6-room house, bath and laundry; cheap. Inquire 2830 Adams st.

ARSENAL ST., 2902—6-room brick; $13. Keys next door.

BRANTNER PL., 3175—6-room brick house; just think, reduced to $14. John McMenamy, 3139 Easton av.

BELLEGLADE AV., 1816—Detached four-room stone front cottage; large yard; dry cellar; $16.

COTTAGE AV., 4568—4-room house, with attic; Lindell cars pass the door. Apply at 4570.

COOK AV., 3812—7-room house; $35. Apply at 3808 Cook av.

CLARK AV., 3002—10 rooms, hall, gas, large yard; $30. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

CAROLINE ST., 3015-3013—Detached brick cottages, 4 rooms, hall, bath, rent $16; owner pays water license. Apply 3011 Caroline st.

COR. KING'S HIGHWAY AND MORGAN ST.—3 houses; 9 rooms; large yards; new and fresh; rent reasonable; open. Culp & Co., 911 Chestnut st.

COOK AV., 4118—6 rooms and bath, $33.35. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

CLARK AV., 2319—Stone front 8 rooms; modern; A1 order; $30.

CORA PL., 1820—8 rooms; $32.50. Schollmeyer-Leahy, 818 Chestnut st.

CHESTNUT ST., 3526—11 rooms and bath, $60. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

CASS AV., 3005—8 rooms and bath, $30. Carter & McLanahan, 12 N. 8th st.

COOK AV., 3617—Fine warm 8-room house; furnace, grates, etc.; see premises.

DELMAR BOULEVARD, 4185—Fine modern 9-room house; all conveniences. Apply Mathews, 808 Chestnut st.

DELMAR BOULEVARD, 4129—Elegant 10-room residence, reception hall and all modern conveniences; cheap rent to desirable tenant. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st., phone 797.

DICKSON ST., 2816—A nine-room stone-front house. Inquire of Philip Roeder, 307 N. 4th st.

EASTON AV., 2943—Elegant modern 11-room house; all conveniences and cheap rent.

FINNEY AV., 4290—A modern two-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms, hall, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, furnace, cooking range and gas fixtures; all in first-class repair. Keys at 4292 Finney av.; rent $35 per month.

GARFIELD AV., 3634—6 room stone front house; laundry, bath and gas fixtures; rent $22.50; house open. John Maguire Real Estate Co.

GAMBLE ST., 2724—Nice 5-room cottage with stable. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

HOGAN PL., 4762—8-room brick; bath, hot and cold water and furnace; good condition; rent $30; one month rent free.

LEA PL., 4129—4-room frame dwelling; stable, hydrant; north of Fair Grounds; 50x110; rent, $12. Keys next door. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.

MADISON ST., 2621—6 rooms in good repair; rent reduced.

MARYLAND AV., 4108—10 rooms, all conveniences; gas fixtures and range, $40. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

MONTROSE AV., 319—7 rooms, hall, bath, gas. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MINERVA AV., 5022—4 rooms; $15. Schollmeyer-Leahy, 818 Chestnut st.

NORTH MARKET ST., 4020—4-room brick house; hydrant; $16; will put in thorough repair. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.

NORTH MARKET ST., 1812—6 room brick; hydrant; $20. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.

NICHOLSON PL., 47—Nine rooms, furnace, range, gas fixtures and cemented cellar; lovely home; only $55. W. H. Keirsey, Room 400, Merchants' Exchange.

OLIVE ST., 3516—10 rooms and bath, $50. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

OLIVE ST., 2657—10 rooms and bath, $37.50. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

OLIVE ST., 4151—8 rooms, hall, bath and gas. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OLIVE ST., 1214—13 rooms, with bath, over store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

PENROSE ST., 4414— Neat 6-room cottage; city water; $12; one-half block of Union and Lindell car lines.

PINE ST., 3429—9 rooms and bath. Carter & McLanahan, 12 N. 8th st.

PINE ST., 2824—10 rooms and bath. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

PAGE AV., 3912—8 rooms, hall, bath, gas, large yard. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

RUTGER ST., 2701—Corner house, 6 rooms and bath; $20. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

RUSSELL AV., 2651—2-story 8-room brick, furnace, hot water; $28.50.

SHAW AV., 4533—Nice house, 3 large rooms and basement. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

SHERIDAN AV., 2615—Nice 5-room cottage for colored. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

ST. LOUIS AV., 4622—New 6-room house with bath, $15. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

SHERIDAN AV., 2911—6 rooms and bath, $22.50. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

ST. LOUIS AV., 4854—Neat 5-room 2-story buff brick house, $19. Open to-day.

ST. ANGE AV., 1405—7 rooms, hall, bath, gas, etc., $22.50. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

THOMAS ST., 2918—Stone front, six rooms; bath, gas fixtures and heater. Apply at 2920.

VANDEVENTER AV., 1218—(Between Page and Cook)—Six-room house; cemented cellar and laundry; water and gas; all in good order; $25. Cavender & Thompson.

WASH ST., 2617—Nice 6-room house with bath, for colored. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

WEST BELLE PL., 4222—7 rooms, upper floor; first-class accommodations for a nice family. Culp & Co., 911 Chestnut st.

WEST BELLE PL., 4317—9-room modern dwelling, furnace and all conveniences. Apply 4315.

WHITTEMORE PL., 2324—9 rooms, modern, in good repair; furnace, etc., $45. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

18TH ST., 2410 S.—7 rooms, hall, bath, gas and laundry. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

BELL AV., 3136—5 rooms and bath, $25. Carter & McLanahan, 12 N. 8th st.

CORA PL., 1906—6 rooms, 2d floor; Baltimore heater, stable, etc., $27.50. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

COOK AV., 4355—New 6-room flat. See owner next door.

CHESTNUT ST., 3523A—5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; $22.50. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st., Wainwright building.

DELMAR AV., 4555—Six rooms, water, heating and janitor service free; $32.50.

EASTON AV., 2945—6-room comfortable flat on 2d floor; hot and cold water, gas.

EASTON AV., 4340 and 4346—5 rooms, upstairs; bath, closet and nice laundry; only $16.

EADS AV., 3311—5 rooms, bath; new; very cheap. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st., Wainwright building.

EADS AV., 2932—1st floor, 4 rooms, bath, hot water, laundry, chandeliers, gas range if desired; $21. Key at 2913 Park av.

EVANS AV., 3834—3 nice rooms; $12.

FLAT—For rent, new 5-room flat; hot and cold bath, china closet, laundry, etc.; $20 to good tenant. Owner next door at 1410 Pendleton av., south of Easton av.

FLATS—New, modern 3-room flats; Compton Hill; special inducements. Geo. Dausman, 802 Chestnut.

GARRISON AV., 2425—Elegant 5-room flat; bath, gas, $17; elegant 4-room flat, bath, gas, $15. Keys next door. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.

GRAND AV., 1431A N.—4 rooms, 2d floor; stone front; $16. J. Ryan R. E. Co., 921 Chestnut st.

GARFIELD AV., 3740—3 rooms, 2d floor; new house; $10. J. Ryan Real Estate Co., 921 Chestnut st.

GARFIELD AV., 3637—Near Grand av.—Nice new 5-room flat, with gas, bath, closet and laundry.

GARRISON AV., 19 S.—3 rooms; $10. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st., Wainwright building.

GLASGOW AV., 2604—Four good rooms, nice condition; water, etc.; only $12. Paul Jones & Co., 815 Chestnut st.

GRAND AV., 1409 E.—Elegant flat of 4 rooms, hall, gas, etc.; fine location.

JEFFERSON AV., 1809 N.—5 nice large rooms, only $15; very cheap.

KEOKUK ST., 2656 (corner Ohio)—Elegant all modern 4-room flat; 4 lines of cars; cheap.

LACLEDE AV., 4036A—New 5-room flat, all modern convs.; hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water; large yard, etc. Keys at 4034 Laclede av.

LACLEDE AV., 4322—New 4, 5 and 6-room flats; special inducements. Dausman, 802 Chestnut st.

MORGAN ST., 2734—6-room flat, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 2620 Morgan.

MONTROSE AV., 405A—3 rooms, 2d floor; $10. J. Ryan R. E. Co., 921 Chestnut st.

MORGAN ST., 2814—Half of 8-room house, fur. or unfur.; terms moderate.

MARCUS AV., 2616A—(47th st.)—4 rooms, modern flat; newly decorated; fine neighborhood; near school; convenient to Washington av. (Spalding division), Cass av. and Franklin av. cars. $12.50.

MORGAN ST., 4122A—6-room flat; hot and cold water, laundry, etc. Keys at 4120A Morgan st.

NORTH MARKET ST., 2532—4-room flat and bath; all conveniences.

NEWSTEAD AV., 4120 AND 4120A N.—1st and 2d floors; elegant new flats of 4 rooms, bath and laundry; $14. Take Union or Lindell Ry. to door.

OREGON AV., 1912A—4-room flat, with bath, separate laundry and cellar; handy to three car lines; rent moderate.

PENROSE ST., 2026—Nice flat, 3 rooms, 2d floor; laundry, electric bells; rent $9.

PAGE AV., 3929-3931—New 4 and 5-room flats, $23 and $24; water free.

PAGE AV., 4012—6-room flat; all convs; $23.

PAGE BOULEVARD, 4306½—3 rooms, gas, water, decorated, $13. Reilly & Co., 806½ Chestnut st.

RUTGER ST., 2905—First floor, three rooms; $12. Key 2913 Park av.

RUTGER ST., 2227—Elegant 4-room flat, 1st house east of Missouri av.

RAUSCHENBACH AV., 2922—Opposite St. Louis Park, new 5-room flat; all convs.; $21.

ST. LOUIS AV., 4840—Neat 3-room flat, just finished, with bath room, $11.

SARAH ST., 718 N.—Bet. Morgan and Delmar—Neat 7-room residence, furnace and all conveniences; rent $35. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st., phone 797.

SHERIDAN AV., 2909A—3 rooms and bath, $15. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

SHERIDAN AV., 2909—3 rooms and bath, $13. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.

VIRGINIA AV., Cor. Bates—New flat, 4 rooms; very nice, $12.

WEST BELLE PL., 4100—Nice 9-room residence with all conveniences; rent $50. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st., phone 797.

WITHNELL AV., 1945—4 rooms and bath, 1st floor. Keys at 1924 Withnell av.

WEST BELLE PL., 3963—Beautiful 12-room double residence, gas fixtures and range; large yard and brick stable; cheap rent to good tenant. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st., phone 797.

11TH ST., 1110 and 1112 S.—Bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st.—Flats, each with 2 rooms and kitchen; nice repair; cheap rent. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

14TH ST., 1831 AND 1833 S.—New elegant 4-room flats, very cheap. Inquire in rear.

22D ST., 1025 N.—New flat of 3 rooms, 1st floor; gas, water, laundry, $12.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

FURNISHED FLAT—Fine location; 5 rooms; every convenience; nicely furnished; reasonable. Add. G 976, this office.

MORGAN ST., 2131—Part of elegant furnished flat, with gas, bath and piano.

FLAT—Wanted, two young ladies to take part of five-room furnished flat with two other ladies; rent reasonable. Add. P 971, this office.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

FLAT WANTED—Nicely furnished 4 or 5-room flat, complete for housekeeping; rent cheap. Add. P 977, this office.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

DWELLING—A 13-room dwelling, adjacent to Fullerton's Westminster pl.; handsome furnishings throughout; will lease for 18 months. Add. D 975, this office.

LACLEDE AV., 4432—9-room newly furnished house. Address 3750 Pine st.

OLIVE ST., 3125—Nicely furnished 8-room house; all new; rent cheap.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

H. T. A. LINCHEY & CO.,
418½ Olive St., Room 33.

4010A Easton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	$11 00
4011 Cozens av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
1606 Morgan st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	18 00
1209 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 50
1829 Division st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
4010 Easton av., store and 1 room	15 00

FOR COLORED.

2615 Sheridan av., nice 5-room house; want good tenant; rent $15. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR COLORED.

3965 Laclede av., nice 5-room house, with large yard; price $15. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT---DWELLINGS.

4429 West Belle pl., 9 rooms, reception hall; newly papered throughout; complete order; attic and new furnace	$55 00
2029 Rutger st., 8 rooms, good order	30 00
1143 S. 7th st., 12 rooms	30 00
3101 Adams st., one block south of Clark av., 6-room cottage, corner (detached)	25 00
821 S. 6th st., 6 rooms, reduced	20 00
3134 Clark av., 6 rooms, stable	20 00
1643 Ohio av., 6 rooms, hall	20 00
4311 Cote Brilliante av., 4 rooms	12 00

Also other dwellings, flats and stores.

JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 810 N. 7th st.

FOR RENT.

2110 Clark av., 5-room brick, large yard, water, etc., $16.
3219 Morgan st., 8-room flat, all conveniences, janitor, etc.; $16.
2823 Pine st., 3-room flat, water and gas; $14.
1621 Cass av., 3 rooms, water, etc.; $11.
2821½ Howard st., 3 rooms, water, etc.; $9.
1712 N. Broadway, large store; low rent.
108 S. 11th st., large shop; $10.
2118 Adams st., 3 large rooms, water; $8.50.
Telephone 3965. KEANE & GRACE, 923 Chestnut st.

MOVING VANS.

The largest equipment, handsomest padded vans in the city; two-horse vans, three-horse vans, four-horse vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract; experienced, sober and careful hands; satisfaction guaranteed; estimates cheerfully given.
Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co. 1723 and 1725 Morgan St. Phone 3890. Down-town Office 1103 Pine. Phone 4101.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

RICE--DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.
322--Chestnut St.--322

DWELLINGS.	
5226 WELLS AV., modern 6-room brick	$25.00
4635 PAGE AV., modern, 10 rooms	40.00
4042 FINNEY AV., 6 rooms	20.00
5569 EASTON AV., 3 rooms, yard	9.00
FLATS.	
1504 CHESTNUT ST., 5 rooms	$20.00
2414 N. PENDLETON AV., 3 rooms	9.00
1506 CHESTNUT, 5 rooms	20.00
2116 EUGENIA ST., 4 rooms and bath	18.00
5637 EASTON AV., 5 rooms, bath, gas, etc.	15.00
1907 LAFLIN, 5 rooms, 1st floor	14.00
2616 MARCUS AV., 2d floor, 4 rooms	12.50
2310 NORTH MARKET, 3 large rooms	8.50
507E ESPENSCHIED, 5 rooms, 2d floor	6.00
2312 N. MARKET (rear), 2 rooms	4.50
507E ESPENSCHIED, 2 rooms, 1st floor	4.00
STORES.	
2310 NORTH MARKET, store and cellar	40.00
1504 CHESTNUT ST., store and living room	20.00
OFFICES AND LIGHT MANUFACTURING.	
322 CHESTNUT, 2d floor, with water	$25.00
324 N. THIRD ST., 4 rooms, 4th floor	20.00
324 N. THIRD, 2 front rooms, 3d floor	15.00
322 CHESTNUT, 4th floor, with water	13.00
322 CHESTNUT, 5th floor, with water	10.00
STABLES.	
716 VANDEVENTER AV., rear, large brick stable and carriage and wagon house	$15.00
2310 NORTH MARKET, 6 stalls	5.00
2116 EUGENIA ST., 2 stalls, carriage room	5.00

ADAM BOECK & CO.
622 Chestnut Street.

DWELLINGS.	
412 S. 14th st., 6 rooms	$16.00
3122A Oregon av., 7 rooms; furnace and stable	25.00
707 N. 12th st., 6 rooms	25.00
2901 Gamble st., 10 rooms, bath and laundry	40.00
3010 Dickson st., 7 rooms and bath, laundry, furnace	35.00
2122 Sidney st., 6 rooms	15.00
2930 Washington av., 11 rooms and bath	60.00
1033 Morrison av., 10 rooms	25.00
3229 Washington av., rooms and furnace	....
800 N. Tenth st., 6 rooms	35.00
1119 Chestnut st., 10 rooms; newly papered and painted	45.00
903 Hickory st., 7 rooms and bath	25.00
816 S. Sixth st., 7 rooms	25.00
3335 Laclede av., 8 rooms and bath	35.00
1017 Cass av., 6 rooms	16.00
2649 Olive st., 10 rooms	40.00
1118 Locust st., 10 rooms, in first-class condition	45.00
3452 Chestnut st., 8 rooms and bath, newly decorated	35.00
3502 Lindell av., 10 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace	75.00
2633 Lafayette av., 8 rooms, bath	27.50
2831 Lucas av., 8 rooms and furnace	47.50
2825 Clark av., 6 rooms and bath	25.00
1317 Carr st., 6 rooms	20.00
1842½ Division st., 6 rooms	13.00
FLATS.	
1500 Olive st.	50.00
116 N. Twelfth st., store and 9 rooms	65.00
3141 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11.00
1118 S. Eighth st., 6 rooms and bath, 1st floor	18.00
2646A Allen av., 5 rooms and bath, 2d floor	24.00
3017 Henrietta st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12.00
1908 Olive st., 6 rooms and bath, 1st floor	26.00
318 S. Jefferson av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	16.00
2822 Morgan st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors	30.00
1018 N. 11th st., 3 rooms	12.00
2627 Franklin av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	13.00
2543 Bacon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12.00
2800 Washington av., 5 rooms, 3d floor	20.00
2317 Carr st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	7.00
1946 Papin st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12.00
STORES.	
306 Chestnut st.	40.00
1822 Olive st.	35.00
735 S. 7th st., for bakery, and 5 rooms	30.00
31 S. 20th st.	30.00
1213 Chestnut st.	15.00
514 Wash st.	15.00
111 N. 8th st., warehouse	25.00
417 S. 4th st., for saloon and lodge rooms	....
1129 Pine st., store and shop	40.00
1114 Cass av.	20.00

2 LET —BY— LINGENFELDER & BOKERN,
103 N. Ninth St.

Telephone 859.

DWELLINGS.	
4582 Cote Brilliante av., 7 rooms, stable	$20 00
1444 Goodfellow av., 9 rooms; corner	....
1435 S. Ninth st., 7 rooms	....
907 S. Ninth st., 8 rooms	25 00
3915 Delmar av., 9 rooms	....
4629 Margaretta av., 7 rooms	25 00
903 S. Ninth st., 8 rooms	25 00
2904 Caroline st., 2 new 6-room houses; bath, w. c.; each	25 00
4634 Eager road, 6-room frame and barn	15 00
1724 Oregon av., 6 rooms	30 00
4062 St. Ferdinand st., 6 rooms	14 00
FLATS.	
2700 Adams st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	13 00
2407 N. 12th st., 5 rooms, 1st floor, bath	18 00
1304 Newstead av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath	18 00
1306 Newstead av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, bath	18 00
4400 Cote Brilliante av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
3529 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; bath	16 50
907 S. Ninth st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, or 5 rooms, 2d and 3d floors; bath, w. c.	....
3620 Hartford st., 5 rooms, 1st floor, and 6 rooms, 2d floor; brand new; h. and c. water; bath	$20 and 25 00
1778 Mississippi av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	18 00
924 Hickory st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; bath	18 00
2310 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2501 N. Tenth st., corner, 3 rooms	12 00
2349 Park av., 4 rooms, 1st floor and attic	20 00
2160 and 2162 Salisbury st., new 5-room flats, 2d and 3d floors, with w. c. and attic, corner or inside; very cheap	....
3806 Carter av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
3207 Caroline st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
2522A Coleman st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, new	11 00
2837 Dickson st., 8 rooms, corner	25 00
2940½ Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	20 00
2011 E. Grand av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
3808 Carter av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
1313 Dolman st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	18 00
1433½ N. Twenty-fourth st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
3846 St. Ferdinand st., 5 rooms, 1st floor, 3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00 / 12 00
2306 Chouteau av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, and 2 rooms in attic, bath, w. c.	20 00
821 Hickory st., 5 rooms, 1st floor, bath	20 00
STORES.	
315 S. 14th st., coal yard and barn	10 00
1810 S. Broadway, large store	....
2837 Market st., store	....
406 S. Levee, store and 2 rooms	....
2160 Salisbury st., new store, with 2 rooms	20 00
2162 Salisbury st., large corner store; suitable for any business	27 00
21 S. 14th st., store	16 00
ROOMS.	
306 Lami st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
744 S. Second st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	5 00
4523 Easton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2301 Cass av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
1101 Ohio av., 3 rooms, 1st or 2d floor	10 00
317 Soulard st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	5 25
1417 N. Tenth st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1229 Collins st., 3 rooms, 3d floor, corner	7 00
1845 Division st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
313 Clark av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2433 S. Eighteenth st., 2 rooms, rear	4 00
2432 S. Third st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	7 00
2432 S. Third st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
1521 Menard st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
1225 Collins st., 3 rooms, 3d floor	6 00
2331 S. Third st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
910 Julia st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	5 00
908 S. Third st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	5 00
1417 N. Tenth st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, rear	7 00
906 Market st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	8 00
1227 Collins st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	5 00
2013 E. Grand av., 2 rooms, 3d floor	4 00
315 Clark av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
FOR COLORED PEOPLE.	
28 Targee st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
23 S. Fourteenth st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13 00
2230 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2650 Lucas av., 3 rooms, 3d floor; bath	15 00
2830 Laclede av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
1316 Market st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
27 S. Fourteenth st., 3 rooms, bath, w. c.; 2d floor	15 00
1610 Gay st., 2 rooms, 2d or 3d floor	....
1110 Franklin av., 1, 2 or 3 rooms	....
1428½ Linden st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
1511 Morgan st., 4-room house	14 00
1316 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 3d floor	11 00

FOR LEASE.

1303 MARKET ST.

For Lease—This house is opposite the new City Hall, and is a three-story brick, with store on first floor. Occupied by monthly tenants. For particulars, call or address KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE—Fine St. Charles residence for sale or trade. Chas. Richter, 3304 Nebraska av.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WATSON'S ADDITION.

These fine lots, 50x150, in South Webster Groves, on Mo. Pac. R.R. and Frisco R.R. and Howard electric line; gravel streets and sidewalks guaranteed without expense to purchaser. Terms, $5 cash, $5 per month; no interest or taxes for 3 years. A good investment if bought before electric lines are running. PICQUET BROADWOOD, [illegible] N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

$25 WILL RENT
The Most Desirable 7-room Flat in the City.

Modern in all respects, with large yards, porches and furnace. AMERICAN REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT CO. OF MISSOURI, 810 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., Room 307.

1436 and 1438A N. Garrison Av.

And Glasgow pl., elegant new 3-room flats with hot and cold water bath and w. c.; only $14.
1124 Bayard av., nice 7-room house with all modern improvements; finished in hard wood; reception hall and electric light cheap.
No. 2828 Adams st., 8-room house; bath, etc., cheap.
2832 Adams st., 6-room house, bath and laundry.
3707 Garfield av., nice 3-room flat; only $13.

D. B. BRENNAN R. E. CO., 816 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT---FLATS AND ROOMS.

823 S. 7th st., 2 floors, 6 rooms	$20 00
1623 Carroll st., 1st floor, 4 rooms and basement	18 00
404 S. 3d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
1124 S. 18th st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	10 00
2644 Papin st., 1st floor, 3 rooms	8 00
1629 Morgan st., rear, over stable	5 00
717 S. 3d st., 2 rooms, rear	5 00

Also other flats, rooms, etc.

JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. 8th st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MAGNIFICENT OFFICE ROOMS

For rent in Allen Building, northwest cor. Broadway and Market st.; fire-proof vaults; steam heat and all modern convs.; from $10 to $25 per month. Apply at room 10.

9TH AND MARKET STS.

Do you want beautiful stores on Market or 9th st., or 15,000 square ft. of room for light manufacturing, as light as day, or a light basement containing 6,500 square ft., connected by elevator with upper floors? Then inspect this new building; steam heat, electric and gas-light; rent reasonable. Apply to Warren Hilton, 613 Pine st.

OFFICES IN New Modern DE SOTO BUILDING,

708½ Pine st., equipped equal to any in the city; price 40 per cent less. Heat, light, elevator, water and janitor service. Inquire of janitor or to CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

FOR RENT—HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

Saloon, 2001 S. 2d st.
Grocery and saloon, 22d and Gratiot sts.
No. 1 corner for grocery and saloon, 2700 Papin st. Fixtures complete in all places.
First-class saloon and restaurant, southwest corner Broadway and Howard.
No. 1 saloon, 3001 Park av.
ALSO FOR SALE.
First-class corner saloon, 701 Rutger st.
1629 Lafayette av., saloon.
Saloon, good stand, s. e. cor. 17th and Market.
N. e. cor. Utah and Nebraska, grocery and saloon.
Call at NATIONAL BREWERY CO., 18th and Gratiot sts.

For Rent--ROYAL SALOON,
110-112 N. Eighth St.
ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES., 308 N. 8th st.

FREE!
A LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT
With Every Dozen Cabinets.
When 1631 Franklin Av. Open Sundays. V. M. C.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BAYARD AV., 1119—For sale, $4,000 will buy nearly new press brick house, with portico, reception hall, 6 rooms and bath room, with hot and cold water, gas and piped for furnace; situated between Suburban and Page av. electric lines; a bargain. Address or inquire John A. Thorburn, 1253 Bayard av.

HOUSE—For sale, a bargain, new 9-room modern house in West End; elegant 2-story stable; every convenience; owner expended $9,000; if sold at once will take $8,000. 4823 Fountain av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—3-story 11-room house, all conveniences, half square from Grand ave., on Chestnut st.; a bargain. Add. 701 Odd Fellows' hall.

HOUSE—For sale, equity in a 3-room cottage, $400; straight loan, $800; monthly payments. Apply 4122 Lea pl.

ST. VINCENT AVE., 3211—5-room frame house and large stable; very cheap; $100 down, balance cash or monthly payments.

ST. LOUIS AVE., 4854—Neat 5-room 2-story buff brick house; very cheap; $100 down, balance on time if desired.

MINERVA AVE., 5051—8-room modern house, furnace, 2-story stable and all improvements; very cheap; $200 cash down, balance monthly payments. Key at 5048 Minerva av.

MINERVA AVE., 5153—6 rooms, reception hall and bath; very cheap; $150 down, balance cash or monthly payments. Key next door.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Sale—House No. 4556 Labadie av., one-half block west of Taylor av., or Magnolia Terrace; nice 2-story buff-brick front house of 7 rooms, hall, bath, w. c., furnace pipes, electric lights, etc.; lot 30x120 feet. Terms $200 cash down, balance $20 per month. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Sale—House and lot No. 1119 Aubert av., near Fountain or Finney av., brand new 2-story pressed brick-front house of 6 rooms; good cellar, hall, bath, inside w. c., furnace pipes; lot 28½x170 feet to alley; terms, $300 cash down, balance $25 to $30 per month. For keys and particulars call on KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

North St. Louis, six brick dwellings; exchange equity of $4,500 for vacant or improved. JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. 8th st.

$37.50 For That Elegant New 7-room House on Boyle Av.

Just being finished in hardwood, decorated and papered; hardwood mantels with cabinets; gas heaters, furnace and all of latest style. AMERICAN REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT CO. OF MISSOURI, 810 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., Room 307.

1906 CORA PLACE.

11 rooms, Baltimore heaters, stationary washstands and all conveniences; stable for 3 horses; carriage house with granitoid floor; lot 46x150 feet. Price $7,500.

MOFFETT & FRANCISCUS, 703 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOT—For sale, one of the most desirable lots in Clemens addition, on the north side of Von Versen av., 75 feet east of Clara; lot 50 feet front by 185 deep. W. T. Barron, 904 Olive st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM—Wanted a farm to work on shares. Add. Box 64, Maplewood, Mo.

FARM—Wanted, to rent a small farm, within 100 miles of this city. J. Salmon, 412 S. Garrison av.

FARM FOR RENT.

FARM—For rent farm of 60 acres, adjoining south of Old Orchard Station, Frisco Railroad; good house, stable, 33 acres in cultivation. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FARM—For lease, 14 acres on Natural Bridge road, near 3 lines of street cars; house, large barn, underground cellar and plenty of good water; elegant place for horseman, dairyman, gardener or poultry. Apply 4823 Fountain av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM—For sale, 25 acre fruit and vegetable farm, 1 mile from Hot Springs, Ark., well stocked and under high state of cultivation; growing crops, 300 hot beds; 6 acres strawberries, etc.; climate and water unsurpassed; healthy location; a profitable business; will sell or lease. Wm. L. Gordon, Hot Springs, Ark.

LARGE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM

Of 240 acres, large ten-room house, large barn, splendid level land, 2½ miles north of Coulterville, Randolph County, Ill. Price only $27.50 per acre, one-half cash. S. H. MORTON & CO., 1011 Chestnut st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM

Of 34 acres at Coulterville, Ill., 47 miles southeast of St. Louis on the Cairo Short Line; good 7-room house, barn, some fruit, splendid dairy, poultry and fruit farm; price $2,250, including the coal under half of fee land, contracted for at $30 per acre; farm joins the corporation; this is a rare bargain. S. H. MORTON & CO., 1011 Chestnut st.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

ADOPTION—Wanted, to adopt legitimate girl baby six or twelve months old. Add. H 978, this office.

BABY—Fine healthy baby for adoption. Address U 981, this office.

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers. M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st.

HAULING—Wanted, situation to do hauling or delivery work for wholesale or retail house; responsible party; have own horse and wagon. Address A 981, this office.

LENS—To buy, a portrait lens; please state price and size; must be a bargain. Address D 978, this office.

PHYSICIAN'S CHAIR WANTED—Must be cheap for cash; state price and make. Add. O 974, this office.

SEWING MACHINE—Wanted, to buy, W. & G. automatic sewing machine; state price. Ad. E 969, this office.

WANTED—Gas fixtures for 4 rooms and gas cooking range. Ad. 977, this office.

WANTED—Poultry. Green lawn cutter; state lowest cash price. Address Tom Smith, 1724 Lafayette av.

WANTED—Colored porter, who gets $40 per month, to try Harris' $2 sample shoes. 520 Pine st.

WANTED—Feather beds, pillows, for the new Arcade Hospital; will pay best price for used feathers. Send postal. I. Davis, 1126 W. 6th st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS—For sale, new and 2d-hand saloon, grocery, bakery and cigar fixtures, store counters, shelving and show cases. S. M. Duagey, 920 N. Broadway.

CORD WOOD—For sale, all kinds of cord wood. Apply at 4488 Clayton av.

COCKS—Thoroughbred Langshan, Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Hamburg, Minorca, game. Roesch, 215 Market st.

DOG—For sale, fine pug pup, male; $8. Address 1012 N. Jefferson av.

DOG—For sale, cheap, watch dog, large mastiff, young. Call at 2014 Olive st.

DOG—For sale, Mexican pug dog, young handsome; also hairless Mexican greyhound; $4 each. 1125 Pine st.

DRUG FIXTURES, ETC.—For sale, first-class drug fixtures, 10 sets bar, 3 grocery fixtures, cash register, set ten pins and balls, 2 office partition, 4 wall cases, 5 safes, lot show cases; new fixtures to order. Sarton Fixture Co., 1125, 1127 and 1129 N. Broadway.

DIAMOND STUD—For sale, or exchange for bicycle, diamond stud or solid gold open face watch. 808 N. Jefferson av.

DOGS—For sale, thoroughbred fox-terrier pups, seven weeks old. Apply 3032 Rutger st.

EGGS—For sale black Langshan eggs, $1.50 per 13, at 2127 S. Jefferson av.

ELECTRIC MOTOR—For sale, 5-horse power electric motor; will trade for gas engine. Chas. Galle, 1752 S. 18th st.

FIXTURES—For sale, counters and shelving of a dry goods store retiring from business. Call at 7221 S. Broadway.

FIXTURES—For sale, fixtures for candy store, soda fountain, etc., cheap. Add. T 977, this office.

FILTER—Will sell at a sacrifice, filter that will filter five gallons per minute; one year in use; cost $250; will sell for $65. Apply McMenamy Bros., Easton and Grand avs.

GUNS—For sale, two fine hammerless guns, 10 and 12 gauge. 111 S. 7th st.

GUN—For sale Parker hammerless gun, 12 bore. Address G 978, this office.

K. B. EXTRA pocket knives are always good, guaranteed to be good; try one. Hynson Hardware Co., 204 N. 6th st., between Olive and Pine.

MINING—For sale, gold mining properties. Add. Goodwin George Oreville, Butte Co., California, care U. S. Hotel.

NAILS—For sale, steel finishing nails, assorted sizes, $1.50 per keg. 111 S. 7th st.

PUPS—For sale pair of St. Bernard pups; breeding unsurpassable; or will exchange. Address F 982, this office.

SAFE—For sale, cheap, new high-grade jewelers' safe; fire and burglar proof. Address K 981, this office.

STOVE—For sale, Radiant Home Base Burner at a bargain. Call Sunday, 2803 Madison st.

SAW—For sale, one Barnes foot scroll saw. Call at 3831 Cook av.

TELEGRAPH POLES—For sale, 300 poles, 30 to 55 feet long and 6 to 15 inches in diameter, in lots to suit. Apply at 909 S. 22d st., in rear. St. Louis Kindling Co.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

TOOLS and HARDWARE.

Go to Cohen, 712 Market st.; cheapest place in the city. Tools bought and sold.

REMOVALS.

TICKNOR-LYON, Merchant Tailors, removed to 119 N. 11th st.

TO EXCHANGE.

LOUNGE—Wanted to exchange a good upholstered lounge for folding bed; will pay cash difference. 1521 Olive st.

$3,800 EQUITY
PAYS $44 MONTHLY NET
On equity alone after interest is paid.
Two Elegant 7-Room Flats
In fashionable West End; under lease; never been vacant a day; will trade
FOR GOOD VACANT OR
Small residence; this is a gilt-edge chance to secure steady income.
R. A. RICHARDSON, 615 Wainwright Building.

EDUCATIONAL.

ATTEND private business college; day and night classes. 418 Olive st., 3d floor; elevator.

GRAMMARIAN WANTED—Good grammarian in poetry to write a libretto; cash. Ad. W 976, this office.

WANTED—Lessons in French or German in exchange, partly, for board. Ad. H 977, this office.

PUPILS WANTED—Experienced lady artist wishes pupils in painting; terms reasonable. Add A 975, this office.

LESSONS in dramatic elocution; amateurs and children coached in recitation or parts. Mrs. Finney, 2600 Olive st.

SHORTHAND COURSE thoroughly taught, free; small rental for typewriter. Bookkeeping, business branches taught day or evening. McDole College, Commercial Building.

SHORTHAND—Teacher of shorthand wanted for advanced student, who wants speed; state price; would like to join class. Add. D 971, this office.

TEACHERS WANTED—Teachers offered bookkeeping or stenography, exchange for correcting papers English and High School branches; state your specialties. Add. B 981, this office.

PUPILS—Experienced teacher of English branches, French, German and shorthand, desires private pupils or position in school. Add. M 980, this office.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows' Hall. Branches in the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable fee; conversation especially.

Educational Institute.

900 to 912 South Ninth st.
A private school for boys; prepares for business life and for scientific course.
Specialties, modern languages.
New quarter begins Monday, Jan. 27th.
J. TOENSFELDT, Principal.

STORAGE.

ANY drug store is authorized to receive want advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

STORAGE HOUSE—Clean, new, for storing household goods, etc.; lowest insurance in city; see us before contracting. Selkirk, 1808 Chouteau av.

STORAGE—We will sell you a pair of shoes and store your old ones for thirty days. HARRIS, 520 Pine st.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive st.

MANHATTAN STORAGE CO

Storage, packing, moving and shipping of all kinds of household goods; separate rooms. Telephone 1815. S. e. cor. 21st and Pine. JULIAN CRUTTWELL, Manager, Licensed Warehouseman.

YANDELL BROS.' "BONDED"

Storage-house for furniture, pianos, etc. Money advanced, moving, packing and shipping. 2623-28.5 Franklin av.

FIDELITY STORAGE, PACKING & MOVING CO
1723-25-27 and 29 Morgan St.
Branch Office, 1103 Pine st. Phones 3890 and 4101.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A young woman without family incumbrances, with business ability and $400 can earn of the very best opening with a large income by addressing B 976, this office.

PERSONAL—Olga: Am sorry. Thursday sure. "I wonder what she's doing now." Jasyl.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN of means would like to meet a lady of cheerful disposition; object, matrimony. Address B 978, this office.

A BANKER 34, worth $50,000, large income, would marry. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

A GENTLEMAN 59, tall, good health, worth $200,000, would marry refined lady fond of travel. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

A LADY 29, who, by industry, has saved $2,000, would marry honest, temperate gentleman. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

A WIDOW 39, refined appearance, worth $30,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

A GENTLEMAN 39, worth $25,000 cash, would marry. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

A YOUNG working girl, having pretty face and pleasing manners, worth $1,000, would wed. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

MATRIMONIAL—Unencumbered young widow would like the acquaintance of middle-aged gentleman; object matrimony. Add. H 965, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—A gentleman of middle-age, having good position, seeks the acquaintance of an amiable and educated lady inclined to matrimony. Address, in confidence, D 976, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—A refined, attractive widow of 35 desires the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, in good business and social standing; object, matrimony. Add. S 967, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Two young gentlemen of means desire the acquaintance of two young ladies who appreciate sociability and matrimonially inclined. Add. G 981, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Young man, good circumstances, wishes to correspond with young lady from 18 to 28, object matrimony; state particulars. Ad. M 973, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Young man desires the acquaintance of a young lady; object matrimony. Add. R 972, this office.

MATRIMONY—Two young widows would like to meet two elderly gents of means; object matrimony. Address O 976, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Refined gentleman of 30, fond of music, desires acquaintance of congenial lady similarly inclined; object possibly matrimony. Add. B 979, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—American widow wants to marry a respectable man. Add. T 981, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Gentleman of means, matrimonially inclined, wishes acquaintance of respectable girl; rather stout, with pleasant disposition, preferred. Add. P 981, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—A widower, unincumbered, 48, residence South, worth $30,000, desires to correspond with refined lady with $5,000; object business and early matrimony; references exchanged; only those who can fill requirements need reply; give full particulars; all letters returned if desired. Address in confidence, C 980, this office.

PRETTY country maiden 20, worth $7,000, would wed. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

THE ONLY Matrimonial Bureau in St. Louis—Prominent and respectable persons accepted; gives satisfaction to every lady and gentleman; the quickest and lucky way to get married; strictly confidential; personal information without charge; letters answered by inclosing 10c stamps. Mrs. Yaeger, 824 Chouteau av.

WIDOWER 40, worth $45,000, would marry good woman who would give mother's care to his child. Wellman, 333 8th av., New York.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A 1,000 BIZ Cards 40c, noteheads, billheads, envelopes, $1; cut prices. Benton & Co., 622 Locust.

A—DIVORCES a specialty; easy terms; confidential. Law office, 304 N. 6th, bet. Olive and Locust.

A—MRS. DR. MARTIN, 19 N. 23d st., the reliable medium and clairvoyant, truthful in her predictions and reliable in her advice; unites the separated; tells names in full, etc.; hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and Sunday.

ALL private matters treated free, male or female. A cure guaranteed. D. Medical Co., 107 N. 9th.

ALL diseases treated, medicine furnished, for $1.00 per week; private diseases a specialty, cure guaranteed. Eureka Medical Institute, 1105 Olive st.

ALL Chronic complaints of male or female, private diseases, etc., treated free at our office; no exposure; quick relief; medicine furnished specially prepared for each patient and guaranteed to cure. D. MEDICAL CO., 107 N. 9th st.

DIVORCES—Obtained cheap; easy terms; confidential. Room 2, 3d floor, 2013 Franklin av.

DR. MARY ARTHUR, 2340 Wash st.; boards ladies during confinement; treats female diseases and complaints; ladies in trouble call or write; consultation free.

DR. WIENER, Dentist, 1718 Franklin av.—Set teeth, $5 and $8; gold fillings, $1 up; silver fillings, 50c. Open Sunday and evenings.

FORTUNE Teller and Clairvoyant. 1117 Franklin av.; price 50c to $1.

LUSK SANITARIUM—Diseases peculiar to women a specialty; perfect seclusion before and during confinement; only reliable incorporated institution of the kind in the west. 1630 Pine st.

MME. B., fortune teller and clairvoyant; charges, 25c and 50c; no sign. 2838 Morgan st.

MRS. RENNEKAMP, midwife, private home and board for ladies during confinement. 2327 Franklin.

MRS. B., 1011 N. 6th st., foretells the future; relieves anxieties in love, marriage, business, sickness; one price, 25c.

MRS. SCOTT, clairvoyant; past, present and future; satisfaction guaranteed; price 25c and 50c. 2311 Market st.

MRS. M. R. PAGE, slate-writing medium. 2211 Market st. 25c, 50c and $1.

MRS. FRICK, rec. dur. con.; charges reasonable; ladies call. 423 S. 14th st.

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851.

MRS. H. BAMBERGER, midwife; ladies can find help and board reasonable Res., 919 Chouteau av.

MADAM FINK, fortune teller, the Seven Sisters from New Orleans unites lovers, brings separated friends together, gives luck in business, sells lucky charms; satisfaction guaranteed. 924 N. 14th st.

MME. LA BLANCHE, Queen of Sheba, celebrated clairvoyant and fortune teller; guarantees satisfaction; no sign out; name on door. 2666 Morgan.

MME. BARTHOLOMEW'S magnetic treatment is highly recommended; it restores the system. 100 S. 14th st.

MRS. FRANCIS, 1114 Locust st., massage and magnetic treatment for rheumatism and prostration.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement; treats irregularities; satisfaction guaranteed; honest dealing; information free; experience in diseases; ladies in trouble call. 1808 Washington av.

MRS. ANNA NEWLAND, midwife, 29 S. 14th st., boards ladies during confinement; treats female troubles; terms reasonable; call or write.

PROF. ORT HINDREADES, clairvoyant, consult courtship, marriage, business, hidden treasure, speculation; if in trouble call now; ladies 50c; gentlemen, $1. 22 S. 14th st.

MADAME E. B. REYNOLDS,

Queen of fortune tellers, 1909 Market st., opposite new Union Station, tells past, present and future; satisfaction or no pay.

LADIES—Pills for married women; safe, sure and quick; pay $100 to anybody who does not get relief; no married woman will be without them after once tried; mailed free from observation to any address; price $1 per box. Address Mme. Aurielle & Co., sole American agents, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies' Special Physician.

Treats all diseases and irregularities; boards during confinement; call or write. Dr. Merwin, 2011 Olive st.

EPILEPTIC FITS CURED.

Positively no fake or humbug. If you are afflicted with this terrible disease, and if I can not cure or benefit your case it shall not cost you anything. This remedy has done wonders in my own family. All correspondence answered. Add. T 979, this office.

LUCK!

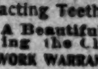
To lovers and Business People—If in trouble of any kind, call on
MME. LA VETA,
The truest fortune-teller in this city. Tells everything with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belt at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call, send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 and have your fortune written. Address 1601 S. Jefferson av., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Can be consulted daily. Mention this paper.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

MME. YAEGER was born with a veil; the only renowned medium of the age; can reveal your past, present and future; she gives up your beloved as well as your own name if demanded; her sympathetic power is unsurpassed; she effects speedy marriage by means of an occult remedy, which also restores lost love; in business matters and speculations she is a valuable adviser; she succeeds in cures where all others have failed. By mail, $2. 834 Chouteau av.

300 PURE GOLD AND PORCELAIN CROWNS WILL BE MADE FOR $5.00 EACH
During January and February.
CHASE, Dentist,
6th and Locust. Oriel Building.

CROWN DENTAL ROOMS .904. OLIVE ST.



Pure Gold Crowns	$4.00
Pure Gold Fillings	1.00
Pure Silver Fillings	50c
Extracting Teeth without pain	25c

A Beautiful Set of Teeth, with Extracting the Old Ones, $5.00.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. REMEMBER THE NAME.

DR. SHOBER
SPECIALIST.
Absolutely painless extracting of teeth, 25c; no sore mouth; no after pain.

ALBANY DENTAL CO.,
215 N. 7th., S. W. Cor. Olive St.
Leaders of low prices for fine work. We make the best $7 teeth in the city. Diseased gums a specialty and guarantee a cure. 215 N. 7th st., S. W. corner of Olive st.

MISSOURI DENTAL CO.
600 OLIVE STREET.
Largest Business—Lowest Prices in St. Louis. Conducted on Strictly Business Principles.
Teeth, Per Set, $7.00. Gold Crowns, $5.00
All Operations Painless. Examination Free.
Branch over First National Bank, East St. Louis
DR. DUNNING, Mgr.

Dr. D. Jacob,

Of the Electric Dental rooms, 1000 Olive st., has removed to 705 Union Trust Building, 7th and Olive st., 7th floor.

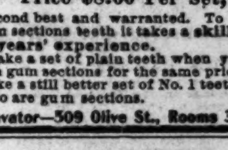
New York Dental Rooms,
509 OLIVE ST.
GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.
DR. R. T. SANDERS, - - Proprietor

The New York Dental Rooms
That was established in 1871 at 820 Washington av., over 25 years ago, is now at
509 OLIVE STREET,
(Take Elevator) where
DR. R. T. SANDERS
Will be pleased to meet all his old patients and friends.

This Set of Plain Teeth,

Price $5.00 Per Set,
Is not the best we make. Any boy three months at the business can learn to make it in that length of time.

This Set,



Price $8.00 Per Set,
Is our second best and warranted. To make this set of gum sections teeth it takes a skilled workman of years' experience.
Don't take a set of plain teeth when you can get a set with gum sections for the same price, $8.00.
We make a still better set of No. 1 teeth for $10.00. These also are gum sections.
Take Elevator—509 Olive St., Rooms 3, 4 and 5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Will the parties who saw gentleman fall from Olive street grip car, on Jefferson av. and Olive st., Monday evening, between 6 and 6:30 o'clock, December 30, 1895, kindly send their name and address to Maurice Cramer, 3846 Olive st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

BED—For sale, mantel folding bed; will sell cheap. 4254 Blaine av.

BED—For sale, handsome oak folding bed and cook stove; will sell at sacrifice. Call at 3321 Franklin av.

CARPETS, ETC.—For sale, 2 Brussels carpets, 1 bedroom suite, table and chairs. 1609 Market st., 2d floor.

FURNITURE—For sale, contents of 4 rooms, new, cheap, whole or part. Apply Monday, 703 N. 18th.

FURNITURE—For sale, bed-room suite, wardrobe, gas fixtures, etc. Apply 2121 Pine st.

FURNITURE—Private sale, household furniture, almost new. 5122 Ridge ave., Jan. 29 and 30, 2 to 5 p. m.

FURNITURE—For sale, 2 parlor sets, carpet, looking glass, etc; cheap. 1328 Carr st.

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture of one room, feather pillows and comforts. 3500 Franklin av.

FURNITURE—For sale, oak bed-room set, also cherry dresser and washstand. Inquire at Potatt's 4720 Easton av.

FOLDING BED—For sale, a nice-styled folding bed and a high chair. 1121A St. Ange av.

FURNITURE—For sale, 5,000 yards cocoa matting, 35 glass safes, 25 fine rockers, 3 second-hand Majestic ranges, 5 bookcases, 2 nice folding-beds, 15 misfit carpets, ingrain and brussels; must be sold at once. Call early Monday at 1516 Franklin.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Before moving sell households you don't want; send postal. Ashton, 1210 Olive st., room 10.

PARLOR SET, ETC.—For sale, parlor set, large mirror and machine; very cheap. 1627 Carr st.

RANGE—For sale, Buck's Brilliant Range, No. 8, 6 holes, new; price $20. 1223 Pine st.

STOVE FOR SALE—Quickmeal gasoline stove with oven in perfect order, $4, cost $20. 1604 Morgan street.

CASH FOR FURNITURE

Parties leaving city or otherwise wishing to sell their furniture, pianos, etc., can receive highest cash price for same by calling or addressing 1015 Morgan.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLE—For sale, Clipper bicycle, nearly new. Call at 613 N. 2d st.

BICYCLE—Wanted to sell at a bargain or exchange for a good horse, lady's new club bicycle; never been used. Ad. S 975, this office.

BICYCLE riders should see the $2 bicycle shoe of Harris', 520 Pine st.

BICYCLE—For sale, "Syracuse" bicycle, '95 model; new, cheap. Add. B 970, this office.

BICYCLE—Wanted, first-class bicycle in good condition; will pay cash for bargain. Add. W 980, this office.

BICYCLE—Will exchange a diamond frame Czar 26-inch wheel, 20 pounds, for ladies' high grade wheel; or sell for cash, or trade for diamond ring. F. R. Parsons, 508 N. Grand av.

ORDER your advertising souvenirs for bicycle exhibition next month at once. Novelties of every description. W. N. Siebern, 710 Pine st.

KENWOOD BICYCLES.
Kingman & Co., Main st. and Washington av.

DERMATOLOGY.

OILY SKIN, [illegible]

Sworn Statement of Circulation

....OF THE....

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH,

VERIFIED BY EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

WEEK-DAY EDITION Daily Average for 6 Months, ***79,236.***

SUNDAY EDITION, Average for 6 Months, ***83,642.***

Averages Per Day for the 6 Months.

Daily and Sunday.........*79,858*

Daily (Week Days Only)...*79,236*

Sunday Only.............*83,642*

MONTHLY AVERAGES.

	Daily and Sunday.	Daily Only.	Sunday.
Average for July	78,364	78,155	79,773
August	78,005	77,554	81,046
September	78,342	77,354	83,284
October	79,178	78,270	85,310
November	81,773	81,121	86,015
December	83,502	83,034	85,939

GAINS FOR DECEMBER OVER JULY,

Daily and Sunday, 5,138; Daily Only, 4,879; Sunday, 6,166.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI AND CRIPPLE CREEK BROKERAGE CO.

Buy and sell Cripple Creek mining stocks and properties. Send for information about this great gold camp.
D. W. and LESLIE MARMADUKE, Managers,
P. O. Box F, Cripple Creek, Colo.

MONEY WANTED.

GENTLEMAN wants lady of means to help him in enlarging a good and well-established business that pays handsomely; no agents need answer this. Address H 979, this office.

WANTED—Money this week; low; call; cork sole, $3 shoes to $2. Harris, 520 Pine st.

MONEY—Wanted, to borrow $2,000; will pay liberal interest monthly and give ample security. Address L 979, this office.

MONEY—Wanted to borrow $500 at 4 per cent per month; good security. Add. N 980, this office.

MONEY—Wanted $10,000 or $12,000 for 3 years; good real estate security; state rate of interest. Address L 970, this office.

MONEY WANTED—$200 wanted for two years; will give 24 notes, $10 each; one payable every 30 days, secured by mortgage on property worth $15,000 at low valuation. Address D 977, this office.

WE constantly have for sale choice first deeds of trust on St. Louis real estate, netting 6 per cent interest, in various sums, $300 to $5000 and upwards.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
322 Chestnut st.

LOANS FOR SALE.

Secured by city real estate: $1700, $2000, $5000, $3800; certificate of title with each.
HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LEND on St. Louis real estate; building loans made; lowest rates; no delay.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
322 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,000, $1,500, $1,000 and $500 at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate.
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

$20,000 TO LOAN at 6 per cent in sums to suit; no commission; property must be worth double; state full particulars. Add. D 973, this office.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $8,000 and $10,000 at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

"WE LOAN MONEY"

On vacant and improved city property. Applications answered in 24 hours.
HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.

LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MONEY—Loans on furniture and pianos; business done at once; no delay; confidential; low rates. Anchor Loan Co., 108½ N. 8th st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE—If you wish a loan and are in doubt where the best and cheapest terms are found, call at 702 Olive st., 2d floor.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE—If you wish a loan and are in doubt where the best and cheapest terms are found, call at 702 Olive st., 2d floor.

MONEY—Loans on furniture and pianos; business done at once; no delay; confidential; low rates. Anchor Loan Co., 108½ N. 8th st.

MONEY advanced on furniture, pianos, etc.; lowest rates; private parties. 1005 N. 11th st.

MONEY—Loaned on furniture at reduced rates; easy terms; no extra charge for papers; St. Louis Mtg. Co., 816½ Chestnut st.

MONEY ADVANCED on pianos and furniture at bankable rates; private party; no mortgages recorded. 810 Security Building, 4th and Locust sts.

MONEY to loan on furniture, pianos and diamonds without removal; can be paid on monthly payments. Business conducted in a confidential manner. Eastern Loan Co., 714½ Chestnut st.

MORGAN LOAN CO. will lend $10 and upwards on furniture, pianos, bicycles and other security, and guarantee the best rates in the city; weekly or monthly payments accepted. Call or address 1015 Morgan st.

MONEY to loan on furniture, pianos and diamonds without removal; can be paid on monthly payments; business conducted in a confidential manner. Eastern Loan Co., 714½ Chestnut st.

MONEY ADVANCED on pianos and furniture at bankable rates without removal; private party; no mortgage recorded. 810 Security Building, 4th and Locust sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—On furniture, and pianos, any amount you desire, without removing property from house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; money given the same day applied for. John C. King, 814 Morgan st. Business private.

MONEY LOANED quietly and confidentially on furniture and pianos, property to be left in your possession, we make you a loan any way you desire; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no publicity or charges for papers; rates lowest and easiest; leases and loans paid off and more money advanced; also loans on bicycles, typewriters, sewing machines, and all good security. National Loan Co., 1303 Washington av., 2d floor.

RESPECTABLE parties can borrow money on furniture, etc., of private party on easy terms; lowest rates; no extra charge for papers, by calling at 904 Olive st., room 2.

WE advance money to respectable employes, both ladies and gentlemen, employed by any reputable firm or corporation, without mortgage, indorsement or security of any kind. Those who possess pride and dignity, momentarily embarrassed, can obtain confidential loans in any amount without publicity or any indication of the transaction coming to the knowledge of your firm or social friends. Can be repaid in small installments at bankable rates. Call on or address in confidence,
MERCHANTS' CREDIT CO.,
810 and 811 Security Building, Fourth and Locust st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1103 Pine st.

DO YOU WANT MONEY

The Fidelity Loan Co. will lend you any amount from $10 upward at the lowest possible rate, on furniture, pianos or personal property of any kind, the property to be left in your undisturbed possession; payment can be made in full or in part at any time to suit the convenience of the borrower, and any payments made reduce the cost of carrying the loan; if you owe a balance on your furniture or piano we will pay it for you; loans can be made without any publicity to the borrower.
THE FIDELITY LOAN CO.,
802 CHESTNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.

THEATRICAL.

A—PRIVATE lessons in acting and dramatic elocution by finished pupil of the late John W. Norton; amateurs coached in parts. Inquire at Grand Opera House or 2130 Olive st.

THEATRICAL—Young ladies taught for the stage. Add. Miss M 960, this office.

THEATRICAL—Piano player, sight reader for opera company; also man who can act [illegible] treasurer and give small cash bond. Mo. [illegible] Co., 817 Chestnut st.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.
CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.
The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.
Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. *For Sale by*
WOLF-WILSON DRUG CO, Sixth and Washington Av.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

PONY—Wanted to buy a pony. 2126 Sidney st.

HARNESS—Wanted, single set hand-sewed harness; state price. Ad P 985, this office.

For Sale.

BUGGY—For sale, at half value, pony buggy and harness; $65. Apply 1314 N. 10th st.

BUGGY—For sale, cheap, fine end spring leather top buggies, newly painted; will trade for nice top wagon. 1410 Clark ave.

CARRIAGES—New and 2d-hand open and top wagons, surreys, phaetons, storm buggies; monthly payments. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. B'way.

HORSES—For sale, 2 young country horses for $65. 2710A Morgan st.

HORSE AND WAGON—For sale, horse and top spring wagon; cheap; call at once. 1422 Sarsfield pl.

HORSES—For sale, a pair of horses, $12; phaeton, $30; single harness, $2. 116 S. Beaumont st.

HORSES—I have brought in from Troy, Ill., 4 good work horses that I will sell cheap, can be seen to-day at Stoltе Bros. Farm Yard, s. e. cor. 11th and O'Fallon sts.

HORSE—For sale, good young horse, 17 hands high; also dirt wagon and harness; all in good condition. Inquire at 2739 Sheridan av.

HORSES—For sale, three delivery and a nice driving horse at your own price. 3959 Page av.

HORSES—For sale, two horses, harness and wagon. Call at 2838 Michigan av.

HORSE, ETC.—For sale, family horse, closed carriage and phaeton, with 2 sets of harness; a bargain; owner died. Call at 4933 Reber pl.

HORSES—For sale, at a bargain, two young farm mares, farm wagon and double harness, and one good work horse, and one Holstein cow. Call immediately at grocery store, 2637 Sarah st.

HORSE—For sale, one bay mare, fast and gentle; price $35. 3761 Pine st.

HORSE—For sale, good working horse, guaranteed sound; cheap. 1407 Manchester rd.

PARK WAGON—For sale, almost new open park wagon, $38; double carriage harness, $15. 2834 S. Jefferson av.

ROAD CART—For sale, English road cart, horse and harness; cheap. 2105B Wash st.

TEAM—For sale, team with steady work. Apply No. 120 N. Main.

STORM BUGGIES.
EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1817-23 Olive st.

MEDICAL.

FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment.—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

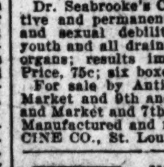
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Dr. Seabrooke's Compound Damiana Pills, a positive and permanent cure for all forms of nervous and sexual debility, night emissions, errors of youth and all drains and loss of power in the sexual organs; results immediate; sent securely sealed. Price, 75c; six boxes (full treatment), $4.
For sale by Anti-Monopoly Drug Store, 6th and Market and 9th and Franklin; Judge & Dolph, 4th and Market and 7th and Locust. Write for circular. Manufactured and for sale by SEABROOKE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WILCOX COMPOUND **TANSY PILLS** Safe and SURE. Always reliable. Take no substitute. For sale by all druggists. $2.00. Send 4c. for *Woman's Safeguard.* WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., 228 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADA., PA.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED. **Indapo** Made a well Man of Me."

INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases. Failing Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents. SOLD by Wolff Wilson Drug Co., 6th & Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, and druggists elsewhere.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A partner with a little money to buy a pair of shoes; $2.95 or $4. Harris, 520 Pine st.

DANCING.

DANCING—$5 to learn dancing; new term opened Monday and Tuesday evening. Call on Prof. R. M. Adams, 2715 Washington av.

DANCING—Mr. F. E. Parke, the most successful teacher of the waltz in the city; private lessons only any hour day or evening; open the year round; over 1,000 references on file. 710 Olive, Room 12.

DANCING—Mrs. Stella A. Middleton Dancing Academy, 2600 Olive st.; classes Monday and Thursday evening and Wednesday afternoon.

DANCING—Miss Lettie Palmer's dancing school will remove to larger hall, Feb. 1, from 2600 Olive to Olive and Jefferson, northeast corner.

DANCING—New term Louis Mahler Dancing Schools open 1441 Chouteau av. Monday and Friday this week, 2200 St. Louis av. Wednesday this week; class and private lessons, ladies, gentlemen and children.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITER—For sale, Smith typewriter, used 8 months; bargain. 2201 Chestnut st.

REMINGTONS, Hammonds, Smith's, Caligraphs and Densmores, $25 up; rentals, $4 monthly. Typewriter Headquarters, 520 Olive st.

RELIGIOUS.

SPIRITUALISM—A lecture by Lyman C. Howe, at Howard's Hall, 3001 Olive st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Lyceum, 2 p. m. Medium's meeting, 8 p. m. Do not fail to hear him.

NON-SECTARIAN. Dr. R. C. Cave, pastor—Sunday, at 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Soul's Deepest Need."

REV. H. C. FUNK, recently elected pastor of Trinity English Evangelical Church, on McMillen av., one block west of Taylor av., will preach his first sermon as pastor of this church this evening at 8 o'clock. Come and assist in giving him a cordial welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, 28th and Pine sts.—Sunday morning services at 10:45 o'clock. Discourse by Rabbi Leon Harrison. All interested are welcome.

ALL SORTS.

ANY drug store is authorized to receive want advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

Clem Jones Convicted of Assault to Kill on Daniel Parks.

The jury in the case of Clem Jones, who was tried in the Circuit Court Friday on the charge of committing an assault with intent to kill on Daniel Parks, returned a verdict finding him guilty. His punishment will be fixed by Judge Wilderman.

Mr. Philip Minetti celebrated his 60th birthday Saturday.

The Literary Society of St. Paul's Church will have a meeting Sunday afternoon.

An entertainment was given at the West End Baptist Mission Friday evening.

Rev. H. E. Fuller will preach a prelude at the Baptist Church Sunday morning on "The Tie That Binds" and in the evening on "The Fall of Lucifer." His regular subjects will be: At 10:30, "Immediately," and at 7:45 p. m., "The Half Way House."

The Liederkranz Society will have an anniversary celebration on January 25. There will be a commers and concert, followed by a dance.

Rev. H. E. Fuller will conduct meetings every evening next week at the West Belleville Mission.

The Young Men's Society of the Lutheran Church will give a musical and literary entertainment Thursday evening at Liederkranz Hall.

Mr. Philip Appel will leave Monday for Quincy, Peoria, Pecan and other places in Illinois to visit the different Harugari lodges, of which order he is the Grand Bard.

The Clerks, Jrs., will give a prize masquerade ball at Liederkranz Hall on March 7.

Rev. Johannes Rockstrob will leave Monday for Cleveland, O., to attend and take part in a general mission of all the Episcopal Churches in that city.

The Belleville Clerks' Association will give a commers on Saturday evening, February 8th.

The Belleville Teachers' Institute held a meeting Saturday at the Central Building. Supt. H. D. Updike examined a number of applicants for teachers' positions in German and pedagogics Saturday.

The Bright Star Social Circle will give a prize masquerade ball February 29 at Huff's Hall.

Mr. Charles Lenz, Sr., is seriously ill.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koenig.

Mr. Wm. Felckert is recovering from a severe illness.

The last will and testament of John Seim was admitted to probate Saturday.

Special meetings will be conducted all this week at the West End Baptist Mission.

The Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Al Boston, President; Anton Schroeder, Vice-President; Phillip Macke, Recording Secretary; Wm. Spies, Treasurer; Adolph Scheske, Statistician; Wm. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms.

A new schedule will go into effect on the Air Line Monday. Time will be shortened on the accommodation trains.

Mrs. Wm. Burnett, formerly Miss Frank Booth, second daughter of the late Dr. David L. Booth, Sr., is lying at the point of death at the residence of her brother in St. Louis.

MEN AND GUNS BOUND FOR CUBA.

Formidable Expedition Under Gen. Garcia Now on the Sea.

SAILED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Over 300 Men, 50,000 Rounds of Ammunition, 2,000 Rifles and Some Field Artillery.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—The Press prints the following this morning:

"It is stated in this city, from what is considered an authoritative source, that Gen. Garcia, the most distinguished Cuban general now outside of Cuba, sailed from this port on Thursday of this week on board the fruit steamer Bernard, bound for Cuba, and that he will land there with the most formidable expedition that has ever left this country.

"It is said he will take command of the expedition on the high seas, where he will meet the fruit steamer Jasof with over 300 men and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board.

"Gen. Garcia came to this city from England on Jan. 18, accompanied by his two sons, Carlos and Justa. He knew his every movement was watched by agents of the Spanish Government. He knew this, and, as a last resort, he separated from his son Justa and gave the formation of the expedition into his hands. The Spanish Government agents paid no attention to young Garcia, and he succeeded so well that, it is said, six days ago, the steamer Jasof, belonging to a fruit firm sailed out of New York harbor having on board a large number of Cubans, over 50,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 rifles and some field artillery. Gen. Garcia and his son Carlos were taken on board the Jasof at sea. The Jasof is expected to reach a point off the Florida Coast to-day, where the transfer of the entire expedition to another steamer will be made. The destination of the expedition is near the boundary line of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

"Gen. Gomez has been kept thoroughly informed of the movements of the expedition."

HOLDING ITS OWN.

The Cuban Army Has Little to Fear From Spanish Soldiery.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A local paper has the following cable from Havana:

The greatest activity prevails at military headquarters. It is believed that preparations are being made for what is meant to be the finishing blow to the insurrection. The railroad officials have been notified to hasten the completion of the armed cars to be used as fortresses along the strong line of defense thrown out between Havana and Batabano to prevent the reuniting of the forces of Gomez and Maceo.

It is understood that the strong Spanish columns to the east of Gomez are moving west and driving the rebels before them. If this is true, the greatest battle yet fought is imminent. The military authorities are hopeful of capturing Gomez and his army. An attack on Gen. Maceo is not looked for at present, as he is known to be well west in Pinar del Rio, and unable to communicate with Gomez or learn his plans.

The report is cabled from Madrid that both Gen. Weyler and Gen. Polavieja are to be sent here, the former to direct the military operations, the latter to have charge of civil affairs. Both are well known here for their bloodthirstiness. Barring Gen. Balmaceda, they are perhaps the two most cruel generals that have ever been in authority in Cuba. The Spaniards are overjoyed. The Cubans know what they may expect; know that many innocent people will suffer. Sympathizers with the insurrection pretend to be satisfied. They say that what is needed to bring about a prompt ending of the struggle are severe measures with the deserters and timid sympathizers still hanging around the Spaniards. Gen. Gomez is reported as having said that when these measures are applied his ranks will increase, and he can get all the work out of his soldiers they are able to do. Then he can apply severe measures to his own soldiers without being afraid they will desert to the Spaniards.

Steamers arriving from ports in Pinar del Rio bring hundreds of families. The old men, women and children are seeking refuge. The able-bodied men are said to have joined the insurgents. The force commanded by Bermudez and Nunez, which advanced to the extreme west of the island, was only 800 strong when it started from Alquizar. It is reported to have increased to more than 3,000 men.

It puzzles everyone that the Spanish troops seem to be absolutely helpless. The only way to account for it is that they will not fight and that their officers do not obey orders. The Spaniards here seem to think now that by butchering a few Cubans in the Capital and exiling a few thousands the rebellion will be soon suppressed. They are all thirsting for blood, as they were when they killed the innocent students in the last revolution.

PURSUING GOMEZ.

Report of Col. Galbis, Commanding a Spanish Force.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Col. Galbis, one of the Spanish army, who has been in pursuit of Gen. Maximo Gomez, Commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, telegraphed to-day from Quivican, south of this city, as follows: "I started from San Felipe to Poso Redondo. Learning at the latter place that the army was crossing the line between these two towns, I returned to cut them off at Punta Brava, moving after half an hour's journey the main force, which I cannonaded and succeeded in placing myself in their midst at the San Raphael cattle farm. I followed the enemy from San Raphael to Quivican, causing them many losses. Five men were killed with bayonets by our guerillas. The engagement lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock last night."

Two rebels who were captured say that Gomez is suffering from a bullet wound in the leg, which he received on Jan. 10 at the fight which took place at La Gu Gia.

Among the wounded yesterday is the rebel General, Antonio Castillo, who became separated from the rebel force after the battle.

Gomez's idea is to assist Maceo, as the latter's situation is causing him much anxiety. Gomez has sent messengers to Matanzas after the bands under Alvaros and Nunez. The Spanish loss was small.

The death of the insurgent leader, Simon Sanchez, from wounds received in an engagement with the Spanish troops, is confirmed from several sources.

The insurgents commanded by Laceret, Clotilde Garcia and Roban, while on their way to Cervantes, in the Province of Matanzas, burned three culverts and attacked a fort at the River Camajuani. They were repulsed with a loss of four killed.

A dispatch this afternoon from Manzanillo, a province of Santiago de Cuba, says that General Gonzales Munose at the La Mala Pass in the River Cauto district, overtook the insurgents commanded by Castello, Francisco, Rabi and Salvador Rios. After two hours' fighting, during which the Spaniards made good use of their artillery, the insurgents' positions were captured and they were compelled to retreat with numerous loss. The troops had one man killed and sixteen wounded. Of the latter, eight men are seriously wounded.

MACEO AND RABI.

They May Not Be Able to Help Gomez in Havana Province.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Captain-General Marin cabled to-day from Havana to Minister Dupuy Delome, saying it was believed Jose Maceo's insurgent band had been located east of the Conto River in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and that Rabi was wounded. This is regarded as of special importance, as the army of Maceo and Rabi has been depended upon by the insurgents to succor Gomez in Havana Province. Maceo's position on the Conto River, it is said, is such that it will take him thirty days to reach Gomez, even if unopposed. The wounding of Rabi is believed to cripple his division, leaving Gomez alone to withstand the Spanish forces, which purpose closing in on him.

The dispatch also gives the killing of "The Mexican," which is believed to refer to Garza, formerly of Texas, who has been foremost in burning plantations.

Capt. Hughs Acquitted.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—After being out fifteen minutes the jury to-day returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Capt. Samuel Hughes of the steamship Laurada, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws.

Weyler on His Way.

BARCELONA, Jan. 25.—Gen. Valeriann Weyler, the newly appointed captain general of the Island of Cuba, sailed to-day for Havana, accompanied by 1,000 cavalry, amid wild excitement.

YVETTE GUILBERT.
(From a Recent Photograph of Paris' Naughtiest Divette.)

ADDRESS THE GOVERNOR.

Knights of Labor Pass Resolutions on Judge David Murphy.

At a meeting of Local Assembly 3861, Knights of Labor, held last night, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and will be presented at a mass meeting this afternoon:

"To His Excellency, William J. Stone, Governor of Missouri:

"Pursuant to the first amendment United States constitution, and sections 6 and 9 of article 5 of the constitution of the State of Missouri, the people in mass meeting assembled at Lightstone's Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th day of January, 1896, passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, David Murphy, Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction of the City of St. Louis, on the 18th day of January, 1896, while presiding in the case of Brockman vs. Chapin, instead of properly hearing the cause, shamefully indulged in personal dispute about a grievance claimed to have been imposed on him by the editor of the Post-Dispatch, which had no relation whatever to said action; and

"Whereas, On that occasion in a disgraceful and threatening outburst he violated section 41, article 6, and section 3, article 14, of the constitution of this State; be it

"Resolved, That William J. Stone, Governor of Missouri, under the power given to him by section 9, article 5, be requested to take steps to remove said Murphy from the position he now holds; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation to the Governor."

NOT TOO MEEK AND LOWLY.

How a Michigan Parson Knocked an Editor Down and Out.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

DURAND, Mich., Jan. 25.—Rev. E. A. Cross, the pastor of the First Methodist Church, is one of the most popular ministers in the county, and yesterday proved himself a powerful slugger as well as a powerful preacher. He has been conducting an anti-liquor crusade and had a controversy with Frank Dukesmith, the editor of the Durand Express. Their differences arose over the practical working of local option. They met in a drug store and indulged in a heap of discussion. Dukesmith said to Rev. Cross: "You must think I am a —— fool." To this the man of the cloth responded: "That's what I do."

The editor straightened out his right and landed on the parson's right cheek. Rev. Cross did not not carry out the scriptural injunction of turning the other cheek, but sailed into the editor with both hands. The second clip knocked the editor over and the parson piled on top of him. It was a battle royal for a few minutes and then friends interfered and pulled the parson off the editor.

While Rev. Cross seems to be proud of his victory in the ring, he was not satisfied and wanted a plaster for his offended dignity in the shape of a police court fine, so he had Dukesmith arrested. The editor paid his fine, and claims he wasn't fairly licked. He claims that he knocked the parson down first, but the general opinion gives the parson the belt.

HUTCHINS HOPEFUL.

The Cleveland Postmaster's Plan to Maintain the Gold Reserve.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—Postmaster John G. Hutchins of this city has suggested a plan to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle which will probably be acted upon, and in a measure assist the Government to maintain the gold reserve, and considerable correspondence has resulted between the authorities at Washington and the Postmaster.

A large proportion of the receipts of the Post-office in this city is in gold, and Mr. Hutchins suggested that if this gold received at all the Post-offices throughout the country, amounting perhaps to millions of dollars annually, could be placed in the United States Treasury and not deposited with the National Banks, as is done in each city under the present system, the scheme would result in materially helping the maintenance of the gold reserve.

The Postmaster has received a letter from Secretary Carlisle thanking him for the suggestion, and has also had considerable correspondence with Postmaster-General Wilson in reference to the subject. The Postmaster-General has instituted inquiry among all the large post-offices as to the amount of gold received and where it is deposited.

SHOOT 'EM DOWN WITHOUT MERCY.

Expert Opinions as to How to Treat Footpads.

POLICE ADVISE FIGHTING.

Officers and Preachers United in the Belief That the Citizen Has the Advantage.

What should a man do when told to stand and deliver?

As the melancholy Dane might have put it: "Is it nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of the outrageous footpad, or take up arms and discourage him in his pursuit of unearned increment?"

The Webster Groves tragedy has aroused interest in the question of how to deal with the obtrusive and insistent highwayman, and a Post-Dispatch reporter was commissioned to get some expert views on the subject.

Chief of Police Lawrence Harrigan thinks it is the citizen's duty to resist, if armed, and in some cases even if he has no weapon. He approves of the course taken by Bertram A. Atwater, and while he deplores the fate of that high-spirited, stout-hearted gentleman, he considers the manner of his death an honor, equal to that of the soldier who dies in defense of his country.

The Chief is a man of high courage and combative temperament and has a fine contempt for lawbreakers. His theory is that a thief is usually a coward, and he indorses the immortal bard in the sentiment:

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

When Maj. Harrigan was asked what a man should do when held up, he replied:

"That must be largely governed by circumstances. No two cases are alike. I go on the principle that a man should defend his person and property under all conditions. In some cases, where the intended victim is not armed and there is a gun at his head, perhaps the better policy would be to submit. If a man has a revolver and is attacked, I think he should use it, if possible. I wouldn't like to have a higwayman take my gun away from me.

"I do not think a man should submit in all cases even when he is unarmed. Highwaymen frequently have no intention of killing, and are merely bluffing. In such cases even an unarmed man can put them to flight. The victim has to judge for himself whether his assailants are bluffing. He can usually tell from their manner."

"In a case where the highwaymen have the 'drop' on their victim, should the latter try to use his weapon?"

"Whether they really have the drop, even with their guns leveled, depends. For instance, there was a case up here on North Broadway but a short while ago. Three men armed with revolvers entered the saloon of a man named Sullivan. They levelled their guns and ordered Sullivan to give them the money from the drawer. He reached for a shot-gun and got it while they were shooting at him. He wounded and captured one of them and the others ran away.

"That was a case in which the assailants had the drop, apparently. Sullivan got a slight wound, but the fellow he captured spent a long term in the hospital and is now in the penitentiary.

"There have been cases, too, in St. Louis which show that even an unarmed man has excellent chances if he resists. One comes prominently to my mind that occurred a few years ago. I can't remember the name of the intended victim. Two men started to hold up a citizen at Jefferson avenue and Locust street. One of the thieves was armed. Their intended victim had no weapon. When the gun was presented at his head and he was ordered to throw up his hands he knocked down the man with the gun and took it away from him. The other fellow ran away.

"I tell you, I don't like the idea of giving up easily. Perhaps discretion may be the better part of valor, but I don't think so.

"There was another case some time ago out back of the Fair grounds. Three footpads tried to hold up a man and he put all three to flight and kept part of the coat of one of them.

"I think the man about to be robbed has a good deal the best of it if he is armed and there is but one against him. In the first place, a thief is a coward. Any man engaged in the commission of an unlawful act is made timid by guilt. The chances in most cases are ten to one in favor of the law-abiding citizen who makes resistance. One reason for this is that a thief will not engage in a shooting affair on the streets, for fear the police will come up. Besides, the intended victim, even if he is shot, still has a chance of escaping with his life."

"When the hold-up takes place where there is no probability of police interference, as in the case of Mr. Atwater, do you think resistance should be made?"

"A man protecting his life and property is more than a match for thieves. A thief doesn't start out for murder. His play is robbery. If he gets what the victim has, he is well satisfied. His gun is more a bluff than anything else. He doesn't shoot a man down and then go through his pockets. The victim is more than a match for him, unless he is shot in the back, and that rarely happens.

"If Atwater had not resisted, [illegible] fellows would be spending his money [illegible]-day. He lost his life, poor fellow, which [illegible] truly regret, but he did a service to the [illegible]nity and I do not think any death [illegible]ve been nobler than his. These fe[illegible]ld be lynched. There are times when lynch law is justifiable and this is one of them."

Chief of Detectives Desmond is right in line with Chief Harrigan. He also holds that the average highwayman is what the slang of the period describes as a "false alarm."

"Any man accosted by footpads," said Capt. Desmond, "should exercise his right of self-defense, pull his gun and shoot to kill. Even if the footpads apparently have the drop, a man should go for his gun. These hold-ups are almost always the work of cowards, who have no intention of shooting anyone."

"Suppose there are two or three of the highwaymen?"

"Go after them anyhow. Of course if there are two or three revolvers pointed at your head, it may seem ticklish business, but I think a man ought to show fight. I am sure I would try to do some shooting. I don't see how any man could do otherwise.

"For instance, three highwaymen tackled a man named Jackson out here at Eighteenth and Olive streets not long ago. They followed him up and each presented his revolver and ordered him to deliver. Jackson wasn't armed, but he struck out with his cane, hitting two of the fellows. They all ran. Afterward two of them were arrested by Allender, Meaney, Viehle and I. They had guns when arrested, but did not try to use them. They proved to be two well-known crooks, Dumas, alias 'Dutch,' and 'Hoozier.'

"The victim always has odds in his favor when he shows fight. These fellows are all cowards and they act on the presumption that their victim won't fight. Sometimes they start out to rob armed only with pieces of gas pipe to represent revolvers. Some time ago, out here in the Fifth District, some of these fellows had the country people terrified. They were holding up every farmer who came to town. When captured it was found that they were doing the hold-ups at the points of gas pipes. If any of their victims had shown fight they would not have been robbed.

"I think poor Atwater's fate was merely a chance, not likely to happen again for a long time. As it was, the negro in the hold-up ran anyhow."

"Submit. Well, I should say not," was the response of Capt. Michael O'Malley of the Central Police District to the reporter's question. "When an attempt is made to hold you up, pull your gun every time if you've got one. I wouldn't care if the footpad had the gun in my moth, I would try to do some shooting."

"Wouldn't that be inviting death?"

"Let it invite. The ordinary citizen, if he has any nerve, ought to put up some kind of a fight when an attempt is made to hold him up, whether he has a gun or not. I have seen men, though, who'd throw up their hands at a gas pipe. Half of these fellows who shove a gun into your face, wouldn't shoot under any circumstances."

"Would you advise resistance if there were two robbers and they had the drop?"

"It might be hard to get the best of two of them, but it is ten to one if a man shows fight, one if not both will run away."

Having secured the views of three men whose business it is to cope with and overcome violent and lawless characters, the Post-Dispatch reporter sought out some ministers of the gospel—men whose mission it is to preach the doctrine of peace on earth.

Dr. W. W. Boyd of the Second Baptist Church said:

"Self preservation is the first impulse, and I think that the victim should shoot, and be sure to shoot first. I do not think it dangerous for a man to draw when attacked. Of course if the footpad clearly has the advantage tact should be used.

"I once knew a wealthy man who when he went to bed put his clothes, pocketbook, watch and chain and other valuables on a chair in the hall near the front door. He used to say that he would be satisfied if burglars took all he had and let him alone. That might seem the part of wisdom, but I think it better to defend one's possessions. A man runs little risk, as a rule, in defending himself. The trouble is that most men go unarmed. The law is strict on this matter, and I suppose rightly so. An unarmed man is at a great disadvantage.

"Often, too, a man is sand-bagged before he knows he is being attacked. Then, of course, he is helpless. I believe that the foundation of the fatal illness of the late Dr. Goodell of the Pilgrim Congregational Church was laid in this manner. You remember that Dr. Goodell was sand-bagged on a street down-town. I have no doubt that the blow was the primary cause of his death.

"I think if I had a stout club or a cane or a revolver and an attempt were made to rob me I would use it mighty lively. I think the trouble is with the courts, and their long delays, their continuances and their appeals. Were even moderate punishment inflicted immediately after the crime instead of rigorous punishment after a long delay, the necessity for defending one's property would not arise so frequently.

"The right to defend differs from the conditions after the criminal has come under the control of the officers of the law. Then no violence should be committed because the prisoner is under the highest protection of the law, and while the laxity of the courts in deferring punishment on technicalities causes the people to feel like taking matters into their own hands, any tendency toward mob law is to be frowned down. I consider the young man who foiled the mob at Webster Groves a public benefactor."

The views of Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls of the Second Presbyterian Church were in accord with those of the two chiefs of the Police Department, Capt. O'Malley and Dr. Boyd.

"A man has a perfect right to defend himself," said Dr. Niccolls. "I think his chances good if he resists, even if the footpads have their revolvers where they can shoot him down. As a rule they are cowards. Besides, I think it would be a bad thing if foot-pads should learn by experience that everybody was practicing nonresistance."

Dr. John Snyder of the Church of the Messiah said:

"I know very little about such matters," said Dr. Snyder, "but I think that a man has no right to connive at crime, and not to defend one's self against attack I think would be connivance. As for the advisability of resisting where a revolver is directly at your head, that would depend upon other circumstances, and whether the foot-pad is merely making a show of determination. I think that I would be very apt to give up my money and my watch before I would permit myself to be murdered."

EDWIN KAUSEL KILLED.

He Was a Victim of the Overcrowded Street Car Platform.

Edwin Kausel died at the City Hospital at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was collector for the Joel Swope Shoe Co., and resided at 6114 Wells avenue. He was thrown from the footboard of Suburban car No. 29 at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the corner of Thirteenth and St. Charles streets, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

The accident that caused Kausel's death is directly due to the over-crowding of back platforms forced by the unwillingness of the street car companies to run sufficient cars to accommodate their patrons. Kausel was obliged to be downtown by 8 o'clock in the morning and he had to choose between hanging on the back platform as best he could or getting down late for work. He choose the former and it cost him his life.

SHIPPING SUB-COMMITTEE.

It Decides Against the Admission of Foreign-Built-Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The subcommittee on Shipping of the Senate Committee to-day decided to report adversely the free shipping bill providing for the admission of foreign built ships to American registry. This bill had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Navigation. The negative vote was unanimous, including the three Democratic members of the committee—Messrs. Gorman, Murphy and White.

The sub-committee authorized a favorable report upon Senator Frye's bill to repeal the provision in the existing tonnage tax law which relieves the vessels of other countries from paying this tax when the Governments of the countries to which the vessels belong similarly relieve our vessels. [illegible] is understood that the Administrati[illegible] favorable to this bill. It is rega[illegible] some as an effort at retaliation ag[illegible] many for her exclusion of Am[illegible]ucts.

Maj. Quinn of the Engine[illegible] army and J. W. Bryant w[illegible]ing upon the importance of [illegible]er improvements.

THE PRESIDENT'S BANKER FRIENDS.

Cleveland Urges Them to Bid for the New Bonds.

AGAINST THE POPULAR PLAN.

A Question of Veracity Between Financier Morgan and the Tenant of the White House.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Mr. Cleveland has been writing to his banker friends urging them to bid for the new bonds. But he is doing nothing to meet the popular demand for a fixed and reasonable price that will enable people generally to loan their gold to the Government.

If the great gold ring takes the Government by the throat after all it will not be hard to fix the main responsibility. Senator Aldrich says that if the administration would put its influence behind the Dingley bill it would be passed. Secretary Carlisle dealt the scheme a death blow at the beginning. Mr. Dingley submitted the original bill to Mr. Carlisle and altered it sentence by sentence to suit his views. For some reason the Secretary suddenly changed his mind and wrote a letter condemning the bill. He followed this by giving out for publication an unsolicited interview, prepared by himself and intended to defeat the bill.

It is unfortunate in these times that there should be a question of veracity between the Secretary and Mr. Dingley. But such is the fact. Mr. Dingley says that the Secretary assented to the bill as amended by himself. Mr. Carlisle denies this.

It was about this time that Mr. Morgan came to Washington and obtained information of the Government's financial plans which enabled him to organize the gold ring with a $1,000,000 commission for himself. There is another question of veracity connected with this matter, too. Mr. Morgan vigorously denies the President's written statement that he was not invited to Washington. However that may be, the fact remains that Secretary Carlisle discredited and denounced a bill which made it possible for the people to bid intelligently against the bankers and has ever since ignored all appeals to abandon the sealed proposal plan which favors the syndicate and its friends, and adopt a fixed price so that every one can buy with their eyes open.

In spite of the attempt which the gold ring is making to control the bonds there are two ways of opening the loan to the general public, the Dingley bill or a modification of the loan call fixing a price. Mr. Carlisle has already damned the one plan and now refuses to assent to the other. Both the President and the Secretary are aware that a successful popular loan would expose the outrageous character of the secret bond bargain of last February. Neither seems to have moral courage enough to meet the issue. Their friends see and understand the dilemma. If they are to defend their former deal with the syndicate the present loan must not be a success. No matter what Mr. Cleveland may have written to Senator Caffrey about the Administration's leaning towards popular methods, all the evidence points to the fact that the Government surrendered to public opinion grudgingly. For days after the bond call was issued the representatives of the President and the Treasury did all they could to discourage bids by predicting a failure for the enterprise. They openly laughed at it as a chimerical idea adopted by the Government to please ignorant agitators.

One of the principal points urged by the administration in favor of the gold ring was that the people had no gold in their possession. Evidence is at hand to refute this argument. About ten days ago Postmaster-General Wilson sent out letters to all the first and second-class offices, asking them to indicate how much gold they received from customers each month. There are nearly nine hundred of these offices. Up to this time six hundred replies have been received, and although the figures will not be compiled until the answers are all in, enough has been learned to indicate that there is more gold in circulation than any one suspected. Postmaster Dayton of New York announces that at least $2,000 of his monthly receipts are paid in gold, of which $1,500 is turned into the Sub-Treasury. The Brooklyn office averages $1,400 in gold every month. One-half of the receipts of the Leadville offices are paid in gold. In California the post-offices gather over $100,000 a month in gold. The Cleveland office averages $1,200 per month. Hitherto most of this gold in the West has been paid into the banks and is never taken out again, for the simple reason that the Government has never taken the trouble to use this supply as a feeder for the gold reserve. The banks have kept the gold and paid Government paper money, which touches only one small element of commerce. There seems to be no reason why the Secretary should refuse to fix a price for the present issue of bonds except that the Administration is anxious to prove that the secret bargain with the gold ring a year ago was a wise and creditable transaction. There is yet time for Mr. Carlisle to change his mind.

NEW GOLD SYNDICATE.

It Will Put in a Bid for a Big Batch of Bonds.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Within the past twenty-four hours there have been a number of conferences between bankers and representatives of large institutions who intend to bid for some of the new bonds. They have brought out the fact that bids will range from par to $1.25. The announcement that a new syndicate had been formed to put in a bid for a large amount of the bonds has been confirmed. It will include some of the strongest banks in the city. The expectation is that not more than $20,000,000 bonds will be bid for outside of this city. New York and Europe will have to take the rest. There is some uncertainty as to what the Deutsche Bank will do. It intended to take $25,000,000. The matter is not finally settled yet, and probably will not be until just before the time for receiving bids. It is hoped that foreign bids will be large. There will not be many outside of the institution referred to. Several of the banks here are receiving considerable gold from Canada, most of which is being sold here to bullion dealers for the premium. One bank has been getting $50,000 a day this week.

CHEROKEE INTRUDERS.

Secretary Smith's Report to the House Indian Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Strong opposition to the ousting of the intruders on the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory before their claims to citizenship can be passed upon by representatives of the Federal Government, is made in a report by Secretary Smith, forwarded to-day to the House Committee on Indian Affairs in response to a request for his opinion on a Senate joint resolution.

Secretary Smith recommends that Congress immediately provide some means to the decision of the Cherokee Nation as to the citizenship of intruders can be reviewed. "Averse as I am," he says, "to [illegible]regarding the treaties made with the [illegible] tribes, I believe that those of the [illegible]ntruders who claim to be citizens [illegible]herokee Nation, or to be entitled [illegible]hip under that nation's existing [illegible]hould have action of that nation [illegible] to their citizenship reviewed by [illegible]presentatives of the United [illegible]he government undertakes to enforce the adverse findings as to their citizenship wherever the decision of the Cherokee Nation is sustained and the claim to citizenship by the alleged intruder denied, then the intruder under the plan I suggest, should be removed from the territory at once in compliance with the agreement made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation. But wherever this impartial tribunal holds in a particular case that the alleged intruder is, in point of fact, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, or entitled under the laws and usages of that nation to citizenship, then I do not think the United States should take any part in his removal."

The Secretary says that after the ratification by Congress on March 3, 1893, of the agreement of December 19, 1891, between the United States and the Cherokee nation, this department held that by the terms of that agreement the Cherokee Nation is to be sole judge of any right of any person to citizenship within that Nation, and when a person is declared to be an intruder the United States authorities on demand of the principal chief, are required to eject him. There is, therefore, according to the report, no authority now remaining with the department to review the decisions rendered by that Nation as to who are or who are not intruders. It would accordingly be the department's duty to undertake to eject from the territory those designated as intruders by the Cherokee Nation, but strong representations of the injustice of such action have been made.

FRAMING DISAPPROVAL.

House Committee's Objections to Ambassador Bayard's Speeches.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The form of the resolution which will express the opinion of the House of the Boston and Edinburgh speeches of Ambassador Bayard will be framed by the full Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. The sub-committee met to-day. Each member had his own idea of what ought to be said and no agreement could be reached. It was decided to report this to the whole committee and let the majority decide on the form of expression. So far as can be learned, there was no disagreemtnt upon the main fact that some form of disapproval of the speeches should be adopted. It is understood that all but two of the committee are agreed that the words uttered both at Edinburgh and Boston were indiscreet, improper and should be so held by the House. The effort of the committee will be to express a disapproval of Mr. Bayard's utterances which shall in no way hurt his standing and weaken his influence at the Court of St. James. The committee wants to lay down a rule which will keep future representatives of this Government from committing such indiscretions as those committed by Mr. Bayard.

TO DROP THE ARMES CASE.

Belligerent Mayor Will Not Be Confined Unless He Makes Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. J. N. Morrison, of the Judge Advocate General's office, counsel for Col. Henry W. Closson, commandant at the Washington barracks, has notified the counsel for Maj. George A. Armes, that on Wednesday morning, next, he will make a motion before Judge Bradley, of the district supreme court, for the execution of the mandate of the Court of Appeals in the case of Maj. Armes.

In submitting this mandate of the court to Judge Bradley, Mr. Morrison will announce his purpose not to ask that there be any actual return by the court or its officers of the body of Maj. Armes to the actual custody of Col. Closson.

The explanation of this action of the Government's attorney in this case is that the Secretary of War is not inclined to proceed against Maj. Armes unless his future conduct should render such a step necessary.

The officers of the law department of the army regard the action of the Court of Appeals as a complete vindication of the course of action taken by the military authorities in the premises, and will probably allow the matter to drop altogether unless it assumes a new and more serious aspect.

CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL.

Fung Yung Chen Succeeds Li-Yung-Yew at 'Frisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President has recognized Fung Yung Chen as Consul-General of the Chinese Empire at San Francisco. This is probably the most important office in the Chinese Consular service. Li Yung Yew, the retiring Consul, incurred the ill will of the Powerful Six Companies, and they instituted a vigorous campaign to secure his removal, with the result that he has at last been superseded.

Missouri River Improvements.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Secretary of War is weakening in his unfriendly attitude toward Missouri River improvements, and although the Missouri delegation does not expect to get the four millions appropriation asked for, the members express themselves as hopeful that they will get a good slice of it through. Congressman Clark of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, has been given entire supervision of the Hubbard bill, and in this the Missouri members take additional hope.

Bartholdt and Immigration.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Representative Bartholdt will call up in the House Wednesday his resolution appropriating expenses for the proposed trip of the Immigration Committee to New York. This trip is for the purpose of investigating immigration evils, and will probably be made the latter part of next week.

TEXAS EXPOSITION.

It Will Commemorate the Admission of the Lone Star State.

Special to The Post-Disppatch.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 25.—The Dallas Commercial Club this evening issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Dallas on Feb. 25, 1896, to arrange for a semi-centennial exposition to take place here in 1897. It will commemorate the admission of Texas into the Union and the acquisition of fully one-fourth of the present area of the United States as a result of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

The Governor of Texas, the County Judges and the Mayors of all the cities are asked to send delegates based as follows: Thirteen from the State at large, representing the Texas Congressional apportionment, County delegates based on 5,000 population each; city delegates based on 1,000 population each.

It is proposed to raise $1,000,000 in Texas, ask $2,000,000 from Congress and have the exposition under the auspices of the Texas State Fair.

ARTIST TO THE LAST.

Death of Lord Leighton, Royal Academy President.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Lord Leighton, better known as Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, is dead.

Lord Leighton suffered from a chill this morning, and this was followed by a serious affection of the heart. His condition soon became critical, and during the afternoon he sank rapidly and then came the end. He was 65 years of age.

The deathbed scene was extremely touching. At intervals strong doses of chloroform were given the dying man in order to soothe the great pain he was enduring, and as the end came he lifted up his right hand and with difficulty exclaimed: "My love to the Academy."

Lord Leighton for a long time has been suffering from an affection of the heart. On Monday he caught cold and was confined to the house. This morning the grave symptoms appeared and he suffered great agony during the afternoon. But, in spite of f[illegible]uent paroxysms of pain he retained his [illegible]ses fully almost to the last. The fu[illegible] will be under the auspices of the R[illegible]ademy.

BERNHARD GILLAM'S LAST CARTOON.

PRINTED IN JUDGE ON JANUARY 18 LAST.

GHOSTS WALK DAY AND NIGHT.

Strange Goings on in a Brooklyn Sexton's House.

A COURAGEOUS FAMILY.

They Don't Believe in Spirits, But the Noises and Apparitions Are a Great Nuisance.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The three-story brown stone house at No. 378 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, adjoining the Methodist Church, is haunted. It was formerly used as a parsonage, but Undertaker Burrill and his family live there now and tell some wonderful stories of strange goings on in the house. Mr. Burrill is sexton of the church. His wife and two daughters are members of the congregation. They all pooh poohed the stories of ghosts until a few months ago. Now they discuss such subjects with much seriousnesss.

Until last May the pastor of the church occupied the house, and said he had excellent reasons for moving. Mr. Burrill and his family took possession, and for the first few weeks nothing happened to mar the serenity of their home life. Then Mr. Burrill's brother Henry fell sick, and some startling things took place. Mrs. Burrill tells of them. She is a stout woman, with a face full of good nature. She said:

"Mr. Burrill's brother Henry was sick in a room over the parlor. He had been ill several days, when one day I first saw a ghost or whatever it was. I was in the dining room with the servant and my daughter. It was daylight and I was looking out in the hallway, when suddenly I heard the area door open and shut. A second later the form of a woman with a pale face and dressed in a light gown walked up to the door and looked directly at me in a most startling way."

"Yes," said the elder Miss Burrill, "I saw the woman. In form she looked like an ordinary woman, but the expression of her face was awful."

"The strange apparition looked at me a minute and then disapeared," said Mrs. Burrill. "I ran out into the hallway, but no one was there. I went to the door, but it was locked as I left it only a few moments before the woman appeared. I hunted over the house, but could find no trace of my strange visitor."

The reporter suggested that the stranger might have been a woman in the house for the purpose of theft.

"No," said Mrs. Burrill, "that was no real woman. To that I am ready to swear. Sometimes I think that strange thing came to warn us of aproaching death. Then again I imagine it was the spirit of my husband's mother. But then I don't believe in spirits."

From the time of the appearance of the strange visitor the house became the resort, according to the family, of all sorts of ghostly visitors. Life in the house became almost a bore. The neighbors have heard of the happenings and the house is now regarded with fear by the children thereabouts. The scholars rush past on their way to school. In short, things have come to such a pass that the family are being considered almost more than human and proof against the spirits. Mr. Burrill is a small man. He is a devout Christian and has always scoffed at such things as spiritualism or supernatural appearances, but he is troubled now. He has seen many things and he is wondering what it all means. He listened while his wife told of the strange happenings in the house.

"I don't know what to think of it," said he. "It is a good thing none of us are nervous or I don't know what would become of us. It was only a few weeks after the strange visit that I was awakened one night about 12 o'clock by some one standing at the foot of my bed. I saw what I thought to be my youngest daughter laughing at me. I was vexed and jumped out of bed and raised my hand and slapped—nothing. My hand went right through the apparition, which disappeared. Before trying to slap the thing I noticed that it had on what I thought was a dress of my daughter's. That experience troubled me, and I started for my daughter's room.

"At the head of the stairs I saw the same figure. This time it was clad in an evening dress. That struck me as strange, and I called my daughter, only to see the striking resemblance of her fade away like smoke. I proceeded to my daughter's room and found her asleep. As for the strange footsteps about the house, I don't know what to do. I hear them at my bedside at night, by my side when I walk about the house also. Yesterday I was sitting here when I heard distinctly someone walking along the hall with slow steps. I rushed into the hallway. No one was there, but the footsteps continued until they seemed to die away in the distance. All the family have heard the footsteps and are getting used to them. Again, it is a regular thing to hear doors open and shut when no one is about to open them. Often we find our front doors open after we have locked them. I do not believe in spirits, but I am bothered as to the meaning of the things going on in the house, and I am afraid we will have to move.

"I have always laughed at the idea of ghosts, but now I would like to have some things explained. One night about three weeks ago I was in the parlor, when the front door opened and shut and a moment later I saw my youngest daughter go past the parlor doors and run upstairs. It was late, and, wondering why she was out alone at that time, I called to her. There was no answer. I hurried into the hallway and up to her room. She was in bed, undressed, and fast asleep. I awakened her and asked her if she had been downstairs. She said: 'No,' and, thoroughly puzzled, I left the room. On the way to my bed I heard the front door open and shut again. I came downstairs and found both the inside vestibule doors open. I am sure I locked both before going upstairs. Later I distinctly heard footsteps outside my room, but could see no one. These and other things are bothersome. But I don't believe in spirits. It's something strange, to say the least."

There is talk among the young men of the church of organizing a party to lie in wait for ghostly visitors.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Put to the Test and Afraid to Tell the Truth.

That affidavits about the circulation of certain afternoon newspapers are things to be handled with hooks, even by the business managers of those papers, was clearly demonstrated during the contest for the city legal printing, which was terminated yesterday afternoon by the awarding of the contract to the Star.

Originally three papers sent in bids—the Republic, Chronicle and Star.

The bids were opened a week ago. The advertisement required that the bid should be accompanied by a sworn statement of the city circulation of the paper—the number of copies printed daily and the deductions for papers returned. Only one paper—the Republic—complied with this provision. Both afternoon sheets rested content with filing affidavits that their city circulation exceeded 5 per cent of the population. This would mean a city circulation of over 22,000.

The judges were not satisfied with the palpable evasion of the call, and refused to award the contract on the bids as presented. The Circuit Clerk was instructed to request the Chronicle and Star to amend their bids in conformity with the advertisement—that is, submit to a sworn statement as to their bona fide city circulation.

Thus forced to a show-down, with the alternative of dropping out, the two afternoon papers returned communications to the Circuit Clerk which were opened by the Judges yesterday morning. It was found that the Chronicle had weakened altogether. It sent a letter, from which the following is a quotation:

"We are in receipt of your favor of January 18. Contents have been duly noted. In reply to same will state that we think we met statutory requirements of your advertisement calling for bids for the legal printing in accompanying our bid with an affidavit showing our circulation to be at least 5 per cent of the population of St. Louis as shown by the last census. We do not care, for business reasons, to make a detailed statement of our circulation."

By thus declining to make an affidavit that its bona fide city circulation exceeded 22,000, the Chronicle put itself out of the race, and its bid was not further considered.

The Star forwarded an affidavit, but not such a one as the judges wanted.

It submitted sworn statement as to circulation, showing that its daily average for 1895 was 31,955. This is total circulation, leaving the judges still in the dark as to city circulation. The bid of the Star was accepted, however, as its price was 30 per cent cheaper than the Republic.

When some of the Circuit Judges were questioned as to why they made a demand upon the Star and then were content with a palpable evasion, they declined to discuss the matter. A careful reading of the Star circulation affidavit shows clearly that its maker was very careful not to swear that its city circulation exceeds 22,000.

CLAYTON FOR THE CABINET.

The Reason Why Arkansas Republicans Favor McKinley.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—Local Republicans deny that it is the purpose of their State convention which meets in this city on March 3 to start a boom for Gen. Powell Clayton as a Vice-Presidential candidate. The general understanding among the Arkansas Republicans is that in the event of McKinley's nomination and election to the presidency Gen. Clayton would be invited to a seat in the cabinet, probably the Interior portfolio, and for that reason more than for any other they are enthusiastically for McKinley.

Although the Arkansas Republicans are practically a unit for the Ohio man, there is a prospect for a lively scramble for the honors of delegates to the National Convention. Of course, Gen. Clayton will be one of the delegates at large from the State. The three others at large will be picked from this list: Col. A. S. Fowler, who is the original Arkansas McKinleyite; Henry M. Cooper, C. N. Rix of Hot Springs, H. L. Remmel and Louis Altheimer of Pine Bluff. The negro contingent will quite likely be appeased by the selection of Judge M. W. Gibb as a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District, while a Pine Bluff negro will likely be sent from the Second District.

It is quite certain that not more than three negro delegates will be sent from Arkansas to the St. Louis convention.

PROHIBITION AND ITS FUNNY SIDE.

Dark Ways and Tricks That Are Not Vain in Vermont.

THE LAW HAS A LAME LOOK.

Peculiar Methods by Which Nearly Every Citizen Has Broken or Is Breaking It.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 25—The first step toward organized effort to secure the revision or repeal of the prohibitory law has been taken by the most prominent hotel keepers of the State. They have held a meeting and appointed a committee in each county to agitate the matter. It seems probable that within a few years the act will give place to a high license law. The statute, as it stands to-day, is well worth study, on account of its intricacies. Men who have traveled in the State need not be told the desire of the hotel men to sell liquor is not a plant of recent growth. Liquor has been sold, not only in hotels, but in groceries and drug stores.

The prohibitory law has been the cause of numerous arrests, but there has been no abatement of rum sold. It has been said that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the State are and have been liquor sellers under the law. That is probably true when it is considered that the giving of a glass of cider constitutes an infringement and makes every one liable to a fine of $10, which is the dose for a first offense. Thirsty fishermen have often run across this stumbling block to their sorrow.

The intelligent farmer has discovered a loophole for escape and dickers with the stranger something like this:

"Well, I have known some of you city fellows to find a bottle of cider on the edge of the brook up aways, only it was about an hour later than this. They was almost always so glad to get it that they left some money when they took it."

Then the fishermen keep out of sight long enough for the farmer to fill a bottle with cider and rejoice that there are ways of evading a law without breaking it.

This plan is too complicated to be followed in the towns and saloon keepers have found the business so profitable that it pays to stand an occasional raid (that is, about once a month), take their fine for a first offense in the County Court and keep selling. When County Court comes they plead guilty to the number of the first offenses charged against them, pay a fine of from $20 to $50 for each one and hire a bartender to work for them afterward. A second offense brings both fine and imprisonment and has given rise to a class of men in the State known as "fine takers." They need not tend bar, but must be ready when the bar is raided to appear in court for the man who owns the bar and answer to the charges.

Still another beauty of the law is found in its treatment of third offenses. A man may have taken his preliminary degree by paying a fine for a first offense, and afterward, when called into court to answer to a charge of a second offense, if he can prove satisfactorily that he has passed the stage of and broken the law three times, he is known as a common seller and can be punished by a heavy fine, but not by imprisonment. This occurred a few weeks ago, but is so infrequent an occurrence that the rum seller who passes the ordeal successfully may well be considered worshipful grand master of the fraternity.

ELECTRICIANS' BANQUET.

Men Who Handle the Deadly Fluid Meet Around the Festal Board.

The fourth annual banquet of the St. Louis Electrical Exchange was held at Koerner's Cafe, 616 Washington avenue, last night. An elaborate menu was served and toasts were replied to by members of the organization. The motto of the Exchange is "Let There Be Light," and in consonance with the idea the wines were of the light order in contradistinction to the eatables, which included "terrapine tourte," "fillet of sole au Ravignotte," "young squab a la Danzig" and "salade a la Paris."

About fifty guests were in atendance, including some of the most eminent electricians of the city. The tables were beautifully decorated with smilax and cut flowers.

The list of toasts included "The St. Louis Electrical Exchange," E. T. Cook, President; "The National Organization," G. J. Percival, ex-President; "The Wonders of Electricity," Otto Kuhn, Secretary; "Electrical Construction in the Past," E. Ruebel; "Electrical Construction Past and Future," Charles Stagel; "Electrical Supplies," A. E. Boeschenstein; "How to Make Members Attend," Gus Sachs; "Electricity as We Find It," Jacob Ehrlich; "Use of Diamonds in Electricity," Charles J. Sutter; "Electricity in the Past, the Future and the Present," W. H. Mackay; "How to Sell Supplies," A. Dexter.

THE WIDOW SICK AND SORE AT HEART.

Mrs. Chajozynksa Sues Mr. Mantkoffski for Breach of Promise.

SHE HAS BEEN TWICE WED.

Mantkoffski Denies That He Proposed and Says the Widow Is Old Enough to Be His Mother.

Did Michael Mantkoffski propose to Mrs. Sarah Chajozynska, or did the woman take advantage of the fact that this is leap year? Mrs. Chajozynska says Mantkoffski popped and Mr. Mantkoffski says it was Mrs. Chajozynska. The neighbors would like to know who is right.

The woman has backed up her story with a $10,000 lawsuit, claiming that her feelings have been lacerated to that extent by Mantkoffski's breach of promise. The trouble she says, was all brought about by Mantkoffski's cruel refusal to become her husband.

Mrs. Chajozynska is a widow and has a grown son, who seems to be engineering his mother's love affairs and law suits. Outside of this little affair of the heart, the woman in question has quite a history. A good many years ago she was a member of a rich Polish family, who got into trouble with the King, and her parents had to flee for their lives.

Their property and belongings were confiscated by the Government. This happened when she was a little girl. She came to this country with her father and mother, and the widow wept when she gave out the information that only two persons bearing the name Chajozynska are now living.

Mrs. Chajozynska has also had a little experience in the matrimonial line. Had the fickle Mr. Mantkoffski kept his promise she would have been led to the altar for the third time. But fate was against her, and she is not to be married—not just now at least.

Michael Mantkoffski is a grocer doing business at 1403 North Twenty-first street, only a few doors from the home of the woman whose feelings he has so grievously wounded. Her number is 1432. As the world goes, Mantkoffski is well to do. When Mrs. Chajozynska's husband died some six months ago and the grocery man and saloonkeeper, who also runs an undertaking establishment as a side line for the benefit of those who buy their drinks at his place, was called in to prepare the body for burial.

Then the tongues of the residents of "Little Poland" began to wag very freely, and a few months later when it was noticed that he was a frequent visitor at the widow's house they all thought they had a sure thing on being invited to the wedding no doubt soon to take place.

Later, the supposed-to-be bride elect seemed to be very busy sewing, and it was thought she was remodeling the twice used wedding dress to fit her now somewhat rotund form. Then it was discovered that something was wrong and the visits of Mantkoffski became less frequent and finally ceased altogether.

Mrs. Chajozynska was seen at her home Saturday. She tried to tell her trouble to the Post-Dispatch reporter in the Polish language, and it was with considerable difficulty that she could be prevailed upon to slow up till her son was secured as an interpreter.

"My mother is not yet 39," said the son, which did not exactly agree with the neighbors' statements which placed the son's age at 30, "and when my step-father was sick that grocery man came around here and talked all kinds of nonsense to her, but she would not listen until her husband died.

"Then after three proposals she accepted him and they were to be married New Years. When the wedding day rolled around Mantkoffski wrote a note putting the marriage off for a few days. Then he refused altogether to keep his promise and my mother brought suit. There's not going to be any humbug about this and he'll see we are not fooling."

Mrs. Chajozynska caught the word "fooling" and stopped scrubbing the floor and talked excitedly in a foreign language. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to stop her, but seeing this was impossible, the reporter made his escape.

THE WIDOW SARAH CHAJOGYNSKI.

A call was then made at Mantkoffski's store, and he was very much surprised to hear that a suit had been filed against him. "Why," said he, "that old woman's off, and so is her son. It ain't true that I proposed to her, and she can't prove it.

"She's 55 years old and I am only 35, not as old as her son. Do you think I'd marry that old woman? She wants to get my store; that's what she wants. No, of course I'm not engaged to anyone, and I never have been. I never thought about marrying her or anyone else. When I do I'll let you know. That's all I've got to say."

The groceryman was receiving the sympathy of several residents of the neighborhood who were spending their afternoon in his saloon, as the newspaper man left. They had all thought the matter a joke, as each one said the widow Chajozynska is old enough to be Mantkoffski's mother.

FURIOUS FARMERS

Capture and Whip Three Men and a Woman for Horse-Stealing.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 25.—Three men and a woman were captured this morning by a posse of farmers south of the city with stolen horses, wagons and harness in their possession. They are members of the Florence gang of horse thieves. The men are William Snyder, Al. Abel and A. C. Rucker, and the woman is Cora Wheeler. Snyder was shot in the face while the farmers were pursuing them.

The gang left Florence last night and camped in a school house south of the city. At midnight they started out and stole two horses, a set of harness and a spring wagon. At the next farm house they aroused the farmer while stealing a calf and the pursuit began at once. The pursuers increased in numbers until at daylight they were fifty men after the thieves.

The prisoners were taken into a barn and whipped until they confessed and gave the names of about twenty others who are said to be members of the organized gang.

Every blemish will quickly disappear from the skin, and the complexion will become absolutely perfect and clear as crystal by the use of

Mme. M. Yale's WORLD FAMOUS Complexion Remedies...

At 44 years of age, Mme. M. Yale is called the most beautiful woman living. She does not look more than 18, and resembles an angel more than a live woman. Her beauty has entirely been cultivated and her youth preserved by the use of these remedies:

Mme. YALE'S Almond Blossom Cream—Refines coarse pores, keeps the skin smooth and perfect. $1.00 per jar.

Mme. YALE'S Skin Food—Removes Wrinkles and all trace of age. Restores and preserves youth. $1.50 and $3.00 per jar—two sizes.

Mme. YALE'S Special Lotion—Is a sure cure for Pimples. $1.00 per bottle.

Mme. YALE'S Special Ointment—A sure cure for Blackheads. $1.00 per jar.

Mme. YALE'S Mole and Wart Extractor—Removes Warts and Moles in a few applications. $3.00 per bottle.

Mme. YALE'S Bust Food—Develops a perfect Neck and Bust, it creates plumpness and firmness. $1.50 and $3.00 per jar—two sizes.

Mme. YALE'S Complexion Bleach—Guaranteed to remove sallowness, moth-patches and all skin blemishes. It gives a natural complexion of marvelous purity and beauty. $2.00 per bottle.

Mme. YALE'S Hair Tonic—The first and only discovery in the history of chemistry known to turn gray hair back to its natural color without dye. It stops hair falling in 24 hours, and creates a luxuriant growth. It is a perfect hair dressing for general use, and a guaranteed cure for all manner of scalp disease—pure and wonderful. $1.00 per bottle; 6 for $5.00.

Mme. YALE'S Elixir of Beauty—Cultivates natural rosy cheeks. A wonderful skin tonic $1.00 per bottle.

Mme. YALE'S Blood Tonic—Purifies the blood and cures liver and kidney complaints. $1.00 per bottle; 6 for $5.00.

Mme. YALE'S Eye-Brow and Eye-Lash Grower—$1.00 per jar.

Mme. YALE'S Hand Whitener—$1.00 per bottle.

Mme. YALE'S Celebrated La Freckla. The only Freckle Cure. $1.00 per bottle.

Mme. YALE'S Famous Great Scott—The only permanent cure of superfluous hair. Takes but five minutes to remove hairs, roots and all; does not hurt. $5.00.

Mme. YALE'S Fruit Cura—A distinct remedy and never failing cure for female weakness in any form. The best tonic ever compounded for toning up a weak system. $1.00 per bottle; 6 for $5.00.

Write for Mme. YALE'S Guide to Beauty." Send 10 cents to pay postage.

All druggists and dealers sell these remedies. Beware of counterfeits.

N. B.—I will pay $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of anyone counterfeiting my remedies.

(Signed) MME. M. YALE.

SHOWS A BIG GAIN.

The Tonnage Carried Over the Bridges and Ferries for Nine Years.

The Merchants' Exchange has issued a tabulated statement showing the business carried by the St. Louis bridges and the ferries for 1895, with comparisons with the ten years preceding. The total tonnage carried last year from this side of the river to the east side was 2,825,077, a gain of 134,855 over 1894, and a gain of 1,196,547, or nearly 50 per cent in nine years.

The tonnage from the east to the west side last year was 5,627,882, a gain of 754,140 over 1894, and a gain of 1,559,717 tons over 1886.

These figures show that the volume of business from the east to the west side of the river was nearly double that from the west to the east side in 1895. As the business from east to west in 1886 was nearly three times that from west to east the latter shows a gain of nearly 30 per cent in nine years, a fact which speaks volumes for the growth of St. Louis as a commercial and manufacturing city.

The total tonnage of the freight received in St. Louis in 1895 was 10,998,174, of which 10,489,344 was by rail and 508,830 by river. This is a gain of 901,754 over 1894, but a loss of 918,081 tons as compared with 1892. The tonnage shipped from St. Louis in 1895 was 5,652,682, of which 5,349,327 went by rail and 503,355 by river. This is a gain of 509,342 over 1894, but a loss of 719,017 as compared with 1892.

A NEW BOY RACE.

They Are Stone-Throwers, Sure of Hand and Fleet of Foot.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Probably the worst boys in the city live along the East River. The boys are a race of stone throwers, so fleet of foot that the police can't catch them. They throw stones for pleasure every afternoon. To-day there was a grand rally by the police, the five fastest runners were sent out in plain clothes. At 3 o'clock the first stone was thrown; it broke a big window. Every officer spotted a boy and the chase began. Every officer arrested a boy. When they were taken to court two of them began to cry, but the others held their bases as true and tried stone-throwers. Magistrate Kudlich looked as mad as a hornet when informed of what had been done. In a loud tone he told an officer to take the boys down stairs. The officers rushed them down.

"Have you room for all the boys?" he asked. "Everyone of them must have a separate cell and they will be there a week."

All at once came a call to return to the court. The boys filed up and the Judge asked: "I think a week will be about right for the boys, or would you make it longer?"

"Put them there longer, by all means!" was the officer's reply.

"Very well," answered the Judge. "Have all the big rats turned loose."

That was the straw that broke the boys' backs, and all began to cry. The tender-hearted Judge was touched and after a sharp lecture told the boys to go home, but that if they were ever brought before him again he would give them the limit of the law. The boys fled out of the court for their lives.

JOHN NELSON WILL HANG.

Supreme Court Has Affirmed the Decision of the Trial Court.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Jan. 25.—John Nelson, the condemned murderer, will be hanged in the Palmyra jail yard on Friday, Feb. [illegible]. The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court, which found him guilty [illegible] will be no further [illegible] save his neck.

THE SUNDAY | PART THREE | POST-DISPATCH

PAGES 17–24. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1896. PAGES 17–24.

GLOVES AND MITTENS ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY.

Our entire stock $1.00 Kid Gloves, FIRE SALE PRICE....50c
Our entire stock $1.50 Kid Gloves, FIRE SALE PRICE....79c
Our entire stock $2.00 Kid Gloves, FIRE SALE PRICE....$1
Ladies' 25c Taffeta Silk Gloves, FIRE SALE PRICE....10c
Ladies' 20c Black Lisle Gloves, FIRE SALE PRICE....5c
Ladies' 75c Cashmere Gloves, with plush cuffs, FIRE SALE PRICE....35c
Children's 25c Saxony Mittens, FIRE SALE PRICE....10c
Children's and Infants' 20c Saxony Mittens, FIRE SALE PRICE....5c
Ladies' 75c and 89c French Kid Gloves, FIRE SALE PRICE....19c

UMBRELLAS.

Only Slightly Wet, Just as Good as New.
All $2.00 Umbrellas, FIRE SALE PRICE....$1.15
All $2.25 Umbrellas, FIRE SALE PRICE....$1.39
All $2.50 and $2.75 Umbrellas, FIRE SALE PRICE....$1.69
All $5.00 and $6.00 Umbrellas, FIRE SALE PRICE....$3.00

CORSETS.

All popular brands of $1.25 and $1.50 Corsets, such as J. B., H. & S., Thompson's, R. & G., Kabo and W. C. C., boxes only slightly wet, FIRE SALE PRICE....89c
All 75c and 89c J. B. Sonnette, and H. & S. Corsets, FIRE SALE PRICE....49c
Genuine P. D. Imported Corsets, the boxes only wet, the Corsets are perfect.
No. 1007 P. D. Corsets, regular price $1.75, FIRE SALE PRICE $1.15
No. 530 P. D. Corsets, regular price $2, FIRE SALE PRICE $1.39
No. 348 P. D. Corsets, regular price $2.75, FIRE SALE PRICE....$1.89
No. 97 P. D. Corsets, regular price $3.25, FIRE SALE PRICE....$2.48

HOSIERY.

Children's 35c Fast Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, FIRE SALE PRICE....15c
Children's 50c Finest English Cashmere Ribbed Hose, FIRE SALE PRICE....25c
Ladies' 39c Fast Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, FIRE SALE PRICE....23c
Ladies' 75c Finest English Cashmere Hose, FIRE SALE PRICE....35c
Gents' 35c Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Sox, FIRE SALE PRICE....15c

UNDERWEAR.

All Ladies' $1, $1.25 and $1.50 Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, FIRE SALE PRICE....69c
All Ladies' 89c and 98c Natural Wool Vests and Pants, FIRE SALE PRICE....49c
All Ladies' 23c Heavy Egyptian Cotton Vests, FIRE SALE PRICE....10c
All Children's 65c, 75c and 85c Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Vests and Pants, FIRE SALE PRICE....35c
All Children's 35c and 39c Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, FIRE SALE PRICE....19c
All Ladies' $1.75 and $1.98 Natural Gray Merino Union Suits, FIRE SALE PRICE....75c
All Ladies' 69c and 75c Egyptian Cotton Union Suits, FIRE SALE PRICE....35c
All Ladies' 69c and 75c Finest Egyptian Cotton Vests and Pants, FIRE SALE PRICE....39c
Ladies' $1.00 Black Sateen Underskirts, FIRE SALE PRICE....50c
Ladies' $1.50 Black Sateen Underskirts, FIRE SALE PRICE....75c
Ladies' $1.75 and $2.00 Mohair Underskirts, FIRE SALE PRICE....$1

JEWELRY.

All 25c and 35c Studs, FIRE SALE PRICE....5c set
All 50c Shirt Waist Sets, FIRE SALE PRICE....15c set
All 50c and 65c Shell Back Combs and Ornaments, FIRE SALE PRICE....35c
All 39c and 35c Shell Back Combs, FIRE SALE PRICE....15c
All $1.00 and $1.25 Solid Gold Rings, FIRE SALE PRICE....35c
All 39c and 50c Gold Plated Rings, FIRE SALE PRICE....10c
All 35c and 39c Brooches and Lace Pins, FIRE SALE PRICE....15c
25c Gold and Silver-Plated Garter Clasps, FIRE SALE PRICE....9c

EMBROIDERY AND LACE.

All 5c and 7½c Embroideries, slightly damaged, FIRE SALE PRICE....2c yard
All 10c and 12½c Embroidery, FIRE SALE PRICE....5c yard
All 15c and 19c Embroidery, FIRE SALE PRICE....10c yard
All 25c Ladies' Aprons....15c
All 15c and 19c Ladies' Aprons, FIRE SALE PRICE....9c
All 20c, 25c and 35c Colored Tuxedo and Maline Veilings....4c yard

Sonnenfeld's

419-421 NORTH BROADWAY.

L. ACKERMAN, Manager.

FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER

The Most Phenomenal Sale that has ever taken place in St. Louis. The rush Friday and Saturday was the greatest any store in the world ever saw. The bargains are simply wonderful. Ask all your neighbors about it. They will tell you of the remarkable bargains they bought. The stock was only **DAMAGED BY SMOKE AND WATER** from the great Aloe fire. More reserve stock brought down for Monday's sale. THE INSURANCE COMPANY PAYS THE LOSS.

Fire Salvage Prices!

MILLINERY.

All Colored Felt Sailors, shapes and flats; former prices, 75c and 98c. FIRE SALE PRICE....15c
All $2.25 and $2.48 Colored Fur Felt Sailors. FIRE SALE PRICE 75c
All $2.75 English Walking Hats. FIRE SALE PRICE....98c
An immense lot Flowers; former prices, 39c and 49c bunch. FIRE SALE PRICE....4c
Forget-Me-Nots, all colors, FIRE SALE PRICE....5c

RIBBONS.

All-Silk, Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbon—
No. 5....FIRE SALE PRICE, per yard, 4c
No. 7....FIRE SALE PRICE, per yard, 5c
Nos. 12 and 16, FIRE SALE PRICE, per yard, 9c
No. 22...FIRE SALE PRICE, per yard, 11c
An immense lot Fancy Ribbons, FIRE SALE PRICE, per yard...10c

LADIES' UNION SUITS.

Our entire stock Ladies' 95c Union Suits, FIRE SALE PRICE....50c
Our entire stock Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Union Suits, FIRE SALE PRICE....98c
Our entire stock $2.00 and $2.25 Ladies' Union Suits, FIRE SALE PRICE....$1.25

DOLLS.

Our entire stock of Dolls, damaged by smoke and water, will be thrown on table in two grand lots.
All $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Dolls, FIRE SALE PRICE....25c
All 50c, 69c and 75c Dolls, FIRE SALE PRICE....15c
Choice of our entire stock 25c and 35c Metal Cabinet Photo Frames, Fire Sale Price....15c

HANDKERCHIEFS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

All 7½c and 8½c Ladies' White and Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. FIRE SALE PRICE....2c
All Gents' 10c and 12½c Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. FIRE SALE PRICE....5c
All Ladies' 20c and 23c Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs. FIRE SALE PRICE....9c
All Ladies' 35c Finest Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs. FIRE SALE PRICE....18c
All Ladies' 25c and 35c Japanese Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs. FIRE SALE PRICE....10c
Gents' 48c Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs. FIRE SALE PRICE 20c

HEAD RESTS.

Our entire stock of 25c, 35c and 39c China Silk and Crepe Head Rests. FIRE SALE PRICE....15c

FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER!

Cloaks, Suits and Furs!

A Great Big Lot Brought Down from the Reserve Stock for Monday's Sale.

Just as Good as New, Hardly Touched by the Water.

FIRE SALVAGE PRICES.

Ladies' Cloth Capes.

Regular $4 and $5 Cloth Capes, FIRE PRICE....$2
Regular $7.50 and $8.00 Cloth Capes, FIRE PRICE....$3
Regular $10 and $12 Cloth Capes, FIRE PRICE....$4

Fur Capes.

Regular $8.00 Fur Capes, FIRE PRICE....$2
Regular $10.00 Fur Capes, FIRE PRICE....$3
Regular $15.00 Fur Capes, FIRE PRICE....$5

Ladies' Cloth Suits.

$15, $18 and $20 Ladies' Cloth Suits, FIRE PRICE....$3.50

Ladies' Skirts.

About 200 odds and ends in Ladies' Cloth Skirts, all lined, prices were $5 to $10....$3
All lined Figured Skirts, 4½ yds. wide, prices were $4 and $5....$1.85

Children's Cloaks.

$5.00 Children's Cloaks, FIRE PRICE....$1
$6.00 Children's Cloaks, FIRE PRICE....$2
$7.50 Children's Cloaks, FIRE PRICE....$3

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

$7.50 Ladies' Cloth Jackets, FIRE PRICE....$1.75
$10.00 Ladies' Cloth Jackets, FIRE PRICE....$3.50
$15.00 Ladies' Cloth Jackets, FIRE PRICE....$5
$20.00 and $25.00 Ladies' Cloth Jackets, FIRE PRICE....$7.50

Imported Wraps.

$50 Imported Silk Wraps, FIRE PRICE....$15
$75 Imported Velvet Capes, FIRE PRICE....$25
Every $50 Fur Cape, FIRE PRICE....$18
$30 Beautiful Beaded Plush Capes, FIRE PRICE....$13.75

Silk Waists.

Odds and Ends Silk Waists, all kinds, were $5 to $10....$1.98

SONNENFELD'S | 419 421 N. BROADWAY | 506 508 ST. CHARLES ST | SONNENFELD'S

MATERIAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Western Congressmen Sending Their Speeches to Constituents.

THE WAYS OF WASHINGTON.

Sam Kellar, a Former Missouri Editor, the Pride of the Stalwart Capitol Police.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Western Congressmen are very busy now mailing copies of the Congressional Record to their constituents. The Record contains some reference to bills of local interest which the Congressmen intend to use as campaign material, or else its pages are added to by "remarks," the particular member sending it out is supposed to have made on the floor of the House during some exciting Congressional proceeding. Thousands of copies go out daily. The congressional frank carries them into every hamlet and backwoods section where reside the men who are depended upon by the Congressman to help him secure a renomination. And yet there is no publication in the country, whether carried on by private means or at Government cost, that is so rank a fakir as the Congressional Record. It is a delusion and a snare. Its pages, supposed to faithfully reflect each day the sayings and doings of the members of both Houses, teem with things untrue and page after page of matter about which Congress never heard a word.

Voters who do not know the ways of wily statesmen and the method of getting out the Congressional Record, may set great store by the free copies they are receiving from their member of Congress. They may rely upon it for campaign material and the speeches it contains as showing the brilliant record of the member from way back, who is asking for a renomination and another term.

Perhaps these honest yeomen would be pained to know that fully two-thirds of the matter they see in the Congressional Record credited to their member of Congress was never delivered on the floor; the brilliant speeches with "loud applause" worked in at frequent intervals were never made—and that until they came damp from the press in the printing office into the glare of publicity afforded by the franked circulation of the Record, only the member and the printers knew what was in store for readers of its pages. This confidence game upon the people is worked in this way: A member of Congress from an obscure district wants to get space in the Record. Perhaps he has been receiving complaints from constituents; he may have encountered serious opposition; there may be talk of an uprising against him.

A big debate is in the House. He goes to the leader of his side of the House and asks for ten minutes, five minutes, or even three minutes. The leader assents. The member is recognized by the Speaker. He says: "Mr. Speaker," adds a few words of introduction pertinent to the subject under discussion, and then as he sees the gavel go up, adds that whatever else he may want to say will be incorporated in his remarks in the Record. The gavel falls. The member has uttered perhaps 200 words. The opportunity is before him. His name is in the Record. Under the elastic and misleading rules concerning publication in the Record, he is allowed ten days to "revise his remarks." When they appear it is noted he has seized the opportunity by the forelock. A speech several thousand words long, punctuated by "applause," appears as that of the member from Wayback. It was not delivered on the floor. No one in Congress ever read it, saw it, or heard of it except the Congressman and his private secretary. But the member franks it at Government expense, mails it at Government expense to the voters in Missouri, Kansas, or where his district may be, and rests secure in the knowledge that his constituents will "point with pride" to his effort.

One or two recent instances of the hollow mockery of this miscalled record will serve to adorn this tale. In the big debate in the house over the Dingley tariff bill, Mr. Crisp of Georgia, leader of the Democratic minority, gave three minutes of his time to Howard of Alabama, who wrote if "Christ came to Congress." Howard's three-minute speech would take thirty minutes to read. The same day Mr. Dingley of Maine created amusement by announcing he yielded one-half minute of his time to a member from New England. As shown by the Record that member said about 3,000 words in that half minute.

So great has become the abuse of this privilege of putting in the Congressional Record things that were not said, speeches that were never uttered, applause that was never made, that a determined effort is to be made at this session to change the system and to permit only the speeches actually made on the floor of the House. Until this be done Western voters who are receiving copies of the Congressional Record may know that the yellow-back novels of their youth were not more unreliable than the Government publication which Congressmen are authorized to send free through the mails.

Congressman "Joe" Cannon of Illinois is proving himself a versatile Statesman. On the floor of the House he can use more gestures in a given time than any other member; on the asphalt streets he is a better rider on the bicycle than even Tom Reed, and now he has developed into a heel and toe waltzer of a distinctly Illinois type. Recently at a very swell reception given by a member of Congress the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations gathered another feather for his cap by waltzing with the best-looking young lady at the reception. Egypt and even the lake shore section would fail to recognize the Statesman in his new role. It is even gossiped that your "Uncle Joe" has bought a pair of bloomers which he uses after nightfall on his bicycle expeditions. Illinois members shake their heads over Congressman Cannon. "I knew how it would be," said one of them, "when he bought that bicycle. He is going to wheel into the Cabinet or take a 'header' into political oblivion this campaign."

The Hon. "Dolly" Mozely of the Fourteenth Missouri District is not making the welkin ring any since he came to Congress. He has been as dumb as an oyster and not very much more active. A plausible explanation of the Southeasterner's course is given by a Missourian, also a Republican, who says that Mozely realizes he is an accident and that he cannot be re-elected. So strongly have these facts impressed themselves upon him that he has decided to "saw wood and salt his salary" for the two lucky years he will be entitled to draw pay as a member of Congress. He will probably save enough to start in business in Southeast Missouri and let politics alone till the next tidal wave, if he lives long enough to see another.

Missouri visitors to the capital recently have been much impressed by the statuesque, straight-up-and-downess of a new member of the capitol police. They noted his uniform fitted him as though both it and the wearer were new to the environment, and that he handled the rosewood club which Uncle Sam furnishes members of the capital force as though it were a blue pencil sharpened for duty. One of the group of Missourians inspecting the capital the other day caught this new "copper" with his back turned. He walked up to him, slapped him on the shoulder and yelled in his ear: "Slugs 2, 5 and 11, come up! Good copy on the hook!" The figure jumped a foot in the air, dropped his baton of authority and turned. It was Sam Kellar, editor of the Richland (Mo.) Cyclone, official reporter of the last Missouri house, now a member of the capital police force. He had a position on the House clerical staff for a time, but the "hog combine" ousted him. The only thing he has arrested in his new field of duty has been the burning thoughts whenever he thinks of the combine and its work.

Congressman Culberson of Texas, easily the leader of the delegation, and Congressman Bailey, the youngest member in point of years, are booked, according to Texas gossip among the members of the colony, for higher political honors. Judge Culberson is booked to be up with the leaders in next senatorial contest, wile Mr. Bailey is broadening in his present field and paving the way for the senatorial end or a gubernatorial nomination. Hon. Miles Crowley, the cowboy member from Galveston, is worrying right now over whether the House committee on elections will let him serve out his term, or whether the seat he now holds will be given to Rosenthal. It is well worth worrying over from the Crowley standpoint.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL,
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.,
OPEN FEBRUARY 20TH, 1896.

A beautiful stone fire-proof structure, with all modern improvements, situated in Northwest Arkansas, in the heart of the Ozark Mountains. Mild and bracing climate. Wild and beautiful scenery. Unrivaled medicinal waters. Through sleepers over the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway between St. Louis and Eureka Springs. Write the manager for descriptive pamphlet

THE LATEST FADS OF GOTHAM'S 400.

Vaudeville Entertainments and Women's Fencing Clubs Popular.

MRS. ASTOR'S COMING BALL.

It Will Be the Event of the Season—"The Acropolis" and Its Beauties—News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The giving of vaudeville entertainments by regular artists is rapidly becoming a fad among some sections of society. This is a very good thing for the music hall performers, and it may be said to their credit that they are equal to the task of reaping the somewhat unexpected harvest. All garnered in this way is clear gain, for they still depend on the theaters for their living. Mrs. Austin Corbin has Saturdays quite regularly, and at them may be found the same performers week after week, who certainly are able to put aside a very pretty penny as the result. Mrs. Corbin's pleasing example is being followed by a number of other fashionables.

The more solid portion of society is looking forward to the ball to be given by Mrs. Astor on Monday, Feb. 3, with more than usual interest. First, it is to be the formal opening of her new house, at No. 841 Fifth avenue, which will be a notable event of itself, for it will not only open a beautiful home, furnished and decorated in the very highest of modern style and with the most artistic taste, but it will be the distinctive entertainment of the season. Mrs. Astor's balls are not many, but they are all distinguished. In one respect they stand apart from all others; though given by one of the richest of women, they have not the standard of the almighty dollar raised for worship as is the case with nearly every other New York function to be named. Mrs. Astor is above and beyond that; she is in the same category with men so rich that they can afford to wear old clothes. Brains and family will count, along with good breeding, ahead of dollars, in the list of guests to be invited. In her parlors old and new New York meet and her balls afford a very good basis of comparison as to the progress making in social circles of the metropolis. The last one was given five years ago, to celebrate the engagement of her son, John Jacob, to Miss Willing of Philadelphia, an alliance Mrs. Astor particularly wished to see brought about. At that ball the late Ward McAllister was her major domo, as he always was. He will be missed now, and society will wonder what effect his absence will have on the list of guests, and whether she will keep the old one or remodel it. But in five years many changes come, even in New York society. Mrs. Astor will hardly allow her prejudices to stand in the way of Father Time himself.

Fencing is being pushed to the front this winter by some of the smart set, who believe in it as an indoor sport, by a series of entertainments to be given at Sherry's, to consist mostly of bouts between well-known society young men. Admission is to be by card only, and the patronesses and the young men who are to contest, are of the most exclusive set. They want to show the advantages of fencing as an indoor sport, for New York is English enough to take more readily to out-door exercises, such as golf, foot ball and the like.

Nowhere else in the world are to be found as great a collection of magnificent public buildings on as commanding a site as New Yorkers look upon in the West Side, on what is called sometimes Morningside Heights and at other times "The Acropolis," which is the plateau between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second street on the south and north respectively, and Morningside avenue on the east and Riverside drive, along the bank of the Hudson (or North) river on the west. Ancient Athens had the only rival of it, and that was only in the show of magnificent buildings, for, so far as convenience is concerned, Athens and Rome had nothing to compare with the work of our modern architects. In the next five years the claims of the latter-day Acropolis will be more apparent than now, when only a few of the many projected temples and colleges are above ground. By that time at least fourteen millions of dollars will have been spent in this comparatively small spot and it is quite as likely as not that by then the advantages of this site will be so apparent that as much more will be needed for further improvements. Here rises the first real hill seen coming from the southern end of the island. A little further up, about One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, the hill is cut in two by an entrance from the Harlem plains to what is now the Fort Lee ferry, on the north side of which the hill again rises and becomes a long ridge, extending to Spuyten Duyvel Creek, miles to the north, forming the east bank of the Hudson, a fitting companion to the picturesque and famous Palisades on the other shore.

At present the most conspicuous object on the Acropolis is St. Luke's Hospital, which will be opened Feb. 1, when the old hospital, Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, is to be closed, the speculators in real estate waiting impatiently meantime. The building is of marble, with a dome that is visible for miles, by reason of its elevation of 180 feet. The hospital will accommodate nearly 600 patients and almost as many employes; is 200 by 600 feet, and is of the French renaissance style of architecture. Just south of St. Luke's is building the great Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which will be, in many respects, a worthy rival of the famous cathedrals of Europe. Although the cornerstone was laid Dec. 27, 1892, no sign of the building is yet to be seen above ground, all the intervening time having been spent in laying the tremendous foundation. It will take several more years to even approximately finish the cathedral. It will face the west and have three towers, the central one to be higher than any structure so far built by man, except the Eiffel tower. The transept and nave will be of marble and the interior finish will be of the greatest possible beauty. Probably the cathedral will be the most impressive building in New York, if not, indeed, in all the New World.

Columbia College, which so long has been on Forty-ninth street and Madison avenue, will have sixteen new buildings here, formed into a hollow square, the principal one being the library, which will have a million and a half of books, the equal of the Congressional Library at Washington.

On the northern end of the plateau, facing the Hudson and commanding one of the most magnificent landscapes in the world as to certain features, is slowly rising the tomb of Gen. Grant. This will also face to the west and the river. Stretching to the east are the Harlem plains and it has been proposed, with a fair promise of fulfillment, that a magnificent approach be made along the street leading from the east to the tomb, similar to that of the Arc Triomphe of Paris. This would fitly round out the approach, which now is ragged and incongruous, almost an eyesore, with its jagged hillside rising abruptly from the plain level, on which building is difficult and altogether impossible if preservation of any landscape is desired. With this approach properly made the beauty of our modern Acropolis will be complete. It will be a fine finish to the border furnished by Morningside Park, which is what the lower part of this jagged hillside has become—a thing of beauty evolved from ugliness. When these and kindred features are completed and the buildings are finished, the Acropolis will show the truth of the claim made above. It will be worth a day's journey by the most fastidious and most learned; they will have to acknowledge that nowhere else in all the world is its equal to be seen.

MALCHIJAH.

A WART ON HIS NOSE.

Powers Brings Suit Because of His Doctor's Alleged Error.

William M. Powers has brought suit in the city court of East St. Louis against Dr. Henry J. Deehahn, a wealthy surgeon of that city.

Powers claims that Dr. Deehahn mistook a wart on his nose for a dangerous growth and removed the same in such an awkward and unskillful manner as to disfigure him for life. The operation was performed about a month ago and Powers now claims that the growth on the nose was not cancerous.

Didn't Want to Die.

Nellie Wilson alias Mabel Esher of 313 South Broadway, 19 and naughty, took morphine Saturday morning and had to be pumped out. She will get well and says her friends are wrong when they say she tried to commit suicide. She had a pain and thought morphine was a good thing to take.

Soft shell crabs, first of the season, 50c portion. Milford's, Sixth street, near Olive.

HE MUST BE A SILVER MAN.

Needed Qualifications for a Democratic Candidate in Arkansas

IN THE RACE FOR GOVERNOR.

Review of the Political Situation and Sketches of the Most Prominent Aspirants for Office.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, Jan. 25.—Politics in Arkansas have resumed their wonted biennial activity. The election is about eight months off, but as a Democratic nomination in this State is equivalent to an election the early birds become numerous and roost high upon the perch of expectation. The proverbial woods are full of timid aspirants, awaiting to hear the public verdict on those bold enough to announce in January their desire to serve the people.

It has already become a recognized fact that no man can receive the nomination for a State office in Arkansas unless he is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. There may be one exception to this rule, but in this case the man will receive the nomination on account of his superior fitness for the office. The candidate alluded to is an aspirant for the office of Secretary of State.

When the Old Hickory Club celebrated the Jackson Day anniversary all the speeches delivered at the banquet were in the interest of harmony. The harmony desired was the elimination of the financial question from the State campaign. No one objected to its introduction in the congressional fight or in the Senatorial campaign, but prominent leaders felt that it should be tabooed in the contest for State officers. At the Old Hickory banquet Hon. J. H. Harrod, who is now the only openly avowed candidate for Governor, emphasized his Democracy by declaring that he would abide the decision of the Democratic Convention, no matter what was done. If Rothschild should write the platform and the Devil should be nominated he would support both platform and ticket. All he wanted was Democracy, harmony and victory.

Col. John G. Fletcher, one of the most prominent prospective candidates for Governor, enthused the banqueters with this declaration for harmony: "Let Democrats lay aside their goldism and silverism and get together," he said. "Upon the success of the Democratic party rests the perpetuity of our free institutions." This sounded very nicely at the Old Hickory banquet, and was greeted with a round of applause, but it lost its effect immediately after the adjournment of the club, and now when a candidate announces for office the first question asked has reference to his standing on the financial issue. Both Harrod and Fletcher, however, are strong advocates for the free coinage of the white metal.

Col. Fletcher has not yet announced his candidacy for Governor. He is the President of the First National Bank, takes a great interest in the ex-Confederate Home and in all matters relating to the old veterans of the lost cause, and is one of the wealthiest citizens in Arkansas. He was twice before a candidate for Governor, but it was during two of the hottest gubernatorial campaigns ever held in the State. He receives many letters every day from all portions of the State, all of which say: "Now is your time, John." In fact, that seems to be the prevailing sentiment, especially in this locality. Some say that Col. Fletcher has missed his opportunity in not coming out sooner, while others declare that it is not yet too late, and that if the Colonel will announce others who contemplate running will be scared off the track, and he will have an open field, with no competitor but James Harrod.

Harrod is a young man and a very bright lawyer. He is a native of Arkansas and a graduate of the State University. The young men graduated from this institution have a great political pull in this State. It was the University boys who helped to place Hon. Carroll D. Wood on the Supreme Bench, and many others have obtained office through this influence. Harrod is one of the best stump speakers in the State and is willing to meet any candidate on the hustings. Should Col. John G. Fletcher conclude to make the race he will not go through the State on an electioneering tour. He says the people of Arkansas are well enough acquainted with him not to demand a canvass of this kind on his part. He is opposed to putting himself in the attitude of scrambling for the office. He does not want to be a Governor bad enough for that.

If Fletcher should announce that he is a candidate for Governor it would change the plans of at least half a dozen politicians. With Fletcher out of the race there is no doubt that Prof. Junius Jordan, Hon. M. J. Manning and Hon. C. C. Harnby would immediately become candidates for Governor.

Prof. Jordan now holds the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is serving his first term, and according to a time-honored precedent he is entitled to another. His friends in Jefferson County are eager for him to make the race. Should he announce for Governor, J. J. Doyne of Lonoke, T. A. Futrall of Lee and Charles T. Gordon of Ouachita would be candidates to succeed him. If he concludes to keep his present office he will have no opposition for the nomination. Hon. C. C. Harnby of Nevada was president of the Senate and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor in 1891-93. He has many friends in South Arkansas who are urging him to enter the lists against Harrod.

Hon. M. J. Manning of Monroe, who is named as one of the possible East Arkansas candidates for governor, is a warm personal friend of Gov. Clarke. He was a member in the House of Representatives last year and was recognized as the Democratic leader of that body. He was the father of the railroad commission bill and made a gallant, but losing fight for its passage. If Manning does not conclude to run for governor he will be a candidate for state senator, in which position he will be able to render substantial service to Gov. Clarke in his contest for a seat in the United States Senate.

There is some talk of W. H. Cate of Craighead and Col. A. S. McKennon, Johnson, entering the field for Governor, but it is more the wish of their friends than of themselves that their names have been mentioned in connection with the office. Cate served several terms in Congress and refused a renomination because the salary was not large enough to suit him. McKennon is a member of the Dawes commission and draws a salary of $5,000 a year and expenses, and it is not believed that he would relinquish that job to accept one that pays only $3,600.

W. G. Vincenheller, Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture; Ransom Gulley, state treasurer; E. B. Kinswertly, attorney general, and J. F. Ritchie, commissioner of State lands, will be renominated without opposition. Each incumbent is serving his first term.

The position of Auditor seems to be an alluring one, there being more candidates for this office than for any on the State ticket. The present incumbent, C. B. Mills, is serving his second term and will be out of the race. The candidates are: C. T. Monroe, now Deputy Auditor; Clay Sloan of Lawrence, the present ex-officio Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas; R. W. McFarlane of Sebastian, a graduate of the State University, and Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee; C. B. Morton of Ouachita, editor of the Camden Herald, and John Black, at present County Clerk of Benton County.

The contestants for Secretary of State are Thomas W. Newton of Pulaski; R. B. Hogins of Pope, and A. C. Hull of Boone. Each of these candidates has a very strong following.

Two positions on the Supreme bench are to be filled. So far Hon. H. G. Bunn, the present Chief Justice, is the only candidate announced, but it is intimated that he will have two opponents, Judge Edgar E. Bryant, now Judge of the Fort Smith Circuit Court, and Hon. Joseph M. Hill of Sebastian. Hon. Simon P. Hughes is a candidate for re-election to the Associate Justiceship, and will probably go in without opposition. Hughes is regarded as one of the most popular men in Arkansas. He is the only man who came very near at one time being nominated for a third term for Governor of Arkansas by one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held in the State.

The surprise of the week was the withdrawal of Hon. Carroll Armstrong from the race for Governor. Armstrong announced his candidacy during the early part of last week. He is the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and one of the best organizers in Arkansas. He has been an active worker in every campaign during the past thirty years, and last week when he inserted a little four-line announcement in his county paper that he would like to be Governor of Arkansas, it constituted the first intimation he had ever made that he wanted an office. Several newspapers charged him with using his position as Chairman of the State Central Committee to boost himself into office. This was not so, and he proved it by withdrawing from the contest. He is still at the head of the committee and will be in the thickest of the fight when the campaign opens.

The Senatorial campaign is where the red light and thunder is going to come, and the stage will be full-lighted when it is going on. There will be only two candidates in the field, Hon. James K. Jones and Gov. James P. Clarke. The latter has enlisted in his cause some of the shrewdest political workers in the State—men who sit up late at night, work all day and who give their "thoughts no tongue nor any unproportioned thought his act"—who are continually sawing wood for Clarke and saying nothing. It is said that in a quiet way Gov. Clarke has, through his friends at the county seats of the seventy-five counties in Arkansas, made a canvass of every township in every one of these counties, and that he knows the name of every political worker in the State who is for and who is against him. This work has been going on for a year.

The federal officeholders, and there are not very many in Arkansas, are, of course, for Jones. Three out of every four newspapers in the State are for Jones, and he has a strong following among the business men of the State and those ex-Confederates who take a prominent part in every election and work at the polls until after the sun goes down and the ballots are counted and the result is announced. The contest between Jones and Clarke will not be baby play by any means. The people will be asked to settle it, or rather they will settle it without being asked to do so. In nominating candidates for the Legislature the Democracy will instruct them as to whom they shall vote for Senator. The contest will probably be settled before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, and while it lasts will be a hot one.

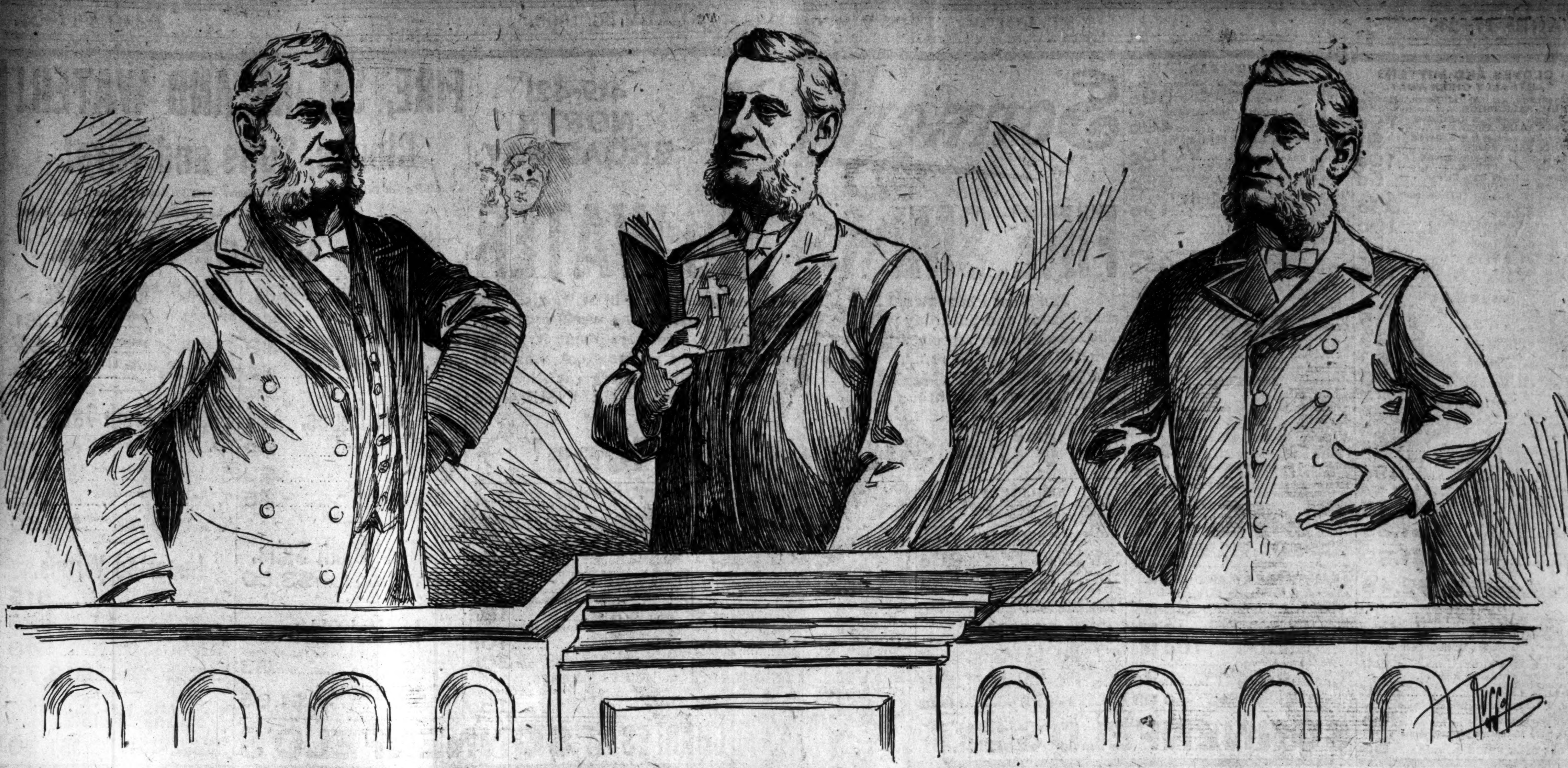
Gov. Clarke will open his canvass in Sebastian County next month. This is the first county in the State to hold a primary election, which will take place on Feb. 15. He will deliver eleven speeches in Sebastian, opening at Hartford, Feb. 4; Mansfield and Huntington, 5; Dayton and Witcherville, 6; Hackett City and Jenny Lind, 7; Lavaca, 8; Greenwood and Central City, 10, and Fort Smith on the 11th. Sebastian County is already conceded to Clarke. He could carry the county without making any speeches there, as he has the active support of ex-Gov. Fishback, the most influential Democrat in the county. But Gov. Clarke is anxious to open the campaign. He desires to put a few questions to Senator Jones and to give him plenty of time in which to answer them. The fight and the fun will soon be on, and it will be fierce and entertaining from start to finish.

Consumption kills more people than rifle balls. It is more deadly than any of the much dreaded epidemics. Fully one-sixth of all the deaths in America are caused by consumption. It is a stealthy, gradual, slow disease. It penetrates the whole body. It is in every drop of blood. It seems to work only at the lungs, but the terrible drain and waste go on all over the body. The only way to get rid of consumption is to work on the blood, make it pure, rich and wholesome, build up the wasting tissues, put the body into condition for a fight with the dread disease. The cure of consumption is a fight—a fight between sound tissues and the encroaching germs of disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery fights on the right side. It drives the germs back, forces them out of the body. It will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if it is taken during the early stages of the disease. Its first action is to put the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys into good working order. That makes digestion good and assimilation quick and thorough. It makes sound healthy flesh. That is half the battle.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great labor expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million *free*. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, *absolutely free*, 500,000 copies of this great work, but twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing *only* being required. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The *Free Edition* is precisely same as those sold at $1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong paper covers instead of cloth. Send stamps now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

WITH ONE FLOCK FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



A STUDY OF REV. MOSHEIM RHODES IN THE PULPIT OF ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

FOR THIRTY YEARS ITS GOOD WORK HAS PROGRESSED

History of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church of This City—Its Pastor, Rev. Mosheim Rhodes.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bell and Cardinal avenues, is the first church of that denomination organized in St. Louis. It differs from the German Lutheran Church in that the former practices close communion and is exclusive in its treatment of other denominations, inviting the preachers of no others sect to occupy their pulpits, and participating with none other in the Lord's Supper.

The church was organized about 1865, but for some years it was only a struggling mission. When the present pastor, Rev. Mosheim Rhodes, D. D., was called to the church, in 1871, he found a small building, the basement only completed, at Wash and Elliott. The membership consisted of thirty people and not one of them owned a dollar's worth of real estate. Incomplete as the building was it was harassed with a debt of double its value. However, the building was completed a month later, and the society struggled on under its load of debt.

The church prospered, however, and ten years later, after a herculean effort, the debt and interest, amounting to $20,000, was finally discharged. The church accommodated only 300 people and about 1881 it was decided to build a larger edifice to accommodate the increasing congregation. The property at Wash and Elliott was sold and realized only $7,000. A lot was bought at Bell and Cardinal and the present beautiful edifice was erected, at a cost, including furnishings, organ, etc., of $65,000.

The church was dedicated in 1883, and the society entered into possession financially exhausted, and with a debt of $32,000. The church went to work with a will to discharge it, in addition to keeping up with current expenses, and to-day the debt has been reduced to $6,800. Next year the church will celebrate the silver jubilee of the present pastorate, and is planning to mark the occasion by clearing off the debt.

In the meantime the church has continued to grow steadily in membership, and from thirty members in 1871 has grown to number approximately 500 in 1896. The building is beautiful in design, both inside and out. It has a seating capacity of 750 and the congregation comfortably fills it at each service.

The church is well organized; it is active in every kind of church work, and in moral and spiritual influence is second to none. It is a thoroughly united and harmonious church, singularly free from any bickerings or factional differences, and pastor and people are mutually devoted to each other. The church maintains the most friendly relations with those of other denominations, and aids in all charitable works.

While the church has grown it has been the parent of but one other church, namely Trinity, on McMillan place, west of Taylor avenue, which was colonized from St. Mark's. This church has just called Rev. Mr. Funk of Queen City, Mo., to its pulpit, and has a promising career in prospect.

St. Mark's has a full complement of the auxiliary societies so neccessary to a live, aggressive church.

The Ladies' Aid Society is officered as follows: Mrs. M. Rhodes, President; Mrs. Agnes Elliot, Vice-President; Mrs. Hay, Secretary; Mrs. J. A. Haffner, Treasurer.

The Young Ladies' Industrial Society renders valuable service in the philanthropic work of the church. Mrs. Holliday is President; Mrs. Harry Elliott, Vice-President; Miss Whiteley, Secretary and Miss Mabel Schultz, Treasurer.

The King's Daughters is a society devoted to charitable work. Miss Laura Lubke is President; Miss Madge Rhodes, Vice-President; Mrs. Ella Junkins Kruthers, Secretary and Miss Amy Pabst Treasurer.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society is officered by Mrs. M. Rhodes, President; Mrs. Holliday, Vice-President; Mrs. Elliott Jones, Secretary, and Mrs. B. F. Saylor, Treasurer.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has about seventy-five members, and in addition to its other work is about to organize a mission, the location of which is not yet definitely settled. Its officers are: C. A. Kober, President; A. H. Siegrist, Vice-President; Miss Anna Bantz, Secretary; Miss Tillie Schlierholz, Treasurer; Miss Ida Lubke, Corresponding Secretary; Prof. L. H. Freleigh, Organist; Delegates to Local Union, Misses Carrie Stensmeyer and Tillie Schlierholz; Delegates to West End Division, Misses M. Van Amberg and Madge Rhodes.

There is a society of young folks known as the Mary and Marthas, composed of children from 10 to 12 years old. These little workers are full of zeal. By their own efforts they have recently placed a memorial pew in the Lutheran Church at Oakland, Cal., and a memorial window in the church at St. Joseph, Mo. They are now planning a similar offering to the Sedalia Mission recently organized. The officers are: Grace Siegrist, President; Pauline Pabst, Vice President; Edith Peper, Secretary; Ida McClure, Treasurer.

The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 300 scholars. It is a model of good management, and is not only self-sustaining, but supports a young native at a school in India where he is being educated for the ministry. D. R. Super is Superintendent; Geo. J. Cochran, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. Cober, Secretary; Albert Siegrist, Treasurer. The infant room is in charge of Mrs. H. B. Peters, who is admirably qualified for the work.

The officers of the church are:

Elders—J. A. J. Schultz, H. F. Langenberg, L. G. Kammerer, Geo. J. Cochran.

Deacons—Benjamin F. Saylor, Wm. McCully, Joseph Ramsey, H. N. Saylor, B. L. Slack, H. G. Patterson, B. C. Alvord.

Trustees—F. Deibel, P. G. Bantz, Judge A. A. Paxon.

Clerk—H. G. Patterson.
Treasurer—L. G. Kammerer.
Financial Secretary—B. L. Slack.
Organist—Prof. L. H. Freleigh.

In the West the Lutheran Church has not been paticularly aggressive; at least, save among the German settlers it did not gain a foothold so early as the other Protestant denominations. Of late years, largely through the work of the Board of Education and Missions, it has spread, and even in small rural communities it now has its churches. It is not therefore generally known that it ranks fourth in numerical strength among Protestant denominations in the United States, while throughout the world it leads all other denominations.

In Pennsylvania the church is particularly strong and there Rev. Mosheim Rhodes was born. As a youth he was not destined for the church and after obtaining an education in the district schools he led an uneventful life in a small country store until 23 years old. He was a devout member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and at length felt called upon to enter the ministry. He entered the Susquehanna Theological Seminary and graduated with honors and the degree of D. D. For ten years he preached in the East, his third call being to St. Mark's. He has met with signal success, and although he has received many calls to other pulpits, and also an offer of the Presidency of a college, he has refused to be tempted to leave the church which has grown up under his ministrations from a small mission to a powerful factor in the religious life of St. Louis.

Dr. Rhodes is, and has been since its organization eight years ago, President of the Board of Education of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of the General Synod. The board has established a college at Atchison, the main building and campus occupying twenty-five acres of ground, which was given by that city. It is beautifully located on a high bluff, within a stone's throw of the residence of ex-Senator Ingalls. Since the college was erected two additional buildings have been erected on the campus for college purposes and three professors' houses. The college has a library of between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes and an endowment of $20,000 as a nucleus. Rev. J. A. Clutz, D. D., is its President.

Two years ago the board established a Theological Seminary in connection with the college, with Prof. D. F. Altman as President.

Dr. Rhodes is one of the busiest of men. Besides his preaching and other pastoral duties he regularly attends the Sunday-school, Endeavor meetings, and gives his supervision to other work of interest to the church, and in addition he has found time to write half a dozen books, and a number of pamphlets. His principal works are "Life Thoughts for Young Men," "Life Thoughts for Young Women," "Expository Lectures on Philippians," "Recognition in Heaven," "The Throne of Grace," "Vital Questions Pertaining to Christian Belief," and he also collated and published "Lenten Lectures on the Evidences," delivered by himself, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D.; Rev. W. T. Tudor, D. D.; Rev. C. S. Masden, D. D.; Rev. W. G. Merrill, and Rev. W. W. Boyd, D. D.

Dr. Rhodes also edits and publishes "St. Mark's Messenger," a neat four-page paper devoted to the interests of the church. It was established by him, and is now in its thirteenth year.

POSED FOR VINCENTI.

A St. Louisan Whose Likeness in Marble Adorns the National Capitol.

Everybody in Italian circles in St. Louis knows George Reppetto of 1901 Wash street. Few of his most intimate friends know an incident of his early life, the secret of which the old gentleman is jealous in preserving.

When Reppetto came to America in 1853, he proceeded from New York to Washington. He was a young man then, with handsome cameo-like features of a singularly medieval cast.

The wonderful tales of the wealth of the golden Americas had tempted this child of sunny Italy to cross the Atlantic. But the spring of '53 found young Reppetto strolling the streets of Washington, brooding over a shattered idol. His heart was heavy and his purse was light. As he ambled along in a desultory manner he felt a touch on his shoulder. Turning, he saw a well-dressed gentleman of his own nationality, who, recognizing a compatriot, had sought a conversation. This gentleman was Sig. Vincenti, sculptor, commissioned by the United States Government to create the beautiful marble images which now grace the Capitol building.

Vincenti immediately became interested in young Reppetto, and persuaded him to act as his model. All the clasical figures around the Capitol were modeled after the face and figure of this young man, and it is said that the statue of Columbus, to the left at the main entrance, is a fac-simile of the St. Louisan, with the lines of age added on his face.

Daily visitors to Vincenti's studio were President and Mrs. Pierce, who were intimate friends of the artist, and who became quite interested in the handsome young model.

The gold fever in California had not died out, and when Vincenti returned to Italy Reppetto embarked at New York for San Francisco via Cape Horn, for the gold fields. In two years he made enough money to come to St. Louis and engage in mercantile pursuits, where he still remains. He was eminently successful, and retired from business years ago, and now lives with his family in affluent circumstances.

ROOF TILES OF PAPER.

These and a Substitute for Building Stones Are Now Made.

Camille Flammarion in the weird and wonderful although Vernesque story called "Omega," in which the final end of the world was described with all the detail of a newspaper report, says in one place: "The forests had long since disappeared from the face of the earth, having been converted into paper." Verne's fantastic dream of the submarine boat, the Nautilus, has almost been realized in the latest torpedo boats. It is not difficult to imagine the ultimate conversion of the forests into paper in these days of growing circulation of great daily newspapers, of paper car-wheels, paper furniture and domestic utensils.

Two great mills in Norway are now making a roofing tile of chemically prepared wood pulp. They are known as Norway tiles, and are in use all over the world, and bid fair to supplant the ordinary roofing slate. And now comes an American who has perfected a wood pulp substitute for building stone. The pulp is cast into perfect blocks and slabs. It is light in weight, exceedingly hard, can be made non-combustible, is a poor conductor of sound, will hold nails, can be drilled, will not split, is not affected by heat or cold, will stand unlimited strain, will not absorb moisture, and on account of its lightness there is a great saving in the cost of transportation. The inventor claims that the world is ready to enter upon "the paper age."

One of the Best.

Mr. George Gemhauser, Post-Dispatch news agent at Jefferson, Tex., orders twenty-five almanacs and writes under date of Jan. 21:

"It is one of the best almanacs ever published, and the Post deserves credit; it is complete from beginning to end. Success to the Post-Dispatch."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND THOUGHTS.

The deep and long continued peace of the Salvation Army seems to be drawing to an end. The soldiers are actually rising up in revolt. It bids fair to become a mutiny. Nor is the trouble from an internal dissension. It all arises from an order issued from the London headquarters by Gen. William Booth, the founder and absolute commander of the army, removing Ballington Booth from the command of the American forces. The Salvationists in this country, all of whom almost idolize Commander Booth and his good wife, insist upon it that he shall not be allowed to leave. Protests from all over the land are being forwarded to London. They speak in no uncertain tone, and 'tis even declared that the commander will be retained even at the expense of severing connection with the English division and forming an independent organization with Ballington Booth as leader.

His Noble Record.

It was nine years ago when Commander Ballington Booth was sent to this country to take charge of the scattered forces. The Army was making very little progress. At that time they numbered about 600 officers and 6,000 soldiers, poorly organized and with no social recognition in the eyes of the public. To-day the Salvation Army in America has become, through the efforts of Commander Booth and his wife, an army indeed, with 2,100 officers, 680 corps and 30,000 soldiers. Besides this, there are 3,500 local officers, these being men and women who are employed at their trades during the day, but who devote evenings and Sundays to the work of the army. The army now counts 16 slum posts, 6 rescue homes, 22 training garrisons, 4 food and shelter depots, houses of relief scattered throughout the large cities and 6 outrider circuits in the mining camps of the West. In addition to all this Commander Booth publishes the War Cry, the official organ, which has a circulation of 90,000 copies weekly. The Commander's own gentlemanly and dignified personalty has given a tone to the entire army, which has elevated it in public estimation and reinforced its ranks from the highest classes as well as the low. Some of the most notable names in the land are proud to be recorded on the list of auxiliary members of the Salvation Army.

Signs of the Times.

Last week we spoke of the tendency of the day to turn from materialism to spiritualism; to give up the uncertain things of the world and accept the certain things of the religion of the Nazarene. We gave some evidences of this turning of the tide from agnosticism to belief. Since last week other articles have appeared on the same subject, and the Watchman (Baptist) of Boston believes that "the last twelvemonth has witnessed the beginning of a closer consolidation of evangelical Christianity throughout the new world. * * * The human assertions about the vital principles of Christianity never counted for so little as they do to-day, and the principles themselves for so much. The clearest thinkers in all the churches see that modern problems and opportunities demand that nothing shall be held as the gospel which is not essential to the Christian revelation; and that, like a ship about to meet a storm or an army to engage in battle, the Church of Christ must discard every superfluity and simply retain that which is essential to her life and efficiency."

Pope Leo's Book Not Indexed.

Reports have been in circulation lately to the effect that a book written some years ago by the present Pope, Leo XIII., can be found in the Index Expurgatorius, which means that it is forbidden to be circulated on account of its heretical or erroneous character. The book in question was said to have been written by his highness, while he was Archbishop of Perugia. It was of an ascetic nature, and was afterwards put under the ban. This mere fact has been seized upon and hailed as an evidence against papal infallibility. But the entire report has turned out to be a foolish blunder. The work was never written by Leo, and did not even receive his indorsement. The author was a certain Carlo Paoletti, a parish priest of the diocese of Perugia, under the former Archbishop. He was at one time confined for insanity.

Some Methodist Statistics.

It is not generally known what is the numerical strength of the Methodist Protestant denomination, a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its latest statistical report records 1,4[illegible] ministers in active service. It has 174,572 members, 4,109 probationers, 2,356 churches, 462 parsonages and 112,131 Sunday-School scholars. The denomination is strongest in Maryland and Pennsylvania. It supports two able and vigorous papers, the Methodist Protestant of Baltimore and the Methodist Recorder of Pittsburg.

Will Change Convention Plans.

The trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor have decided to conduct the great national conventions in the future on a plan somewhat different from past meetings. According to the customary arrangements the services are heldd in the largest building it can rent obtainable, and many thousands of delegates from all over the world have been in attendance. Some of the most noted speakers in this and other lands have addressed these multitudes of young workers, while but a very small minority could hear a word. The business sessions though, were conducted under difficulties. In the future, however, the general meetings will be held in churches with fifteen to twenty services at the same time. These meetings will be exclusively devoted to Christian Endeavor topics. In addition to this there will be held great mass meetings in enormous tents which will partake of the nature of fellowship gatherings. This new plan will commend itself to all Endeavorers.

A Chance for a Commentator.

Robert Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly, declares that the "one thing lacking" in English literature is a great commentary upon the Sermon on the Mount. He states that the late Dr. R. W. Dale had intended preparing such a work, but his death left it untouched. Here is a chance for some commentator to make for himself a lasting name and at the same time do a service to humanity and the Christian Church.

Some Christian Endeavor Figures.

There are over 7,000 Presbyterian Young People's and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies enrolled with the United Society. The Y. P. S. C. E. outnumbers all other societies in the Presbyterian denomination by thirty-three to one. These young people contributed last year to the mission boards of the church the enormous sum of $55,000. Out of the total of 205 Presbyteries written to for exact statistics only 114 have up to this writing answered. But these give a membership of 106,710 Christian Endeavorers; and it is safe to estimate that the entire force in the Presbyterian Church will number above 200,000.

From Bar to Pulpit.

Philip Z. Pendleton, a leading young attorney of Pittsburg, has given up the law for the gospel. He has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the leading Disciple Church in Cincinnati, O. He has been an earnest Christian worker and will doubtless serve the Master as zealously as he served his State.

Cowper sang an immortal truth when he wrote:

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

We see this truth emphasized in the history of mighty Babylon. It is a strange fact which has come to our notice that the Jews have bought the site of the ancient capital, at one time the world's greatest city. The very ground on which once stood the palaces of kings and conquerers is now owned by the people whose ancestors were exiles and prisoners within their walls. The irresistible power of Babylon is gone and is now but a memory. The despised Hebrew still lives and flourishes on the face of the earth—God's chosen people. We might do well to ponder over the lesson that "The world passeth away while God's word and he that doeth the will of God abide forever."

The Bowery Mission.

Although the famous, or infamous, Bowery of New York City enjoys rather an unsavory reputation, there is a continual effort at evangelization in that section of the metropolis. Nor are the missions along the Bowery without fruit. One in particular, named the Bowery Mission, is deserving of mention. It has been in existence nearly sixteen years, and for almost fifteen of those years the doors have not been closed a single night. A careful record of the spiritual work of the mission has always been kept, and it shows that half a million men have attended services there. Of this large number 60,000 have been converted and turned from lives of crime and degradation into channels of usefulness. Such a grand work should have the prayers of every Christian.

Active, Though Aged.

Perhaps the most luminous star in the constellation of modern theologians is Dr. James Martineau. Equally eminent as a preacher, a writer, a conversationalist, a lecturer and a thinker, he has been well called "one of the phenomena of our age." This truly great man is nearing his ninety-first birthday. Dr. Martineau is an Englishman, though he numbers many friends and followers on this side of the water. His life has been as active as it has been long, many epoch-making books having come from his pen, not to speak of his successful pastorates and professorships. A number of years ago he received a testimonial to his great service to religion and philosophy, signed by about seven hundred of the world's most distinguished scholars of every sect and faith.

Voting Strength of Christians.

Interesting statistics were recently put forth showing the relative voting strength of Catholics and Protestants in the United States. One-third of our population, or 20,613,307, are church communicants. Of this number 14,000,000 are Protestants, and 6,000,000 are Catholics. The number of qualified voters in this country is 15,137,889. Of these actual voters 3,500,000 are Protestant communicants, while more than 10,000,000 are nominally Protestants. The total voting force of the Catholics is a little more than 2,000,000, or about one-fifth that of the Protestants.

Missions in Turkey.

The eyes of the world have been centered on Turkey since the Armenian massacres more than ever before. All Christendom is aroused. Turkey must be evangelized. She is not fit to govern Christians. There have been a number of agencies at work in the land of the Sultan for some years, and their influence is beginning to be felt. Among them are Robert College, in Constantinople; the Girls' College in the same city; Euphrates College at Harpoot; Central Turkey College at Aintab; and the Theological Seminary at Marsovan in Asiatic Turkey. In addition to these there are countless common schools, girls' schools and other educational institutions.

Brief Notes.

The Old Testament story of Joseph has been dramatized and put on the stage in Australia in order to try to overcome the Christian prejudice against the theater.

The Island of Ceylon has a population of 2,760,000 souls. Of this number about 35,000 are Protestant Christians.

Missionaries labored in New Zealand for eleven years without making a convert. So well was the seed sown, though, that now there are 95,000 Christians.

Hawaii of the Sandwich Islands is so thoroughly Christianized that the natives themselves send out missionaries all over the Pacific. At the same time they have an abundance of home missionary work, for there is a population of 12,000 Portuguese, 13,600 Japanese and 20,000 Chinese.

Australia is nearly as large as the United States, but has only 2,350,000 population. We speak of it as a Christian land. Nominally it is, but only one-half the population is Christian.

The Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of Emanuel Episcopal Church of Boston, has been called to Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, to succeed the late Dr. Charles H. Hall. Holy Trinity is one of the wealthiest churches in the East, and Dr. Parks is still undecided.

In the death of Dr. Thomas Armitage last Monday the Baptist Church loses perhaps the strongest man in its history. His influence and reputation were international. He was pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York for nearly fifty years.

A canvass of eight blocks in New York City by federated churches shows that only 1,520 out of 8,800 people attend any church, though 4,000 professed to be church members; 650 out of 3,000 wage-earners had to work on Sunday.

Christendom gives one-sixty-fourth of her ordained men and women to foreign missionary work. She could easily give one-twentieth, says the Gospel in All Lands.

Seed Thoughts.

Religion should be to every man: 1. Not merely a creed, but an experience. 2. Not a restraint, but an inspiration. 3. Not an insurance for the next world, but a programme for the present world.—James Stalker, D. D.

We make altogether too much of getting people to church, and not half enough of taking the Gospel to them, as Jesus did.—Dr. Cyrus Northrop.

Unless a Christian's walk corresponds with his talk, the less he has to say the better.—Ram's Horn.

Only those are crowned and sainted
Who with grief have been acquainted.
—Longfellow.

The soul is an enigma; God is the solution.—Dodge.

The life you live now is all the more worth living, because it opens into a life that will never end, and the last letter of the word "time" is the first letter of the word "eternity."—T. DeWitt Talmage.

Our plans may seem disjointed,
But we may calmly rest;
What God hath once appointed
Is better than our best.
Frances R. Havergal.

Nothing is so strong as gentleness; nothing so gentle as real strength.—Francis de Sales.

There may be times when you cannot find help, but there is no time when you cannot give help.—G. S. Merriam.

There is no fit search after truth which does not first of all begin to live the truth which it knows.—Bushnell.

THE WORLD'S RIVERS.

All These Facts May Not Be Found in Your Geography.

From the New York Commercial-Advertiser

The Tigris is 1,150 miles long.

The Tiber is only 230 miles long.

The world-famous Orontes is only 240 miles long.

The Zambezi, in South Africa, is 1,800 miles in length.

Slow rivers flow at the rate of three to seven miles an hour.

Twelve creeks in the United States bear the name of Rhine.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.

The Ganges is 1,570 miles long and drains an area of 750,000 square miles.

The Hudson River, from its mouth to the lakes, is 400 miles in length.

The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

The branches of the Mississippi have an aggregate length of 15,000 miles.

For over 1,200 miles the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream.

The River Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

In islands of too small size to have rivers creeks are dignified by that name.

The Connecticut, the principal stream of New England, is 450 miles in length.

During a single flood of the Yang-tse-Kiang, in China, 600,000 persons were drowned.

The most extensive protective river works in Europe are at the mouth of the Danube.

The Rhine is only 960 miles long, but drains a territory nearly double the area of Texas.

The Irtish, in Siberia, is 2,300 miles in length and drains 600,000 miles of territory.

The Nile, from its delta to the great lakes of Central Africa, is over 4,000 miles in length.

The Thames of England is 230 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 160.

There are twenty creeks in this country which have been dignified with the name of the Tiber.

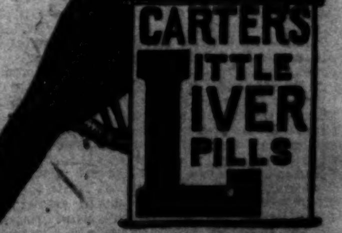
The Columbia River of Canada is 1,400 miles in length; the stream of the same name in Oregon is 600.

The Arkansas River is 2,170 miles long, but at various points in its course is very thin for its length.

The Potomac River is only 500 miles long and in its lower course is rather an estuary than a stream.

The British islands are better provided with rivers than any other country of the same size on the globe.

The Mississippi at the point where it flows out of Lake Itaska is ten feet wide and eighteen inches deep.



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Small Pill. Small Dose.
Small Price.

AMID SOCIETY'S WHIRL THEY KEEP UP WITH THE NEWS.

The Ladies of the "Current Topics Club" of St. Louis Discussing the Venezuelan Question and the Monroe Doctrine.

THE HERMIT.

BY C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

When ladies go alligator hunting, they should clearly understand that people whom they find and associate with freely in an Alabama bayou should not always be bowed to in Piccadilly. This sounds simple; an axiom, in fact; but because Miss Wilcoxn did such an uncalled-for bowing, things happened which put two most respectable families in a condition of open fury, and I earned dislike as the Origin of Evil. As a matter of accuracy, my yachtmate was far more guilty than I. He had gone a-fishing one day in his shirt, and had spent eight hours sandwiched between wind and water, and had naturally returned with his legs bitten red raw by the sun. He developed a temper in consequence that would have made him shunned in the Pit, and I was driven into a deed of temporary separation.

Our yacht was then in the Bayou of Bon Secours, which opens off Mobile Bay, and the Man with the Sunburnt Legs said with many adjectives that movement for him was out of the question. He remarked that he would stay on the sloop and fish for gaff tops'ls (as they call the catfish), and cavallos, and sheepheads, and sharks, and whatever else he could get; and said that polite conversation was a strain to him. He stated that our crew (of one negro) would make a suitable butt for his future remarks, and put forward the suggestion that I should take myself off. "Go and hunt alligators up the lagoons, and live like a savage in the swamps, and eat crackers and trout, and catch fever if there's any throwing about," said the Man with the Sunburnt Legs; "that'll be about your form." So I pitied the nigger and went off—in pale pink pyjamas and the ten-foot yawl-boat.

The subsequent sail down the lagoon, under a brazen torrent of sunshine, came as one of the seven pleasures of life. There was a great wall of trees on the landward side, rearing itself from the water's lip in a hedge of undergrowth. To southward, from over the rambling line of dunes, with their fringes of scrub grass and palmetto, came the dim bellow of the surf as it creamed and crumbled on the white Gulf sand. And down the silver ripples of the lagoon there blew an air, faintly salt, which chilled the wet cotton against one's spine, and pushed the yawl-boat on with the twinkle of fountains under her stem.

The lagoon bayed to an end, and there opened out another channel to be punted through, a narrow winding canal of twirls and branches through quaking marsh land, a waterway rustling with fish and ablaze with yellow lilies. Cardinal birds peered at one from the bushes and purple herons thrust out curious beaks from the grass clumps. It was all very peaceable and extremely hot.

Then there came a lake with islands, a lake of water called by courtesy fresh, which was lemon yellow to look through, and black to look upon. It swarmed with fish, which took the hook and were supped upon for their sins; and because there was no whisky in the yawl-boat for dilution, it served as a beverage in all its sulphurous nastiness. Then the sun dipped behind the forests at the back, and night followed like the shutting down of a box. One mounted a bull's-eye lantern on the hat-band, which would shine down a rifle's sights and put out again in the boat, paddling stealthily. It is not always easy to distinguish between a firefly and the gleam of an alligator's eye, and shots are apt to be wasted and the neighborhood scared. But on that night fortune held, and the lead went home six several times. Then the dead were made more safely dead with the ax, and their slayer laid him down to sleep on the boat's floor with his head beside the centerboard trunk.

So passed my first night away from the sloop. The morning was occupied in the process of skinning, and then once more on toward the east. There were more lakes and more canals all full of their own new wonders, and ever away in the distance on the starboard hand was the noise of the surf as it broke where the logs from the Gulf rivers bristle in the milky sand. In late afternoon I came to a lagoon with a wooded island in it, and among the trees of the island, when they grew distinct from one another, I saw a man.

I bore down on him under sail (for there was a spanking breeze coming in from the sea), and when we were within hailing distance, the boat grounded.

"Do you want to land here?" he shouted.

"I don't mind if I do."

"Then shove off again and drop down to the tail of the island and luff up sharp where you see a barked tree on the beach. There's no deep water until you come to there."

I did as he told me, put the boat's nose on a small beech of pebbles and waited, smoking. I waited half an hour maybe, and then he strolled up very leisurely with his thumbs in the waistbelt of his trousers. I can't say he seemed overpleased to see me. He asked with point what I had come for.

I told him and then said: "By the way, you're a 'Varsity man, aren't you?"

"Yes, Oxford; the House. You are, too, I've a notion?"

"From over the way; Pembroke."

"Well, if you've nothing better on, leave your boat and come up to my place. Sorry I didn't tumble to you at first, but then you don't look over respectable just now. Are you much down on your luck?"

"Oh, I'm not hunting alligators professionally. I'm here for amusement."

I concluded he was there because he had got into trouble with the law of the land elsewhere, but I did not suggest this, because it is considered rude to touch upon family matters uninvited. But after a minute he broached the topic himself. "I'm here for amusement myself," he said. "I'm here permanently."

By this time we had got into a bit of a clearing inside the wall of trees—a patch of sorghum, another of sweet potatoes, another of corn with stalks that stood ten feet high, and a goodly planting of green tobacco plants, with shambling palmetto chuch at the back.

"Faith," I said, "you've queer notions of a pleasure resort."

"I'm a man," he said, "with an imagination. Consequently I make a most comfortable hermit. Come in and take a hammock. Where's our eight on the river?"

I told him and we went on hard at boating shop till the sun went out.

I began to have a strong idea that the man was mad; but I stopped my hunger on his victuals for all that; and then relit my pipe and went on with the talk.

"From the other side of the clearing came the noises of the night—the chatter of katydids and rustle of jarflies, the love-song of tree crickets and toads, the deep reed notes of frogs in their patches of marsh; and through all mingled the heavy diapason of the surf, from across the dunes, and the forest, and the black waters of the lake, mellowed by its passage through the purple night. I am the most practical and unpoetical creature in the world, as a general thing, but the influence of it was too heavy for me. I started on to chat again about the boats, and about women, and yachts, and books, and the other interests of the outer world; but the things fell flat, and presently the talk died out of us altogether. We lay there, hung in silence, and sensuously drinking in what the night gave up. We must have spent hours without throwing down a word.

Then Atcheson spoke. "That is my usual concert," he said. "One gets to like it."

I did not answer at once. I could not, although his words came clearly enough to my ears. A sort of mesmeric doze pinned me down.

When I managed to rouse I felt angry with myself for weakness and spoke with a sneer. "You must find it mighty monotonous," I said.

"A mistake; an utter mistake. It is full of infinite variety; it never repeats itself, and I know, because I have listened to it now for three years, in calm, in cyclone, in every kind of night which God will give. It is His orchestra, but until the taste has grown one does not know this."

Another pause. Then, "Are you going to write about this Walden Pond of yours?" I asked.

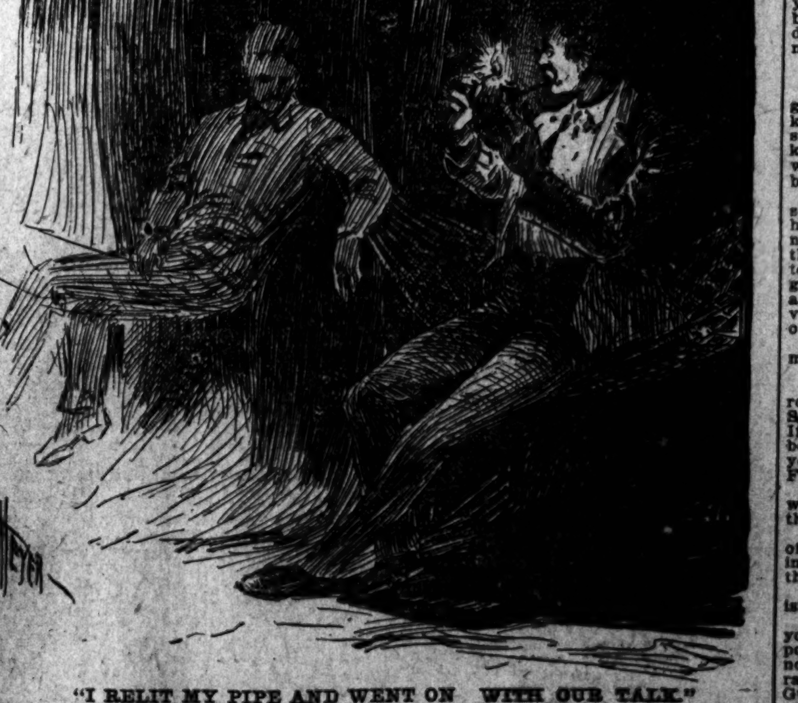
"I am no Thoreau with a pen. Besides, I am selfish and if I could set this down I would not. One man in ten thousand might understand, some wild fellow who had lived in the air with the things that grow in the air away from the pestilence of cities, and he would never lift a book; but the others would either yawn or deride and I take it this is no matter to be profaned. And yet there is nothing new in it all; only the old things changed. I have rambled over the world and seen and tried most pleasures; the sounds here give it all back to me again, only here it is idealized."

The spell of the place was closing down again and pinning me. I roused myself with an effort and swore for relief. "Atcheson," I said, "I believe you are either the devil or Circe with a changed sex. Be merciful and speak no more and let me sleep. If I listen on I shall forget the place from whence I am come and stay here and become as one of the swine."

"I am sorry," Atcheson said, "and because I do not want converts or companions I will say no more. Therefore sleep you."

The miasma of the lotus was in my veins and I knew it and feared. I woke sullen and suspicious with the first lift of day and got down to my boat. Atcheson came after and cried a pleasant auf wiedersehen, and I answered with a scowl and threw out the sculls. I was very angry with myself and still more frightened. I had been in that kind of temptation before and knew what it was afterwards to wish that I had fallen. Consequently I made up my mind to get back to the yacht without a halt and so put in a day of savage toil, and because the sun above burned like a kettle of molten brass and the air baked, the material pains of the body gave me other matters to think about. And when I made out the sloop's riding-light dancing on her forestay I knew there was another antidote close at hand. The Man with the Sunburnt Legs was a very carnal and practical sort of person.

He received me affably. He fed me first with sumptuousness, referred to the decrease of his own affliction and then told me that we and the oysterman no longer had the bayou to ourselves.



"I RELIT MY PIPE AND WENT ON WITH OUR TALK."

"The Van Sciaks have come in with their schooner," he said, "and they've a girl on board who says she knows you—a Miss Wilcoxn."

"Ah," I said. "I know her well enough. We used to see a goodish deal of one another once."

"If you mean that you were spoons on the lady," said the Man with the Sunburnt Legs, "I guess you'd better forget that. She's engaged to a Yankee man from Massachusetts now, a person with culture and dollars—heaps of dollars—about ten millions of 'em, so I believe. And being anno aetatis suae 28, she knows what is a soft thing and is not likely to chuck it up. Take off those rags and put on something respectable and we'll make the nigger scull us across. She said I was to bring you when you turned up."

"Not now. At present I am going to turn in to sleep. Probably I shall die in the course of the night. It will save me the trouble and pain of kicking myself if I do."

"Did you," said the Man with the Sunburnt Legs, "in the course of your wanderings find a place where they sold corn whisky? Oh, you're snoring already, are you? Surely it's drunk you are, my son, because otherwise you've come back very dotty. What rot to go and live like a hermit all by your lonesome."

Miss Wilcoxn was a young woman with a great notion of having her own way. Had I known her less I should have tried to avoid speaking on a matter which I preferred to keep silence upon. Being acquainted as we were, I did not bring out any futile stubbornness.

She wanted to know what there was to be seen in the lagoons and lakes, and I told her, with one reservation; but my tale did not quite hold water, and she twigged that there was something left out, and demanded to hear what it was. Whereupon I shrugged my shoulders helplessly, and told her about Atcheson, chapter, commas, and verse, merely lying in the solitary instance of a personal name.

"You say that he is a Christ Church man?" she demanded, when I had finished.

"Did I say so?"

"You did; and you mentioned also that he rowed against you at Henley's for the Stewards' and Ladies' Plate. That fixes him. If you'd done me the compliment to remember, I was down there on a houseboat that year. And so, of course, his name isn't Foote at all?"

"Perhaps it's got changed," I admitted, weakly. "Men's names do, you know, when they climb down the scale as he's done."

"Hum," she said, and pulled down a chart of the Northern Gulf Coast from its cleat in the cabin roof. "Now show exactly where this hermit lives."

"The chart's all wrong. The place there isn't surveyed."

"Precisely. But you've been there, and you know the lay of it. Don't be shy. Your powers, my dear Mac, in that direction are notorious. Here's a pencil. Fill it in accurately, and tell me the landmarks from the Gulf side."

"If you go up there and see this fellow, and sleep even one night in those swamps, you'll catch fever and die. Also, the mosquitoes and the sandflies will eat most of you before death comes. Don't be a fool. What more do you want to know about the man? Stay here, and I will tell you."

"My excellent Mac, I have pumped you dry. For the rest I must see him myself. And I shall not die of fever, because I shall get this yacht to take me around to the outside and go from there, and so not have to spend a night ashore at all. Nor will the insects of the swamp devour me, because I own a wide-brimmed hat, and a large and most excellent veil."

In an hour's time the two yachts were standing out board and board over the bar which guards the entrance to Bayou Bon Secours. There was a romping breeze from the nor'ard, and we span at eight knots past the low shore, where only the tree-stems show above the water. Then we slipped out through the channel between Dauphin Island and Fort Morgan, and lifted to the swing of the outer sea, running east along the Gulf Coast.

Of course, Miss Wilcoxn did go to see Atcheson. I took her to the island myself, through an intolerable maze of lakes and waterways, and told the Van Sciaks that we hoped to slay alligators by daylight, which is probably the baldest excuse a grown man with a pretty invention ever made. But I will give the girl credit for one thing—she didn't stay talking to the fellow for more than ten minutes. What she said to him I don't know, because my instructions were to stay by the boat and see if it didn't drift away. But when she came back, and we rowed off, she found cause to comment that Atcheson was a curious handful.

"I told you that before," I said. "Now you've learnt it for yourself, I trust you're satisfied?"

"I am entirely, Mac. I hope you are, too."

But when I got back to town, and, to my vast astonishment, saw Atcheson there, then a light began to dawn upon me. He was marching down Pall Mall as large as life, and very resplendent. He had on a frock coat down to his heels, the last gift of the gods in the way of hat and tie, and a new reaped chin, which stood out refreshingly white against the rest of his countenance. He shook me by the hand and said I was a great man. Then we went into a club and talked for several hours without a stop, and he explained to me how a hermit cannot hermitize unless he has a disease vulgaly known as the "hump."

"It's enjoyable enough whilst you have that," said Atcheson, "but when the hump goes, the bottom's knocked out of the hermit business altogether. What a filthy, squalid brute I must have been all that time."

"But you liked it well enough?"

"I believe I did, in my morbid way. But it's over and done with now, thank Heaven! and 'I'm going to marry Yum-Yum, Yum-Yum, your anger pray tarry'— Oh, bother, I've forgottten the words. Jove! I shall have a lot to pick up again."

"That's a fact," I said. "Ordinary sanity amongst other things. And so you're going to marry Mary Wilcoxn, after all?"

"It's a sure thing. Of course, her people were mad, because I'm not very well off, don't you know? and the other Johnnie's people are mad, too, at his being cut out. But you're the person they can't get over. It's you they were wild at principally. They will persist in it that you were at the bottom of the whole thing. Isn't it delightfully funny?"

I didn't think it funny at all. I ma quite sufficient enemies off my own bat personal consumption. And, besides, a have said, if the other fool hadn't got legs sunburned, I shouldn't have gone solus in the yawl-boat and meddled Atcheson at all.—Condensed from Cham Journal.

A COOMASSIE VETERAN OF THE "BLACK WATCH."

Sergt. Bather of the Missouri National Guard Served Through an Ashantee Campaign.

As One of the Famous Forty-Second Highlanders He Won the Victoria Cross.

He Tells of His Adventures During Wolseley's March on Coomassie in 1873-4—Gold-Coast Hardships.

Last week the cable brought the news that the British forces had been permitted to peacefully enter and occupy Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and that King Prémpeh had submitted to English rule. Thus the fourth war England has had with Ashantee ended in a bloodless victory.

The campaign recalls that of 1873-74, which was not at all bloodless. There is in St. Louis a man who served in the historical 42d Highlanders in that campaign, as a sharpshooter and scout. He is Joseph Bather and as a sharpshooter his eye and steady nerves have never lost their cunning. He is a member of the 1st Regiment, N. G. M., and is its crack shot, as his medals and badges, won at interstate and regimental contests, show.

SERGEANT JOSEPH BATHER.

All of the soldiers who took part in the Ashantee expedition were given a medal on their return, but only those who entered Coomassie, where the decisive battle was fought, were given a medal with a bar above bearing the word "Coomassie." That Bather has and he is justly proud of it. The top bar of the medal has the word "Africa." The medal on one side has the bust of the Queen, with the words "Victoria Regina," and on the reverse side is depicted a battle scene between the British soldiers and half-naked blacks. On the rim is inscribed the name of the owner of the medal, with his regiment, number and date of campaign.

More highly, however, Bather prized the Victoria cross bestowed on him for bravery on the field. It was on the march to Coomassie, near the town of Amoafoue, that on January 31, 1874, probably the hottest engagement of the war was fought. It lasted without intermission from 8 a. m. till 5 p. m. and the loss was heavy on both sides. In one part of that field of thirty-five men of the Forty-second Highlanders who were surrounded and were fighting back to back, only thirteen came out uninjured. Major Baird, who was in command, was shot and fell. Bather, who was close by him, although wounded himself, dragged him off and with a comrade bore him from the field, while the air was full of bullets and missiles of all kinds. The Major died of his wound at Sierre Leone afterwards.

Mr. Bather kept a diary of the campaign from the day marching orders were received by his regiment, then stationed at Manchester, until what was left, after the ravages of dysentery and Gold Coast fever, in addition to the weapons of the blacks, returned the next year. On the march in the jungle, on the battlefield, on board ship, no matter what difficulties, he managed to jot down the events of the day before he slept. It is a condensed history of the campaign, and as not much is known either of the Ashantees or Fantees, or their country, it is a most interesting record.

Mr. Bather bears testimony to the personal bravery of the Ashantees. Before the expedition left England the soldiers were led to believe that the climate and the diseases Europeans fell so readily victims to in that hot misasmatic region were the only dangers to be feared. But they found the armies of King Coffee Calcallee to be comprised of warriors as brave as the Zulus and even more fierce. They would commit deeds of wanton cruelty revolting to civilized troops.

They mutilated the dead horribly. They cut off heads and descended to mutilations worthy of Jack the Ripper. They violated all the canons of warfare by attacking the wounded in hospitals, as well as the doctors and nurses. They slew and mutilated Fantee prisoners and their own deserters with equal impartiality and left their bodies hanging in trees or to rot or be eaten by wild beasts on the ground. Sometimes they ate parts of their victims. This is not prompted by cannibalism, however, so Mr. Bather says, but is really a delicate compliment to their dead foe if he could only appreciate it. They eat only the brave. They have a superstition which leads them to believe that to eat the heart and liver of a brave man will endow them with the qualities he possessed in life, so when a foe worthy of their steel falls they divide the heart and liver and devour it.

As has been said, despite their fiendish savagery, these blacks are brave. They expose their naked bodies to modern arms unhesitatingly and die fighting to the last breath. Equally courageous are their women. Mr. Bather says that in several engagements the women stood by the warriors and loaded their guns. At the last of the campaign, when ammunition was exhausted, they loaded with pebbles, gravel, pieces of iron, broken up bullets—anything, in short, that could be rammed home into a gun-barrel, and these assorted missiles scattered and did considerable execution.

Nor was this the only way in which the women displayed their coolness and courage. The Ashantees were quick to discover that the white men were loath to shoot women. Taking advantage of this generosity of their foe, they put their women in front when making or resisting a charge. The English did not shoot down the women, but they had frequently to change their tactics and maneuver so as to attack from the rear.

The women of Ashantee do all the work, the farming, the carrying, all the menial labor. The new woman has been having her innings for hundreds of years in Ashantee, and the men are willing. They do not kick, as they do in civilization, at the threatened monopoly of all the avenues of employment by the fair sex. On the contrary woman to them is an unmixed blessing. They not only do all the heavy work, but the chores too, and the cooking. But they do not leave the babies for the men to nurse. They carry them along on a sort of saddle behind them, and the men enjoy themselves fishing, hunting, or going to war with neighboring tribes. They made life a burden to the Fantees, enslaving them, levying tribute, robbing them right and left, and generally doing them up. But the land of the Fantees was under a British Protectorate, and the British had to finally sit down hard on King Coffee and his myrmidons.

The Fantees are an abject and cowardly race, made more so perhaps by the incursions of their warlike neighbors. The women are vastly superior to the men. Hundreds of the women were employed as carriers by the British to transport supplies from Cape Coast Castle through the Fantee country, which extends to the Prah River, and on to Coomassie. There are no beasts of burden in that country whatever, and indeed the "bush" is so dense that they would be of little service. The women carry all burdens on their heads. The boxes of canned meats, etc., weighing about 70 pounds, they carried on that march with perfect ease, keeping up easily with the soldiers, and betraying no fatigue. Heavier loads were swung on bamboo poles and shared by two women, but the ends of the poles were always balanced on the heads. Some of the women carried babies on their queer posterior saddles. Here perhaps is the origin of the bustle. It is worn under the one short skirt or piece of cloth reaching from the hips to the knee in exactly the same way as the bustle, and it produces the same spectacular effect. It differs from the bustle, however, in being really useful as well as ornamental. Nothing is worn above the hips. When the troops first begun the march into the interior many of the women, especially the unmarried, did not encumber themselves with any more clothing than earrings and a necklace of beads, but the knowledge soon came to them that their charming innocence was not world-wide, and they put on a yard or two of calico as a concession to European prejudices. The women, Mr. Baker says, are chaste, and those who accompanied the troops were not corrupted. The native laws against adultery, both with the Fantees and Ashantees, are very severe and are seldom violated, although a man may sell his wife to another. Still, if she does not consent, her friends may put up the price bid and purchase her freedom again. A plurality of wives is permitted, if the husband is able to support more than one.

Referring to the cowardice of the Fantees, although the war was due to appeals made by them to be relieved from King Coffee's invasions, they made poor allies. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was in command of the expedition, tried them and found them wanting. The men were used as laborers in cutting roads through the bush, and, with the women, as carriers. The troops had only marched four days, and were but forty miles from Cape Coast Castle, at a town on the Mansu River, when 200 carriers, men and women, deserted. The day before when passing the towns of Dunqua and Abrakrampa, where there had been some hard fighting shortly before the arrival of the British reinforcements, the Fantees had seen several of their countrymen strung up on trees, extremely and offensively dead, having been left there by the Ashantees some three weeks before. And although the Ashantees had by that time crossed the Prah River, and were retreating toward Coomassie, the Fantees were afraid to get any closer to their enemies. For twelve days the march was stopped because of this wholesale desertion. The soldiers' kits, weighing sixty pounds, were all they could carry on that toilsome march. Those who volunteered to carry the carriers' loads tempted by extra pay of a shilling a day fell sick and some never recovered. Finally an offer of six pence a head was made for deserting carriers and laborers, and the men went on the hunt for them. When they were captured the males were flogged, and being cowards the present fear of physical pain outweighed the fear of the Ashantees and they remained. Some of the men of a native Hindoo (Rgt), which had come up, were also pressed into the carrying service and the march was resumed.

It was while resting at this point that Mr. Bather satisfied himself by a simple experiment of what a tropical sun can do. He washed his handkerchief in the river, held it in one hand and it was dry before he had walked 150 yards. The soldiers washed their tweed clothing and it dried in 20 minutes. Dank rotting vegetation covered the ground, which gave out a palpable steam when trodden on. Every day the men were given quinine as regularly as their rations, but already dysentery and fever began to get in their deadly work. Here, too, Bather was given an example of discipline and punishment. The 23d Welsh Fusileers mutinied on account of the food. They were ordered back to Cape Coast Castle to re-embark and there await the return of the expedition to Coomassie—all but about 100 men who did not join the mutiny. The disgrace of being deprived of any share in the fighting was the most severe punishment that could have been given in their estimation.

Mr. Bather gives a vivid description of the men's sufferings during the march through the jungle, which was so dense that the sun could hardly be seen. Some days seven miles constituted a day's march and it seldom exceeded twelve miles. There was only a path for a road, so narrow that not more than two men could walk abreast, and sometimes they had to march in Indian file. Engineers and native laborers had to cut out the road in advance of the troops. They suffered for water, too, when away from the rivers. Except in the rainy season the smaller streams are dried up and what water was obtainable was hot, foul and sickening. It was found early in the march that 100 men or more were physically unable to endure it and they were detailed to garrison small villages held by the British, much to their disgust.

At one of the villages a native trader was found. He had oranges to sell and the thirsty men greedily bought up his stock, using the refreshing fruit in lieu of water. Bather secured thirty for two shillings and six-pence (60 cents), and ate them all or at least sucked the juice. Shortly afterward the shrewd trader seeing that the men were bound to have his wares, doubled the price. The natives will not accept copper coins of any denomination. Knowing this peculiarity the army and pay-master was provided with a great quantity of three-penny pieces (6 cents), the smallest English silver coin, and these were used exclusively in paying off. The men got the worst of this as nothing was sold for less than threepence, and they had to pay that for a single sheet of letter paper.

Later on, near Commassie, the sufferings of the men for water were almost as intense as on the sands of a desert. The density of the bush may be imagined from an accident which befell Bather one day, which has an element of the ludicrous in it. He had left camp on a search for fresh water with several companions. After looking in vain for a long time, Bather suddenly fell down a ravine. The thick undergrowth prevented him from seeing a foot ahead. He was startled at falling into water over his head, and he found himself in a considerable stream of running water, the existence of which so near the camp was quite unsuspected.

On another occasion Bather and his brother, while alone in the bush, discovered a tree loaded with the largest oranges they had ever seen. They thought to surprise their comrades, so without telling of their luck they secured two axes from camp and went to chopping. The trunk was large, the wood tough, and the sun hot, and they perspired freely a couple of hours while felling the monster. At last it fell and Bather, seizing an orange, buried his teeth in it, eager to taste its refreshing juice. He got a mouthful of a substance like cotton and a taste which discounted quinine, and staid with him for days afterwards. They were mock oranges. This was a good thing to push along, so they put the camp on to it. Soon the camp was there en masse, and the Bathers had to lay low for a day or two to escape summary vengeance.

In this dense forest Mr. Bather says there were trees so large that six men, joining hands, could barely encircle them, and they were from 300 to 400 feet high. Some of the trees had beautiful foliage, and there were large numbers of lovely flowers growing in wild luxuriance which would be highly esteemed by the florist of civilization, among others a monster lily which measured six inches across the bloom. Mr. Bather says

THE ASHANTEE SKIRMISH IN WHICH BATHER WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

he realized for the first time the full meaning of Gray's Couplet—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The rarest ferns and mosses, looking like silken hair hung from rocks and covered the trunks of trees, luxuriant grasses carpeted the ground, among the trees were numerous kinds of palms, bananas, plantains, fig, orange, lime, lemon, papac, castor oil, cocoanut, acacias and enormous pines. Among the foliage the paroquet, parrot and many unknown species of bright plumaged birds hopped, monkeys chattered and climbed from tree to tree, and on the ground and undergrowth crawled bright-hued beetles, almost as beautiful as the tropical birds. And yet all around this nature's paradise grim death was lurking in the shape of a malaria so deadly that of those who escaped "gold-coast fever" and dysentery, not one in ten escaped disease of a milder type, such as ague and intermittent fever. The Gold Coast fever would carry off men already weakened by dysentery in a few hours. Strong men would succumb sometimes in two or three days, sometimes in two weeks, or if they recovered it sometimes required three or four years for them to regain their usual health and strength.

It was essential to guard the men against the heat of the sun and the terrible night dews. Fortunately the luxuriant growth of the forests supplied the means. A party of engineers and scouts were kept a day's march in advance. Using the long bamboos which abounded they were able to erect a sufficient number of long primitive hats to accommodate all the men every night. They were made simply of four uprights roofed with bamboo canes and large leaves, and provided with raised beds or litters of bamboo and leaves. Simple as they were they served the purpose admirably. Besides suffering for water the troops endured torments from prickly heat and innumerable biting and stinging insects of great ferocity, which made refreshing sleep impossible. The men looked like ghosts, pale-faced, dejected, spiritless, even the strongest of them—still they pressed on to Coomassie and to victory. It was a singular campaign in that it had to be accomplished and the men re-embarked before the spring rains set in by March 1 at the latest. The situation was aptly compared at the time to that of a man who must strike at or recover an object laid bare by a retreating wave, before the water should cover it again. The previous experience of the British troops in 1863 on the Gold Coast emphasized the necessity of prompt action.

THE COOMASSIE MEDAL.

The scarcity of water marked all the march, except when the troops camped on rivers. Otherwise the water had to be carried and it was almost boiled by the sun. One night, in the darkness near Coomassie, Bather found a pool and drank from it. It was most sickening. The next day he went to look at the pool. In his diary he says: "I never would have believed it possible that I should consent to drink from such a cesspool. It was half choked with the rotting bodies of blacks, cast in there by the Ashantees to poison the water supply. Worse than all, the men had to continue to drink it, knowing of this. They removed the bodies, but the corruption and stench remained. The doctors warned the men not to touch it, but, writes Bather, "what are we to do? I have seen men go without water until their tongues were swollen and blue and they were unable to talk and human endurance could go no further."

They suffered much, too, from the poor quality of food and the lack of variety. As they approached Ashantee territory the native Fantees were afraid to go into the bush for fruit, as a number of Ashantee warriors, detached from the main body, were hanging about the troops ready to kill anyone who ventured away from camp. The diet was confined to hard tack and skimpy rations of Australian canned beef. Bather tells of capturing some small wild goats on one occasion. They made soup of them. The soup tasted all right, but the men had to hold their noses while eating it, so overpowering was the smell.

After crossing the Prah River into Ashantee the troops had a singular encounter in the wilds of the jungle. They met a French missionary who had escaped from the Ashantees after ten years of captivity. Equally strange was another episode. On reaching camp one night they found in possession the wife and two children of a German missionary who had been forced to flee. They were given an escort to the coast, where they joined the husband and father, so it was learned later.

Amanquatia was King Coffee's greatest warrior. He was the general in command, a man of intelligence and a stranger to fear. He was sent as an ambassador on one occasion with others to treat with the British. They were admitted to camp, but no audience was granted them, as an ultimatum had been sent to King Coffee which he had disregarded. He was firm in the belief that the British would never invade his territory, and he would hardly believe it until the troops were nearly at the doors of his capital. While there the Ashantee ambassadors saw for the first time a Gatling gun. One was so impressed that he declared it was useless for his people to fight against such weapons. Amanquatia reproached him with cowardice and threatened to report him to the King. But the warrior did not fear death, however the Gatling gun may have affected him. Death was preferable to an imputation of cowardice, and that night he killed himself.

Towards the end of the campaign the great Ashantee general was slain by sharpshooters, of whom Bather was one. Four picked men—Adams, Arthur, Bain and Bather—went gunning for him, stimulated by a reward of extra pay or prize money to bring him in dead or alive. They were instructed to act with Lord Gifford, but they encountered the Ashantee general with a superior force before they met Gifford. The sharpshooters picked him off, but had to decamp without bringing in his body.

While climbing the Adansi Hills, which divide the Assin from the Ashantee country, the troops were given an exhibition of the singular contrast between a combination of Ashantee courage and superstition. Half way up the hill Lord Gifford and his scouts were confronted by an Ashantee fetish priest grotesquely attired, with several attendant ministers. Solemnly and with much gesticulation he warned them to flee, for Death stood in their path on that sacred hill. As the men advanced unheeding this warning, they encountered here and there fetish threads of cotton stretched across the path, wooden guns and daggers pointing the way back, and here and there a dead body horribly and indecently mutilated as a sign of terror. But even if they expected their fetish's to send terrors into the hearts of their foes, this did not hinder them from giving them a great fight when they met in battle.

The British surgeons were surprised to find the troops wounded by the same kind of bullets they used themselves. This was explained later. After the first disturbances and before re-inforcements arrived, the Ashantees had driven in the guard at Cape Coast Castle and captured 500 stands of Martini-Henry & Enfield rifles and 25,000 rounds of ammunition. Besides they had guns and ammunition bought from trading ships. To their disgrace, be it said, some of these carried the British flag, two ships of Welsh firms having been caught in the act, after war was declared, of selling arms to the enemy. Besides firearms the Ashantees used their native weapons, the bow and arrow, a long knife like a bowie-knife, the boomerang and the assegai, which last weapon differs from the assegai of the Zulu and South Sea Islander in that it is not barbed.

The Ashantees are a barbarous but not entirely a savage people. They have well-defined political institutions and a national history dating from the 17th century. There is a ruling aristocracy endowed with a certain genius for statesmanship and war. The king has not despotic power, the constitution restraining it by the feudal privileges of the nobles; the caboceers, knights or captains who act as councillors and must be consulted on all matters of importance. The king has vast revenues, too. Tribute is paid by the vassal kings and the villagers are required to pay custom dues on trade. A sumptuary tax is paid by all who wear gold ornaments, and the king claims all the produce of the gold mines. Among the court attendants are a buffoon, a jester, and body guard whose lives must end with that of their royal masters. When they wish him long life it is not with the idle tongue of the court sycophant.

When entering Coomassie, Bather and his comrades passed the enclosure where the victims are offered up in sacrifice whenever a noble dies. According to his rank a certain number of personal attendants and an equal number of slaves are slain. They are beheaded after being staked to the ground, and their bodies left to rot until only the bones remain. As some noble is always dying the stench of rotting flesh is always present, and the troops had to hold their noses until out of scent range.

The Ashantees generally are a well developed people. Cripples are never seen, and for the best of reasons. They are not allowed to cumber the earth. Whether born crippled, or rendered so by disease or accident, they are promptly killed. All civil, judicial and diplomatic business is confided to lawyers well versed in the art of "palaver," by which name every kind of negotiation and litigation is known. If a man kills an equal he is required to atone for it by killing himself. If he kills an inferior he must pay indemnity to his relatives. If he kills wife or child he must pay her relatives. Theft is punished by enforced restitution, together with an enormous bonus. Slavery is permitted, but persistent ill-usage gives the slave the right to demand transference to another owner. Insolvency will render the debtor, together with his wives, slaves and children, liable to become the slaves of the creditor. The houses are well built of plastered clay, timbered inside, and provided with a good system of sewers. The tunic is the universal article of attire for both sexes, supplemented by necklaces, anklets, bracelets and earrings of gold and an agate-like pebble, and, by the nobles, with breastplates of gold, trinkets and horned helmets, with plumes of waving feathers.

The Ashantee glories in scenes of blood. Such spectacles are provided for the people by the King and officers. Prisoners of war who might be sold to advantage as slaves are slaughtered wholesale—"Butchered to make an Ashantee holiday," to paraphrase Byron. The theory is that it is wise to familiarize the people with blood and carnage so that they will not be shocked by such scenes on the battlefield.

Near Coomassie Bather had an opportunity to test a novel remedy for a gunshot wound. It is worth repeating because the remedy is so plentiful. He was shot in the throat with a slug and the wound bled desperately. No surgeon was near and on the advice of a comrade he tried a poultice of condensed milk. It acted like a charm and no inflammation followed.

Mr. Bather served his term of enlistment out in 1879 and the following year forfeited his pension by coming to the United States. He came direct to St. Louis. He joined the Third Regiment, N. G. M. (now the First Regiment). For two years he had charge of the Armory. Since then, until recently, he was employed by the Cupples Woodenware Co. and is now with the Udell Woodenware Co. He is now Sergeant in Company A, First Regiment, and has held every rank up to Second Lieutenant.

He has the medal for marksmanship offered by the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1894 at the Interstate shoot, the Mermod & Jaccard gold medal given at the Regimental shoot at Meramec Highlands in 1894, and the Hess & Culbertson gold medal given at Moberly last year. He has also a medal for company drill at the Interstate drill at Dubuque in 1894. Although now a civilian, he remains every inch a soldier.

Complete From Beginning to End.

Mr. George Gemhauser, Post-Dispatch news agent at Jefferson, Tex., orders twenty-five almanacs and writes under date of Jan. 21:

"It is one of the best almanacs ever published, and the Post deserves credit; it is complete from beginning to end. Success to the Post-Dispatch."

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Intercontinental Railway and Nicaragua Canal Possibilities.

The great thought of the possibility of the construction of the Intercontinental Railway, and its vast importance to the United States, and the countries south of us, through which it will pass, is due to the Hon. Hinton Rowan Helper, who while residing in St. Louis wrote upon the subject, and finally offered premiums for the three best essays on the importance of the great enterprise.

These essays, containing valuable information, were published by Mr. Helper in 1881, in a volume entitled, "The Three Americas Railway."

Mr. Helper continued the discussion of this matter until he finally secured the passage of an act by Congress, authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners by the President of the United States to visit the countries of Central and South America, to ascertain the best mode of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between these countries and the United States.

Hon. Wm. E. Curtis of Illinois, Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds of Missouri and Hon. John Thatcher of Kansas, were appointed by President Arthur for this great work (Mr. Helper should have been one of these Commissioners), and the result of their labor is embodied in elaborate reports made to the President of the United States, their final report being made on the 9th of October, 1885.

They acted under very copious and interesting instructions given them by the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State.

These reports, embracing nearly five hundred pages of printed matter, are filled with information relating to the best means of securing the trade of Mexico, Central and South America, and the great importance of the Intercontinental Railway in bringing these countries into closer commercial and social relations with the people of the United States.

Subsequent to this report all of the Governments of Central and South America were called in conference with the representatives of our Government in Washington in regard to the Intercontinental Railway, and various other matters of commercial importance to all of North, Central and South America, and the results of this conference are embodied in a most interesting and elaborate report submitted to Congress by President Harrison on the 29th of May, 1890, embracing some two hundred pages of printed matter.

In this report the representatives of each Government give a detailed account of what has been done by their respective Governments in railway construction, and in summing up their work they submitted the following:

The International American Conference is of the opinion:

1. That a railroad connecting all or a majority of the nations represented in this conference will contribute greatly to the development of cordial relations between said nations and the growth of their material interests.

2. That the best method of facilitating its execution is by the appointment of an international commission of engineers to ascertain the best possible routes, to determine their true length, to estimate the cost of each, and to compare their respective advantages.

3. That the said commission should consist of a body of engineers of whom each nation should appoint three, and which should have authority to divide into sub-commissions and appoint as many other engineers and employes as may be considered necessary for the more rapid execution of the work.

4. That each of the Governments accepting may appoint, at its own expense, commissioners or engineers to serve as auxiliaries to the sub-commissions charged with the sectional surveys of the line.

5. That the railroad, in so far as the common interest will permit, should connect the principal cities lying in the vicinity of its route.

6. That if the general direction of the line cannot be altered without great inconvenience for the purpose mentioned in the preceding article, branch lines should be surveyed to connect those cities with the main line.

7. That for the purpose of reducing the cost of the enterprise the existing railways should be utilized as far as is practicable and compatible with the route and conditions of the continental railroad.

8. That in case the results of the survey demonstrate the practicability and advisability of the railroad, proposals for the construction either of the whole line or of sections thereof should be solicited.

9. That the construction, management and operation of the line should be at the expense of the concessionaries or of the persons to whom they sub-let the work or transfer their rights, with all due formalities, the consent of the respective Governments being first obtained.

10. That all materials necessary for the construction and operation of the railroad should be exempt from import duties, subject to such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the abuse of this privilege.

11. That all personal and real property of the railroad employed in its construction and operation should be exempt from all taxation, either national, provincial (State) or municipal.

12. That the execution of a work of such magnitude deserves to be further encouraged by subsidies, grants of land or guarantees of a minimum of interest.

13. That the salaries of the commission, as well as the expense incident to the preliminary and final surveys, should be assumed by all the nations accepting, in proportion to population according to the latest official census, or, in the absence of a census, by agreement between their several Governments.

14. That the railroad should be declared forever neutral for the purpose of securing freedom of traffic.

15. That the approval of the surveys, the terms of the proposals, the protection of the concessionaries, the inspection of the work, the legislation affecting it, the neutrality of the road and the free passage of merchandise in transit should be (in the event contemplated by article 8) the subject of special agreement between all the nations interested.

16. That as soon as the Government of the United States shall receive notice of the acceptance of these recommendations by the other Governments it shall invite them to appoint the commission of engineers referred to in the second article, in order that it may meet in the City of Washington at the earliest possible date.

In compliance with the recommendation of the International Congress, corps of engineers were put into the field to make the surveys, who found no insurmountable difficulties in the construction of such a railway.

There were four routes considered.

1. The coast route.
2. The eastern slopes of the Andes.
3. The interior.
4. The central plateau.

The route whih seems to be most feasible is the one which will occupy the great basin between the ranges of the Andes.

From the best information that can be obtained in regard to this work, it may be stated that the line of railway when completed with branch connections will give a continuous railroad journey from any city in the United States to nearly every point of prominence in South America. The idea is to run the trunk line from the City of Mexico to the northern terminus of the Argentine railroad system, a distance of more than 500 miles. When it is completed one will be able to take a continuous journey from New York to Buenos Ayres, a distance in round numbers of something like 10,000 miles. The general elevation will be from a mile to a mile and a half above the sea, and at some points it will be one of the highest railroads in the world.

Of the 4,900 miles from the southern terminus of the Mexican system to the northern terminus of the Argentine railways, some 230 miles of road are already constructed, but private lines which can be used in the system are under construction and surveyed to the extent of 1,800 miles, leaving, say, some 2,900 miles to be located and built.

From the main line of the road it is proposed to run branch lines to Venezuela, and all important points, so that the whole of the vast and untold resources of the South American continent will be reached and developed.

That this road will be built is only a question of time, for the people of the United States, for inventive genius, mechanical skill and unflinching determination in surmounting difficulties are unequaled, and with Central and South America earnestly co-operating, who can doubt its ultimate success?

The construction of the Intercontinental Railway, coupled with the construction of the Nicaragua Canal (which should be built as fast as men and money can build it) will give to the people of the United States for all time to come a preponderating influence in the markets of Central and South America, and on the future destiny of the Western Hemisphere, and the canal will give the United States in addition, the great advantage of the shortest line to west coasts of North and South America, China, Japan, Australia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, from which a harvest of wealth will come to all parts of our country that cannot be over-estimated.

By the construction of the proposed road the fairest and most fertile portions of the surface of the globe will be opened to commerce and civilization, from which the United States will reap the greatest advantages. "Its steel bands will be more potent than the rod of Moses, for when the rock of isolation shall be struck by them a gushing stream will pour forth in response that will irrigate the world with a flood of wealth."

It seems to me that the United States should push this enterprise and the canal to completion with all profitable haste, for, in the words of Arnold Guyot, "It is from the northern continent that those of the south await their deliverance; it is by the help of the civilized men of the temperate zones, that it shall be vouchsafed to the men of tropical lands to enter into the movement of universal progress and improvement, wherein all mankind should share." And whilst the United States will be the greatest beneficiary, all the nations of the earth, those of Central and South America will be forever blessed. Let the railway and canal be made a speedy success.

TYLER STURGEON.

St. Louis, Mo.

About John Hays Hammond.

John Hays Hammond, one of the reform committee of Johannesburg, who was arrested with the other members of the committee and taken to Pretoria, is an old Californian, as are also Mr. Collins, Mr. Starr, Mr. Jenkins and a dozen others of the engineeers employed in superintending or managing the mines in South Africa. Some years ago he was introduced to Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, and the money king of South Africa, by one of the Rothschilds. He traveled with Mr. Rhodes all over Matabeleland and Mashonaland on a prospecting tour. He was employed by Mr. Rhodes as the superintendent of one of the greatest mines in South Africa at a salary of $100,000 a year, double the salary of the President of the United States.

CATARRH SYMPTOMS

As Described by Dr. Hartman in a Recent Lecture.

"The symptoms vary according to the place where the catarrh is located. Catarrh in the head—nose stopped up; pain in forehead; scabs in nose; bad breath; snoring; sneezing; watery eyes. Catarrh of the throat—voice husky or hoarse; tickling in throat; hawking; spitting up; sore throat and enlarged tonsils. Catarrh of the stomach—indigestion; tongue coated, water brash; fullness after eating; hawking and spitting after meals; dizziness and irregular appetite. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes—cough; pain in chest; gradual loss of flesh; cough worse night and morning; tightness in upper portion of chest; and sometimes night sweats. This form of catarrh will soon end in consumption if not cured."

Dr. Hartman used Pe-ru-na in over thirty thousand cases before it was introduced to the general public as a catarrh remedy. Pe-ru-na as a remedy for chronic catarrh, whether in the head, nose, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or bladder, has become known all over the civilized portions of North America. The reasons for which Pe-ru-na has taken the lead of all other catarrh remedies are: First, it never fails to cure when properly used; second, it permanently cures, instead of giving temporary relief; third, it cures chronic catarrh wherever located; fourth, it is composed entirely of vegetable products and is perfectly harmless; fifth, the personal advice of Dr. Hartman in any case of chronic catarrh can be had free of charge by letter by any one taking Pe-ru-na.

One of the best books ever published on chronic catarrh by Dr. S. B. Hartman is being sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

WORKING THE GRAIN MARKETS.

A Further Large Advance in Value.

BULLS IN FULL CONTROL.

Speculative Manipulation the Principal Influence in Cash Trade Generally Dull—Flour and Cotton Markets.

There was enough action to the wheat market of the past week to suit the most exacting speculator. It was very one-sided most of the week, May selling yesterday at 66¾c, which was 5⅞c above the close of the preceding Saturday, and on yesterday's "curb" selling at 66¼c. There were all the ear marks of speculative manipulation in this advance, and the guiding hand appears to be that of Phil Armour. It has been largely a professional deal, the sharp advance drawing in some outside trade, but nothing near the orders that such a market would have attracted in years past, not a "marker" to the heavy country speculation of last spring, when wheat went above 80c. This lack of outside speculation is a serious handicap to the bull side, as a rule, for after the shorts, who can be, are run in, the longs have no one to unload upon except traders of their own kidney. There is still undoubtedly a large shortage outstanding, but it is controlled by men of wealth, and though they are probably not feeling any too comfortable over the rise in price, so far they have made no attempt to get out. But they may have to, as the bulls have the market well in hand.

* * *

Anything at all bullish in the way of news had all the call last week, and several items which had been used several times before, and with much less effect, too, it may be said, were trotted out and did their work effectually, scaring the shorts out of their lives and enthusing the bulls wonderfully. That shortage in the English and Russian crops, for instance, was reported and received official sanction several weeks ago. The short crop in Australia and that country importing wheat for the Pacific Coast has been known for some time, the damage to the Argentine crop was accepted as a fact, when speculation was so fearfully bearish less than two weeks ago, and other bits of news (?) that have stirred the trade to fever heat of late, had been published and commented upon long before this boom. But then its different when the market is in the right shape to be worked. The fact, too, that the European trade was excited and apprehensive over the prospects of scant supplies, owing to their own decreasing stocks at home and abroad, and also troubled over their political troubles, which might culminate in war between some of the Powers, gave the bulls a grip upon the situation that was hard to shake off.

* * *

The two last days' bursts of speed by the bull element did not apparently awaken any enthusiasm across the water, and it looks as though the foreigners were hanging back, having no confidence in the American boom. The advance of nearly 4c on this side only brought out a feeble response, in the shape of an advance of ¾d (not 1c per bu) at Liverpool, and of 3@6d (¾@1c per bu) at London, and continental markets did not budge a hair. In fact, Paris was 1c lower yesterday. Private London and Liverpool cables of yesterday stated they were not inclined to follow the American advance. A good deal will depend upon shipments from other countries than this. The Argentine enlarged its exports last week, though they were still small—216,000 bu—and a Liverpool cable states that the port of Odessa has reopened and Russian shipments will increase.

* * *

Those traders who were short in St. Louis were on the anxious seat over the question of whether the stock of No. 2 hard winter in this market was sold to go out or was to remain here as a dead weight on the market. As over 65 per cent of the present stock is of that grade, this question is of great importance. Nearly 200,000 bu. is supposed to be owned by outside millers, who do not appear to want it very badly, as they have called for comparatively little. The balance, so the story goes, has been bought by the E. B. White Grain Co., the firm, by the way, which is credited with being the principal longs in May here. It is said they paid ¼c above the May price for this wheat and were given free storage upon it up to March 1, before which time, it is supposed, they will export the entire amount. Now this is the story, but its publication in Friday's Post-Dispatch met with no denial and the facts as given are believed by the trade to be substantially correct. But the question is, will this wheat be shipped away? Exporters who have sent samples of this St. Louis No. 2 hard winter to their European correspondents say the latter inform them they can make no possible use whatever of this wheat, except at a price so low that it would be impossible to sell the wheat.

* * *

Wheat receipts have fallen on sharply, the 134,000 bushels arriving here this week being 96,000 bushels smaller than the week previous, though 87,000 larger than corresponding week last year. A very large proportion was red winter, inspections showing 90 per cent, and of that 50 per cent was No. 2 red. Spring wheat receipts decreased still more and only five cars hard winter came in. The advanced prices bid for No. 2 hard lately have attracted attention at points where that grade is plentiful, and offers to sell and requests for bids on several hundred cars have been received. Considerable red winter has lately been offered to this market, also, owing to the higher prices here. The present stock is 37,000 bu smaller than last Saturday, the decrease being chiefly in hard winter and spring, which was shipped to outside mills. There is now in store 1,458,000 bushels, of which 97,400 bushels is No. 2 red and 971,600 bushels is No. 2 hard winter.

* * *

Although cash wheat has advanced in value, it has not kept pace with the rise in future prices. This has been especially notable in red winter. Since Tuesday a week the May option has advanced 8c, and from the lowest point touched then by No. 2 red it has gone up 5¾c and the lower grades even less. Both No. 2 hard winter and No. 2 spring gained more in value than did No. 2 red. The hard winter, as it was salable to elevator buyers at 3½c below May and the spring because of an excellent and unsupplied demand from outside mills, which use it for mixing and to give strength to winter wheat flour. The milling demand for red winter has improved somewhat, but it lacks very much the snap and activity it displayed a few weeks ago. Yesterday's sales in elevator were at 68½c for No. 2 red, 63@63½c for No. 3 red, 62c for No. 2 spring, 52½c for No. 3 do. and 57c bid for No. 4 winter and 62c for No. 2 hard winter. On track No. 4 winter sold at 60c, No. 3 red at 65½@67c (latter switched), No. 2 red at 70c, No. 2 hard winter at 64½c, No. 2 spring at 62½@64½c.

* * *

Wheat has been the sustaining power under corn of late. Last Monday's increase of 1,500,000 bushels in the visible and a pretty steady movement to market, with no increase to the cash demand at the accumulative centers incline speculation to look with favor upon the short side, but the large advance in wheat prevented much of a decline. As 3,553,000 bushels arrived this past week at Western markets, though these 233,000 bushels smaller than week previous, another increase in visible is probable. Last Monday the total was 7,700,000 bushels, or over 4,500,000 bushels less than the year before. Yesterday saw the highest prices that have been touched for a long time. May selling at 27¾c and July at 28¾c, an advance of 1½c and 1⅞ over the preceding Saturday. The near months did not advance 1c, though both January and February worth 26c at the close of yesterday. It is a little curious to note that while Western markets are nearly 2c higher the seaboard has only gone up ½c.

* * *

The stock of corn is piling up steadily at this point. Receipts are nothing extraordinary—321,400 bu last week, against 366,000 bu the week before, but the legitimate demand is simply miserable. Jan. shorts and elevator buyers have taken most the offerings [illegible] No. 2 that came in was [illegible] elevator and caused the accumulation in stock. There is now [illegible] an increase so far for week of 160,500 bu, most of which was in No. 2. Yesterday No. 2 sold at [illegible] in Farmers' and Terminal and [illegible] bid for United. No. 2 sold in St. Louis at [illegible]. No. 2 white on track brought [illegible].

* * *

There has been nothing especially to influence speculation in oats and the market has jogged along very quietly. The changes in value were due entirely to the natural sympathy that usually exists between the different cereals, and as wheat or corn went in price so went oats. A further increase in receipts was seen, the total arriving at Western markets last week being 2,669,000 bu, against 2,288,000 bu the week before, and as shipments were 1,136,000 bu another increase in the visible may be seen. Last Monday an increase of 247,000 bu was reported, bringing the total up to 6,016,000 bu, though that over 2,400,000 bu larger than same last year. Yesterday May closed with 20¾c bid, an advance of 1⅜c over the Saturday preceding.

* * *

There was a good strong tone to the cash article and a further improvement in price occurred. Receipts were again larger, for the week being 185,800 bushels, where 193,600 bushels came in the week previous, but the demand pretty well absorbed current offerings and no accumulation took place in the stock. That now is 594,000 bushels, with 124,000 bushels No. 2 and 122,400 bushels No. 2 white. Some purchases for shipment were made, but the principal demand came from local feeders and manufacturers. Yesterday's sales in elevator were at 18¼c for No. 3, 18⅞c for No. 2, 20¾c for No. 2 white and for No. 3 white 19c bid.

* * *

The Daily Commercial Bulletin says of flour: An increased demand can be noted and, though resultant business can hardly be called satisfactory, it was so much better than it has been, was so diversified, was at higher prices and gave evidence of some stability, that the trade feel somewhat encouraged. A continuance of the advance in wheat, it is believed, would benefit trade still more. The principal increase has been in domestic orders. These came largely from the South and from nearly all sections there, but mainly the Southeast and Southwest. More and better orders were filled for the East, though these confined chiefly to extra fancy for cracker bakers. In all about 10,000 sacks were booked for export, mainly to the United Kingdom, but some to the Continent. Most of these were of small lots, the largest reported being of 2,000 sacks. Shipments for week 30,750 bbls, of which 26,810 South, 2,365 East and 1,575 North and West, against 35,579 bbls last week and 33,284 for corresponding week last year.

Patents	$3 55@3 65	Fancy	$2 80@2 90
Extra fancy	3 30@3 40	Choice	2 50@2 65

This week's output of mills the product of which is sold in St. Louis was: Kehlor Bros., 18,000 bbls; E. O. Stanard Milling Co., 4,500; George P. Plant Mill Co., 3,000; St. Louis Milling Co., none; Sessinghaus Milling Co., 1,800; Hezel Milling Co., 4,000; Meyer & Bulte, 4,300; Sparks Milling Co., 4,500; Camp Spring Mill Co., 4,800; H. B. Eggers & Co., 1,500; Carondelet Milling Co., 800; Central Mills, 600; Victoria Mill Co., 5,000; Saxony Mill Co., none; Goddard Flour Mill Co., none; Regina Flour Mill Co., none; Waverly Milling Co., 1,500. Total for week, 54,300 bbls, against 56,000 the preceding week, and 52,300 for same week last year.

* * *

Private wire to A. C. Petri.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The market today has been practically featureless. The favorable advices from Liverpool this morning, where futures closed at 1 2-64d advance, caused a covering demand at the opening, which gave a firm undertone to the market. After the early buying orders were executed the market lapsed into dullness and gradually eased off till the close, which was slightly over last evening's figures. While the movement to the crop is comparatively light, it is generally believed to be the result of bad roads and an increase in the volume of receipts is therefore not improbable next week. The total port movement for the day is estimated at 16,000 bales, against 13,321 last week and 22,904 last year. The Southern markets are generally firm and cotton is said to be held for an advanced price. Reports, however, with regard to increased acreage are daily being received and the trade seems disposed to await more definite information upon this point before entering into extensive engagements.

Chat From 'Change.

English farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat for week 274,000 bu at average price of 78¼c per bu, against 77½c the preceding week and 61¼c one year ago.

On Jan. 29 of last year cash No. 2 red sold at 48¾c and May at 50c in this market. This is the lowest price May wheat ever touched in St. Louis, but cash sold in 1894 about 1c lower than 48¾c.

* * *

Phil Shirmer, for many years the "literary man" and market predictor of the Merchants' Exchange, has accepted a position at the City Hall, in the Street Department. Who will draw up the petitions on 'Change now?

* * *

The two opposing concerns in the May wheat deal have been dubbed "The White Squadron" and "The Flying Squadron," but all their cruising will probably be in and around the troubled waters of the grain pit.

* * *

Inspections of wheat last week were 162 cars, of which 68 cars were No. 2 red, 34 No. 3 red, 16 No. 4 winter, 16 rejected, 2 No. 2 hard winter, 2 No. 3 do, 1 No. 4 do, 16 No. 2 spring, 6 No. 3 do, 1 rejected do, 1 no-grade do.

* * *

Charles A. Eberle has succeeded so well since he started in for himself in the flour and commission business that he has removed to No. 8 South Second street, where he has ample warehouse facilities to handle his rapidly growing trade.

Minneapolis and Duluth expect 500,000 bu increase in their combined stocks of wheat this week, but as New York says its stock will decrease 1,000,000 bu a decrease of over 1,000,000 bu is looked for in the visible. One year ago the decrease was 921,000 bu.

* * *

It is noted as a remarkable fact that, while the total stock of oats in this market has not increased this past week, yet the stock of No. 2 has enlarged some 30,000 bu and of No. 2 white 28,000 bu. And the most singular part of it is that 25 cars No. 2 were inspected into store and 2 cars inspected out, and the inspections of No. 2 white were 16 cars in and inspections out were 12 cars.

* * *

The New York wheat "corner," which was advertised in yesterday's papers, appears to be conducted on the Lindblohm new order of future trading. Under his rules, notice that a "corner" will be run must be given 30, 60 and 90 days in advance. The New York "corner" will be run during Feb. and March, according to the published statement. And so it will be—nit.

* * *

Westward the star of empire takes its way sure enough, for that conservative old commission house of Sol. J. Quinlivan & Sons has removed from the Levee and is now located at No. 212 North Main street. They had been a fixture and a landmark so long on Front street that it was like the uprooting of a monarch of the forest for them to move westward. But these are progressive times and "Uncle Sol" says that by the time John's boys are old enough to be admitted into the firm they will probably be ready to move to Second street, and when that boy of Jim's is of age the house will be up on Third street.

* * *

The Kansas City World says: There is no longer any doubt that there is a large short interest in the Kansas City January corn market. By some it is estimated at 500,000 bushels, but the persons supposed to be short say it will not reach 100,000 bushels. On the Board of Trade to-day there was a great deal of wrangling over the endeavor of certain firms to avoid delivery, alleging that the present price of corn, 24c, was fictitious, and the result of a "corner." There was talk of appealing to the Board of Directors to settle the matter. Those who bought the corn did so when the price was 2c lower than now. They say that the advances of the last two or three weeks have been the natural result of insufficient offerings. It is the belief in grain circles that somebody is to be "squeezed" before the affair is over.

* * *

The Modern Miller says: The condition of the growing winter wheat plant has improved during the week. The extent of this improvement is described by the distribution of moisture, which includes rain in the Ohio Valley, snow in Eastern and Southern Nebraska, Southern Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, extending to Northern Oklahoma and Arkansas. The Pacific Coast has again been visited by heavy rains, the drouth in that region being effectually broken, and the winter wheat crop outlook greatly improved. [illegible] throughout the winter wheat milling region. The competition for the better grades of milling grain continues to disclose more and more practically empty bins, indicating that the country reserves are, as has been generally expected, very light. The demand for wheat from the Pacific Coast for Australia and South Africa continues as urgent as ever. Those points have already taken over 50,000 tons from San Francisco and our advices this morning state that the demand from Cape Town and Sydney will apparently require as much more. To sum up the situation, our information all tends to show that we have unusually short stocks of winter wheat, while the outlook for a new crop is far better than it was at this time last year. The question for millers to decide is the getting of wheat supplies between this and June 1.

Street Notes.

The apple market is manifesting some life and activity again and a good many cars went out the past week at better figures than prevailed for a month. Evidently some of the interior towns are out of supplies and ready for more. The bulk of the offerings in cold storage seem to be the Ben Davis variety, which is keeping unusually well.

* * *

The weather during the past three or four weeks has been so remarkably mild and favorable for the handling of perishable products that the foreign fruit dealers have been highly favored, and so have the men who stored apples and desired to unload some of them. It is doubtful about the next month affording them such opportunities to distribute such goods.

* * *

Dressed poultry sold high and readily all week, all offerings going off on arrival at figures that were satisfactory to receivers. The same may be said of game of all kinds, which was in urgent demand at fine prices. The lighter offerings of all were mainly due to the bad condition of country roads, following the late prolonged rains.

* * *

Florida tomatoes have started in rather liberal quantities for this and other markets, but sales are checked by cold and unfavorable weather. The stock is very nice and put up in the most careful and presentable manner and shows steady improvement in such methods. Some tomatoes are also coming from Texas and California, but they are not regarded as desirable as the Florida stock.

* * *

The egg market disclosed more activity during the past week than it has during the winter so far, mostly due to the largely increased offerings and the lower prices resulting. The big buyers, packers and speculators took hold until the market braced up and a slight reaction and advance set in. There seems to be no profitable field or opening for the cold storage stock at present.

* * *

There were some nice looking strawberries on the market yesterday from Mexico that sold at 50c a quart. The fruit was put up in the most approved ventilated packages, 24-quart crates. However, the stock was not equal to the California berries, which sold higher. Latest advices from Florida indicate that she will commence shipping the luscious strawberry in a few days and will continue steadily for two or three months.

* * *

Late advices from Florida tend to show that the new cabbage crop is smaller than usual—fully 35 per cent below same former yield. At Gainesville, for instance, where the area is usually 900 to 1,000 acres, the crop is said to be less than 500 acres, but the shrinkage at other leading points is said to be smaller than the above, but the general yield is put down as 30 to 35 per cent short of former years. Shipments will be light before March 1.

* * *

A good many letters came here from the East and elsewhere during the past week asking where St. Louis was now getting its supply of cabbage. The holdings at all points East seem to be small. St. Louis is now getting most of her offerings from California, and will doubtless continue to do so until Florida gets fairly started a month hence. There are already on the grounds in Florida a number of men from various markets sizing up the crop.

* * *

A fruit dealer at Bristol, Tenn., was lately arrested by a Government officer for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He advertised on his stationery he was doing an immense business, as a means of securing good shipments on credit. One of his neighbors is also wanted by the Post-office Inspector on a similar charge. Some more work of this character will be of immense advantage to commission merchants and responsible dealers everywhere and a great protection to shippers also. The class that make promises that are never fulfilled, and who send out high and misleading quotations to secure shipments, are very clearly using the mails for fraudulent purposes and liable to prosecution. This information will be regarded as a step in the right direction in forcing out of the trade in every city or compelling them to reform, a class that has been preying on the shipping community for years. There is also a good many of this same class soliciting furs—offering in their circulars figures that are almost double the regular market price, and most of their business has been secured by these crooked methods. A firm in a town in Indiana, who was offering figures that paralyzed competition, was lately hauled up by the authorities, but a great many fur dealers in various cities evidently not well posted are still sending out the old misleading circulars to catch the unwary. Late developments will have a good influence towards protecting the shippers of the country.

ON THE STREET.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.

FRUITS.

APPLES—Trade fair. Ben Davis, $2@2.25 for choice and $1.25@1.75 for fair; Geniting at $1.50@2; willow twig at $2.75@3, and winesap at @2.25@2.50.

ORANGES—Quiet. California Navels, $2.75@3.25 per box; seedling, $2@2.50; Mexican, $2.25@2.50; Valencia, $5@6 per case; Florida, $4@4.50 per box.

STRAWBERRIES—California salable at 30c per pint box; Mexican at 40@50c per quart basket.

MALAGA GRAPES—New sell at $5@7 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady, but quiet. Apples—Evaporated rings, bright, 5@5½c per lb; dark, 3@4c; sun-dried quarters, 1¾@2½c; jelly stock, 1⅜c. Peaches—Sun-dried, 1¼@1½c.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Pears, $2@2.50 per 40-lb crate.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet. Cape Cod, $7.50@8 per bbl and $2.50@2.75 per box; Jersey, $6.50@7 per bbl, and $2@2.25 per box.

LEMONS—Quiet. New Messina, fancy, $3.25@3.50; fair, $2.75@3.

GRAPE FRUIT—California, $5 per box.

BANANAS—On order, 75@$1.50 per bunch.

VEGETABLES.

STRING BEANS—Florida quotable at $3@3.50 per bu box for round and $2.50@3 for flat.

TOMATOES—Florida selling at $2.50@3 per 4-basket crate; California, $1@1.75 per 4-basket crate.

EGG PLANT—Sales at $1.50@2.75 per dozen for Florida.

CAULIFLOWER—California quotable at $5@6 per crate.

GREEN PEAS — Florida at $2.75@3.00 per bu box; California, $2@2.25 per 20-lb box.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm; choice to fancy red globe, 50@60c per bu; Weatherfield, 40@50c; damaged and inferior, 20@30c.

LETTUCE—Louisiana scarce and salable at $4.50@5.00 per bbl. for choice.

POTATOES—Steady and demand fairly active. Northern—Early Ohio, 40c per bu; rose, 30@32c; peerless, 30@32c; Burbank and Hebron, 27@30c; New York rural and Burbank, 28@30c; home-grown, 20@25c; small and damaged, less.

CABBAGE—Firm. Holland seed, $25@28 per ton; good to choice flat, $20@22; large, loose and frosted, $10@12; California, 1½c per lb. On orders—Choice, $1.75@2 per crate; Holland seed, 1¾c per lb.

SAUERKRAUT—On orders, $3 per bbl and $1.75 per ½-bbl.

CUCUMBERS—Firm at $2.50@3.50 per bu box for Florida; fancy large hot-house, $2 per doz.

BEETS—Choice on orders, $1 per bbl; new Southern, 30@40c per doz bunches.

CELERY—Demand very good; Michigan small, 10@15c per doz; choice white plume, 40@50c; fancy do, 75@80c; California, 40@75c.

CARROTS—Northern, $10@12 per ton; choice, on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

CELERY ROOTS—Selling at 30@40c per doz.

HORSERADISH—Home-grown, on orders, $3.25@3.50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Home-grown, on orders, 75c@$1 per bbl.

PARSNIPS—Choice, on orders, $1.50@1.75 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown, on orders, Bermuda, $1.50 per bbl; Nansemond, $1.75@2.

SPANISH ONIONS—Quiet at 65@75c per crate.

RUTABAGAS—Demand limited; Northern 25c per bu delivered; on orders, $1 per bbl.

NUTS.

PECANS—Very few selling. Texas, small to medium, 2¾@3c per lb; choice, 3¼c; fancy large more; Western, 2@2¼c.

WALNUTS—Quiet at 30c per bu.

HICKORY NUTS—Dull; shellbark at 20@25c per bu.

COCOANUTS—$33 per 1,000; $3.50 per 100.

PEANUTS—Quotable at 1¼@2¼c per lb. up to 2¾@3c for fancy.

CHESTNUTS—Quiet; Italian, [illegible]

HAZELNUTS—Steady; salable [illegible] per lb.

EGGS.

Receipts, 1,394 cases; shipments, 1,861 cases; steady, as offerings were small. Sales at [illegible] for good stock; for means and all bad and stale eggs dull at less.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Dull and weak. Creamery extras, $1@22c; firsts, 18@20c; seconds, 15@17c. Dairy—Extras, 14@15c; firsts, 11@13c; seconds, 7@9c. Roll—Near-by choice, 6@7c; near-by poor to fair, 4@5c; Northern, good to choice, 11@13c. Packing stock—Good, 7@9c; low, 4@5c. Country packed—Choice fresh, even in color, 6@8c; low to fair, 4@5c. Ladle packed—Extras, 12@14c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 7@10c. Grease butter—Average receipts, 3c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Wisconsin—Full cream, twins, 9½@10½c; singles, 9¾@10¾c; Young America, 9¾@10¾c. Illinois make—Twins, 8c; singles, 8¼c; Young America, 8½c; Brick, 12c; Limburger, 11c; Swiss, choice, 13@14c.

POULTRY, GAME AND VEALS.

DRESSED POULTRY—In moderate supply and fair demand. Drawn, with heads and legs off — Turkeys, 10½@11½c per lb; chickens, 7@8c; old, 5½@6½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@8c. Undrawn, with head and legs on—Turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, young, 7@7½c; old, 4½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 6@8c.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, light weight, 9½c per lb; heavy gobblers, 8½c. Chickens higher; average receipts, 7½c; old roosters, 3c. Ducks firm, 8@8½c per lb; small and thin, less. Geese weak, 5c per lb; plucked, 4c. Pigeons, 75c per dozen.

GAME—Steady, but quiet. Demand fair. Ducks—Mallard, $4 per dozen; teal, $2; mixed, $1.75; antelope carcasses, 6@7c per lb; snipe, $1.75; rabbits, $1@1.10; frog legs, large, $1.25.

VEALS—Demand fair; choice to fat, 5@5½c per lb; fair to good, 4@4½c; heretics and poor stock, 3@3½c.

LAMBS—Choice, 3¼@4c per lb; poor stock less.

SHEEP—Slow at 2@2½c per lb; bucks, 1@1½c.

ROASTING PIGS—Quiet at 75c@$1.25 per head.

FURS.

Firm for coon and mink, but opossum, fox and skunk lower.

Raccoon—			Broad stripe	.10@	15
No. 1 large		60	Tex. and Ter.	.15@	50
No 1 med'm		45	Civet cat	.10@	15
No 2		30	Opossum	3	6
No 3		15	Red fox	.10@	75
No 4		09	Gray fox	.10@	45
Mink—			Muskrat	5@	10
No. 1 large		85	Wildcat	.10@	25
No. 1 med'm		60	Otter	.50@3	6 00
No 2		30	Beaver	.50@	6.00
No 3		20	Wolf, prairie	.10@	40
No 4		10	Wolf, timber	.10@	1 00
Skunk—Black		70	Bear	.25@	15 00
Short stripe	.45@	50	Badger	5@	10
Narrow stripe	.25@	30	House cat	5@	15

HIDES, PELTS, FEATHERS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—Weak and inactive.

Round Prices.

Green salted, Western	5¾
Green salted, Arkansas and Southern	5¼
Dry flint, choice	10¼
Dry flint, average run	9¾
Dry flint, natives	9¾
Dry flint, Southern	9
Dry salted	7½
Glue stock, green and dry	2½@ 5½
On selection—	
Green salted, No. 1	5¾
Green salted, No. 2	5
Dry flint, No. 1	10¼
Dry flint, No. 2	8¼
Dry salted, No 1	8
Dry salted, No 2	7

Uncured 1c and part cured ½c less.

DEERSKINS, ETC.—Deerskins firm at 22c per lb for prime—damaged half price; Texas about 1c less than prime; antelope, 12½c; goatskins, 10@25c each.

SHEEPSKINS—Quiet. Green salted, long-wooled, 40@50c each; dry, 25@40c; smaller sizes and lambs, 25@40c; shearlings, green, 10@20c; dry, 5@15c.

FEATHERS—Unchanged; quiet. Prime white, live, small sacks, 41c; large sks, 39c; gray and quilly, 30c; white old, 31@33c; X, 27@30c; XX, 16@18c; XXX, 10@12c; XXXX, 7@8c; tare, 3@10 per cent. Chickens—Dry-picked, 2½c. Duck—Dark, 20c; white, 28c. Turkey—Tail, prime, 15c; wing, 8c; wing and tail mixed, 9c; wing, tail and pointers, 5c; pointers, 2½c.

TALLOW—Weak. Prime in oil barrels, 3¾c per lb; average stock less, according to quality; No 2 and stock in irregular pkgs, 3@3¼c; cake, 4@4¼c.

GREASE—Brown, 2⅜c; yellow, 3½@4c; white, 3⅝c.

BEESWAX—Prime stock 29c per lb.

ROOTS—Ginseng, $2.35@2.75 per lb; seneca, 18@20c; lady slipper, 4c; golden seal, 16@17c; snake, 15@16c; white, do, 1½c; blue flag, 4c; pink, 14c; May apple, 1¼@2c; angelica, 3c; wahoo, sweet bark, 4c; blood, 1¾@2½c; golden thread, 7c; bark of root, 8c; wahoo, bark of tree, 4c; bitter butterfly, 3c; twin leaf, 3c; pleurisy root, 3½c.

WOOL.

Inactive but steady.

	Med. Clo & Comb.	Low and Braid.	Light Fine.	Heavy Fine.
Mo., Ill., etc	13@14½	12@13	10@11	8@ 9
Kn., Neb., etc	10@11½	8@ 9	8@10	6@ 7
Tx., Ark., etc	11@12½	10@11	9@11	6@ 8
Dk., Wy., etc	10@10½	8@10	8@10	6@ 7

Burry—Slightly, 3@5c less; hard, 5@7c less; Southern, 6½c. Sand, burry and shivey, 6c. Tub-washed—Choice, 20@20½c; fair, 18@19c; low, 15@16c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

POP CORN—Steady, but quiet; mixed, 50@60c per 100 lbs; yellow, 75@80c; white, 90c@$1; rice, $1.10@1.15.

HOPS—Dull. Quote nominally: New York, 6@7c; Pacific Coast, 4@5c; foreign, 20@25c.

RAGS, OLD ROPE AND RUBBER—Rags, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Old rope—No 1, $1.25; No 2, 50c. Old rubber, arctics out, $4.

BONES—Choice bleached firm at $17 per ton; partly bleached, $12@15; skinny, $10@12; junk and slaughter-house stock, $8@11.

SORGHUM—Quotable at 3c for scorched and inferior and 10c for choice.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Iron, wrought, 42½c per 100 lbs; heavy cast, steel and malleable, 27½c; stove plate and burnt, 20c. Brass, light, $3.50; heavy, $6.50. Copper, $8. Lead, $2.75. Zinc, $2.25. Pewter, $9@10.

CIDER—Choice sweet is quotable at $4 per bbl; inferior stock less.

COOPERSTUFFS—Shaved hoops, cooper flour barrels, $3.50@4; country, $2.50@3; half-barrel, $1.50; coiled elm, $5; pork barrel, $5@6; lard tierce, $9@10. Staves, flour barrel, $5.50@5.75; culls, $2.50@3; half-barrel, $4@4.50; pork barrel, $16; lard tierce, $22; beer keg, $12@16. Heading, flour barrel, 3¾c per set.

BROOM CORN—Steady; common, $18@20 per ton; fair, $25@30; good, $35@40; choice, $45@50.

BAGGING—On orders, 1¾-lb, 4c per lb; 2-lb, 4½c; 2¼-lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72c; twine, 9c.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls, round hoop, 29c; flat hoop, 25c; half bbls, 20c; meal bbls, 24½c; produce bbls, 22@24c; lard tes, 95c; half tes, 60c; pork bbls, 72½c; half bbls, 50c.

SPIRITS—Distillers' finished goods, $1.22 per gallon.

EMPTY BARRELS—Coal oil, 75c; vinegar, 70c; black oil, 45c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; sugar, 12½@15c; whisky, 85c; half-barrels, 40c; wine, 85c; sauerkraut, 20c; pickle, 35c; barrels with broken staves or heads, 25c less.

SACKS—Burlaps—68-in or 7-bu, per 1,000, $62.50; 66-in or 6-bu, $61; 64-in or 5-bu, $59.50; 58-in or 4-bu, $55; 56-in, $52.50; 54-in, $51; 52-in or 3-bu, $49; 50-in, $47.50; 48-in or 2¾-bu, $46; 46-in or 2½-bu, $44.50; 42-in, $42; 40-in or 2-bu, $40.50. Cotton—seamless—11@17c. Flour sacks—25-lb, $27.50; 49-lb, $41@45; 100-lb, $63.50; export, 140-lb, jute, 6@7c; cotton, 7@11c.

WHITE BEANS—Quiet. Country sell at 60@90c per bu; weevily less; Eastern hand-picked medium jobbing at $1.25@1.30; pea beans at $1.30@1.35; Lima, 3¼@3¾c per lb.

MOSS—Inactive. Gray, 1¼@1½c; gray and brown mixed, 1½@1¾c; black and brown mixed, 2@2¼c; black, 2¼@2½c; country machine-picked—XX, 1½c; XXX, 2½c; XXXX, 3¼c.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Green jobbing at 80@90c per bu; Scotch, 80@85c; split, $1.25@1.30.

HONEY—Steady. Choice, bbls and ½-bbls, 3¼@4c for dark and 4@4½c for light; choice to fancy, in cans, 5½@7c; fancy white comb, 13@15c; fair, 11@13c; broken and low grades, 7@8c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Dull. Vermont, 12@12½c per lb; Canada, 15@16c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quotable at 80@$1 per gallon—off-stock less.

COTTON.

LOCAL MARKET—Steady; 1-16c higher. Sales, 650 bales, 500 of which f. o. b. Quotations: Ordinary, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; middling, 7 15-16c; good middling, 8 3-16c; middling fair, 8 11-16c; tinges ⅜c and stains ⅝c below white.

ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE STATEMENT.

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Net receipts to-day	127	237
Net receipts since Sept. 1	99,532	125,518
Gross receipts to-day	521	3,340
Gross receipts since Sept. 1	442,640	682,847
Net shipments to-day	1,452	464
Net shipments since Sept. 1	31,066	73,504
Gross shipments to-day	1,846	3,567
Gross shipments since Sept. 1	374,553	642,517
Stock on hand	75,645	69,913

LIVERPOOL—Demand limited; prices unchanged. Uplands, 4 19-32d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Futures closed steady; Jan and Feb, 4 30-64d; Feb and March, 4 29-64d; March and April, 4 28-64d; April and May, 4 28-64d; May and June, 4 27-64d; June and July, 4 27-64d; July and Aug, 4 27-64d; Aug and Sept, 4 26-64d.

NEW YORK—Spot dull; middling, 8 5-16c. Futures closed steady. Sales, 91,700 bales.

Reported by Gaylord, Blessing & Co.

	Closing Friday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing Saturd'y.
January	8.00	8.01	8.00	8.05
February	8.00	8.01	7.99	7.99
March	8.00	8.06	8.05	8.05
April	8.10	8.13	8.09	8.09
May	8.13	8.16	8.13	8.13
June	8.17	8.21	8.17	8.17
July	8.20	8.23	8.20	8.20
August	8.20	8.25	8.19	8.19
September	7.85	7.89	7.81	7.81

St. Louis Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Brewery bonds	$ 95 75	$ 96 25
Edison Illuminating bonds	74 50	76 00
Suburban Railway bonds		90 00
Suburban Railway stocks	30 25	30 75
Broadway Cable bonds		100 00
Third National Bank		100 00
Continental National Bank		115 00
Exposition stock		7 50
Compton Heights	100 00	
Hope		3 00
Simmons, common	99 25	
St. Joe Lead	8 50	
Kennard, pref		95 00
Lafayette Bank	335 00	365 00
Kennard, common		90 00
Small Hopes		70

WALL STREET IS STILL WAITING.

Factors Which Help to Retard Speculative Trade.

TEN DAYS YET TO RUN.

Indications Seem to Favor a Large Public Subscription to the Government Loan.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—In contrast with its predecessors the week has been a quiet one. Attention is still fixed on matters which have been prominent for six weeks and nothing new has intervened to divide interest with them. When the Secretary of the Treasury decided to offer the Government loan for a popular subscription and to allow the public thirty days in which to make its mind up an embargo was thereby placed on enterprise and activity, which has ten days yet to run. Along with this the state of our diplomatic relations with other countries and political complications generally have played a prominent part in financial affairs and our stock market at present is unusually affected by diplomatic contingencies. It will be a long time before speculation drifts back into the quiet channels it occupied before Mr. Cleveland took his firm stand on the Monroe doctrine.

Little is known as to the amount of the subscription to the Government loan, and as sensible bidders are not apt to send in their proposals before the last day we are unlikely to know much before Feb. 6. The indications favor a large subscription. One sign of this is the large demand for subscription blanks, and this has been found to be a reliable indication in the past. In addition the New York banks report that they are in receipt of letters from their correspondents asking for information as to the best method of placing bids for the bonds, so it seems likely that the loan will be very much oversubscribed.

In the money market outside of that for call loans more or less stringent conditions prevail, though thus far the business community has stood the strain very well. At the close of the week the conditions seem to be easier, but this was due to the making of several sterling loans and not to the willingness of the banks to change their position in the market for mere mercantile paper. Appreciating the demands likely to be made upon them on account of the subscribing to the new loan conservative bankers are not willing to tie up their loanable funds in this way. Their policy in this respect, together with the receipts of funds in anticipation of payments against the new loan, has resulted in very low rates for money on call, though it is not likely they will continue very long.

The premium which has been prevailing on gold and legal tenders has shaded a little, and there is less business doing in both. It has been suggested in explanation that this is due to the accumulation of enough gold here for the purposes of subscription, but this is mere conjecture.

The stock market has been very dull. Outside interest is missing. The same is true of the investment market, and little improvement in either need be looked for until everything is known in regard to the subscriptions to the loan. The same dullness exists in trade that is shown in the market for securities and will probably last as long as it does there. It is rather singular how the matters with which the street formerly concerned itself have been dismissed from calculations as entirely as if they were of no importance. As a matter of fact the earnings of a railway, the chances for securities under reorganization and such matters have more to do with ultimately shaping the value of securities than diplomatic conditions or anything else. Since the development of the trouble with Great Britain, however, no attention is paid any longer to earnings, dividends or reorganizations. Usually the intentions of the St. Paul management in respect to the next dividend would have been under general discussion by this time, but the subject has hardly been broached. Although it is reported that the new railway agreement entered into on the first of January is working very well and is being reflected in the earnings of the trunk lines, no attention is paid to that either. Ordinarily it would have been accounted a most important factor. The same indifference has been shown to the meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite railroads, which in other times would be deemed sufficiently important to monopolize discussion, and the fact that the reorganizations of the Union Pacific and the Reading are progressing favorably are scarcely referred to in current comment. Railway earnings continue satisfactory without attracting notice.

After a time, when the present more exciting matters have become less prominent, more attention will be paid to routine questions mentioned, and it may be well to remember that these routine questions are at the present time determining the intrinsic value of securities, even if they are not making the market prices for them.

The Post says: On the security market, prices advanced to-day and this time for an exception without any help from London. The foreign house sold moderately after local prices scored their opening advance, which proves nothing except the familiar fact that the larger interests on the other side are still holding aloof from our securities. In view of the various experiments of London speculators in American shares during the fortnight, next week's London stock exchange settlement may possibly possess some interest. At the market's close there was a slight recession in values, very natural under the circumstances. The bank statement was entirely similar in character to the three or four which have preceded it. Local cash holdings increased $4,657,200, about $800,000 less than the record of a week ago.

Closing Prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Following are the closing prices on leading stocks:

Atchison	14⅝	N. Y. & N. E.	45
Adams Express	146	Ont. & Western	14
Alton, T. H.	57	Oregon Imp.	2⅞
Am Express	110	Oregon Nav.	12
Balt. & Ohio	42⅜	O. S. L. & U. N.	5
Can. Pacific	54	Pacific Mail	26⅝
Can. Southern	48¾	P., D. & E.	3
Cent. Pacific	14⅞	Pittsburg	158
Ches. & Ohio	15⅝	Pullman Palace	153
Chicago Alton	154	Reading	11⅛
C., B. & Q.	76⅞	R. G. Western	17
Chic. Gas	65⅞	R. G. Western pf	39⅝
Con. Gas	147	Rock Island	67
C., C., C. & St. L.	35⅞	St. Paul	70⅞
Colo. Coal & Iron	3⅝	St. Paul pf.	126⅞
Cotton Oil cer.	16⅞	St. P. & Omaha	36
Del. & Hudson	126⅛	St. P. & O. pf.	121
Del., Lack. & W.	161	South. Pacific	20⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	44⅞	Sugar Refinery	105⅞
D. & C. F. Co.	16⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	27⅞
Erie	16⅞	Texas Pacific	7⅝
Erie preferred	24⅝	Tol. O. Cen. pf.	65
Fort Wayne	160	Union Pacific	7⅜
Great North. pf.	110	U. S. Express	35
C. & E. I. pf.	95	W., St. L. & P.	6⅛
Hocking Valley	13⅞	W., St. L. & P. pf	16⅝
Illinois Central	95⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex.	98
St. Paul & Dul.	23	Western Union	84⅜
Kan. & Texas pf	25⅞	Wheel. & L. E.	11⅞
Lake Erie & W.	20⅞	W. & L. E. pf.	35⅝
L. E. & W. pf.	72	Minn. & St. L.	19
Lake Shore	145	Den. & R. G.	12⅝
Lead Trust	25⅝	Gen. Electric	26⅞
Louis. & Nash.	45⅞	National Linseed	18
Louis. & N. A.	9	Colo. Fuel & I.	27⅞
Manhattan Con.	103⅝	Colo. Fuel & I. pf.	100
Mem. & Charles.	15	H. & Tex. Cen.	1⅛
Mich. Central	94	T., A. A. & N. M.	1⅛
Missouri Pacific	24⅞	T., St. L. & K. C.	6
Mobile & Ohio	22⅝	T., St. L. & K. C. pf	10
Nash. & Chat.	67	Southern	8⅝
National Cord.	5⅛	Southern pf.	26⅞
Na. Cordage pf.	10⅛	Tobacco	77⅞
N. J. Central	101⅝	Tobacco pf.	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	5	Amer. T. & C. Co.	93
North. Amer. Co.	3⅝	Com. Cable	150
North. Pacific	3⅞	Sugar pf.	98
N. Pacific pf.	12	U. S. Cord. gtd.	21
U. P., D. & G.	3⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	60
Northwestern	97⅞	U. S. Rubber	21
Northwestern pf.	144⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	78
N. Y. Central	97⅞		

FINANCIAL.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.,
303 North Fourth Street.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

To those desiring to create a trust for the benefit of individuals, or a perpetual trust for the benefit of charitable institutions, this company offers its services as trustee and requests a personal interview.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, bearing Special Rates of interest, payable on demand or at a fixed date.

TO DEPOSITORS.

The ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY will now pay interest on deposits as follows:

4 per cent on sums of $500 or over left for the stated period of one year.

3 per cent on sums of $100 and upwards left for SIX MONTHS or longer. Under rules, these deposits can be withdrawn at any time upon presentation of pass book.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All interest is figured on CALLENDAR MONTHS, and in interest allowed for full time money remains.

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY,
N. W. COR. FOURTH AND LOCUST STS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

Union Trust Co.
OF ST. LOUIS.

Capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS Full Paid

Offices Union Trust Building!

A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Interest allowed on deposits in any amount from $1.00 and upward. First deeds of trust on real estate for sale in any amount from $2,000 and over. Titles to real estate investigated and abstracts and certificates furnished.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES In All Sizes FOR RENT.

GEO. A. MADILL, President. WM. TAUSSIG, Vice-Pres. C. TOMPKINS, Treasurer

MAY WHEAT GOES UP IN CHICAGO.

Five Cents Higher Than the Close of Last Saturday.

STORMY DAY IN THE PIT.

The Whole Flurry Attributed to the Manipulations of the Armour Crowd.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Trading in wheat today was enormous. May wheat wound up 1½c higher than it was selling for at the end of yesterday's session and about 5c higher than it was a week ago. That it was all due to Armour's manipulation was the general opinion of the local crowd. The other markets were strong in sympathy with wheat; corn is up 1½c per bushel and oats 1c higher. Pork gained 27½c per barrel, lard 10c per hundred pounds and ribs 12½c.

It was a day of high excitement throughout in the wheat crowd. Quick, nervous flashes of impatience marked the varied transactions and big traders stormed through the turmoil of the pit in their eagerness to seize the key of the enigma.

It was sentiment, apparently, more than the news which gave the market the big bulge. Cables were only a trifle better, the political situation abroad was more peaceful, there was no wheat clearances from New York and only about 106,000 bu in wheat and flour from both coasts. And in addition to this Argentine was said to have shipped 216,000 bu during the week—the largest for a considerable time—and private cables were received announcing that the Port of Odessa was opened and that wheat shipments would soon be resumed. The Northwestern deliveries, 435 cars, were larger than a week ago, and the general primary deliveries also liberal.

But all this could not repress the energy of the bulls and there was such wild buying that every short soon got on the run and there was an exciting struggle to cover, while there was hardly any for sale except at what seemed to be fancy prices, but which they finally concluded to pay. Right at the start there were sellers at from 63¾c down to 63½c, but at the lower prices the offerings were confined to a few fives for which there were twenty buyers for every one offered, and after a few preliminary plunges and recoveries between 63¾c and 64c, the price took a shoot up to 65c, reaching there inside of the first forty minutes. The fact that the exports from both coasts for the week were 600,000 bushels larger than last week and another large decrease in the visible is expected, exercised a powerful influence in starting the boom.

Brokers generally credited the almost lightning like barometric changes to Armour influence, and many withdrew to view the smoke of battle from a quiet nook. The bull sentiment seemed to be in the air and needs but a little encouragement to keep it going. On the bulge some of the big buyers began to hesitate, but the crowd had got in line and the momentum still carried it upward. May opened at 63¾c, sold at 63½c up to 65c, off to 64¾c, then up to 65¾c and closed at 65¾c.

Corn was fairly active, but all its strength clearly came from sympathy with wheat. May opened unchanged at 29¾c, sold at 29⅝@[illegible]c and then tailed on the rise in wheat until it got up to 31 just as the market was closing. A very active market was reported for oats. The feeling was strong and prices followed the fluctuations of wheat and corn, closing a full cent higher. May opened unchanged at 20¾c, sold up to 22c and closed at 21¾c bid. July ranged from 20¾c sellers to 22@22½c, closing with sellers at 22@22½c.

Provisions were strong and fairly active, and while there was a very light run of hogs, which of itself was suggestive of higher prices, it took the excitement and bulge in wheat to give the shorts sufficient fright to drive them in. May pork opened 7½c up at from $10.72½@10.75, dropped to $10.70 and then gradually worked up to $10.90 and closed at $10.92½. Lard for May rose from $5.95 to 6.02½ and was bringing the top price at the close. May ribs ranged from $5.32½@5.35 to $5.47½, closing at the latter price. Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 32 cars; corn, 310 cars; oats, 310 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO.,
307 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

We execute orders for the purchase and sale of all securities; also, Cotton, Grain and Provisions.

Trustworthy information concerning investment securities furnished.

The interest of our clients guarded in a confidential, prompt and careful manner.

We are connected by special leased wires with the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Exchanges.

Chicago Board of Trade.

As many complaints are coming to the Chicago Board of Trade showing that persons intending to deal in grain and provisions through members of the Board and subject to its rules and regulations, are misled into dealing with persons or firms who have no connection with this Board, the public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary, will answer any inquiries as to whether any particular person or firm is a member of such Board. GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S PUBLIC SALE—On the 30th day of January, 1896, at 10 a. m., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at Clifton Heights the following property assigned to me by the American Artificial Stone Co.:

Engine, 45 horse power, and boiler, 1,000 artificial stone window sills and door steps, 500 feet cornice coping, carriage blocks, sewer caps and Blick's wire stretcher, hydraulic jack screw, one-story frame shed 45x85, and many other things.

WM. HUKE, Assignee, 178 Laclede Building.
5421

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Peter R. Beall of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, by his certain chattel deed of trust, dated the fifteenth day of January, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in Book PP. 229, at page 7 thereof, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described personal property, situated in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: All the stock of goods of every kind and description, consisting of clothing, underwear and gents' furnishing goods, the property of said Peter R. Beall, situated in the first story of the brick store building known as No. 805 Pine street, in said City of St. Louis, Missouri, together with all show cases, shelving, counters, safes and fixtures of every kind, in said store contained, and all book accounts, and evidences of debt for goods sold out of said store, with power to said trustee to sell said personal property, above described, and every part thereof, either at private sale or public sale, first giving five days public notice by advertisement in the Post-Dispatch, of the time, terms and place of sale.

In trust to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes in said chattel deed of trust described. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the terms of said chattel deed of trust and the power of sale therein given and contained, I, the undersigned trustee, will sell the property above described, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises above described, No. 805 Pine street, in said City of St. Louis, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1896,

at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, for the purposes of said chattel deed of trust.

EDMUND J. MARX, Trustee.
5424

ROBERT PETERSEN and Mary E. Petersen, his wife, plaintiffs, vs. Henry Petersen, Charles Petersen, Louis Petersen and Louise Petersen, his wife; William Petersen, Julius Petersen and Edith M. Petersen, his wife; Edward B. Wolff, trustee; Henry L. Shoemaker and B. A. Suppan, defendants. No. 90,878; Room 6. In the Circuit Court of the City of Saint Louis, June term, 1895.

In pursuance of renewed order of sale of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, made on the 4th day of January, 1896, at the December term, thereof, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned will, on

THURSDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1896,

between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house of the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the following described real estate, lying and being in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to-wit:

Lots numbered thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) of block No. 12 of the subdivision of the Lami tract, city block 1993, commencing at the intersection of the east line of Texas avenue with the south line of Pestalozzi street, thence running south along the east line of Texas avenue seventy-three feet and four inches to the south line of lot fourteen, thence eastwardly along said line to the west line of alley in said block, thence north along said alley line to the south line of Pestalozzi street, thence west along said south line one hundred and twenty-one feet, five and one-half inches to the point of beginning.

2. A lot or parcel of land beginning at a point in the eastern line of Sixth street, one hundred and forty feet south of south line of Cerre street, thence running eastwardly one hundred and twenty-seven feet, more or less, to an alley, thence southwardly along the west line of said alley twenty feet, thence westwardly one hundred and twenty-seven feet, more or less, to Sixth street, thence northwardly along the east line of Sixth street twenty feet to the point of beginning.

THEO. DE FOREST,
B. SCHNURMACHER,
Special Commissioners.

RASSIEUR & BUDER, Attys. for Plaintiffs.
ROBERT McLAREN, Atty. for Defendants.
St. Louis, Mo., January 5th, 1896.

THE FIRE TRAPS SHOULD COME DOWN.

Real Estate Men Outspoken for Stricter Building Laws.

LINDELL AVENUE CHURCH.

Commissioner Randall Advocates the Sale of the City Hospital and the Erection of New Buildings.

The recent disastrous collapse of the A. S. Aloe Co.'s building on Broadway, in which three firemen were killed and several injured, has caused the real estate men and property owners of the city to wonder whether the old buildings for which they are agents or which they own are safe.

It is a well-known fact that many of the business buildings in the older sections of the city are unsafe. They have been in constant use for many years, with only minor repairs, and most of them have at times been heavily overloaded. The greater number of them were built before iron and steel became factors in building and the joists and beams are invariably of wood. In their exposed position and subjected as they are to overloading, they finally become unsafe. It is believed that hundreds of the downtown buildings are unfit for occupancy.

The Building Commissioner has certain powers in the matter, but he is handicapped by the lack of a sufficient number of inspectors to do justice to the necessities of the situation. He has five deputies, each of whom has charge of a certain district of the city. It is necessary for them to keep careful watch over the new buildings that are going up, to see that builders follow the requirements of the permits issued to them.

Under these conditions immediate action on the part of the Municipal Assembly is necessary, say the real estate agents. More inspectors should be given to the Building Commissioner at once and a systematic inspection of the business buildings begun.

To a Post-Dispatch reporter some of the well known real estate men of the city expressed themselves strongly on the subject.

Henry Heimenz, Jr., said: "A building without walls, and being used for business purposes is an outrage and an imposition on the good nature of the people. Such a condition should not be permitted to exist for a moment. Our modern buildings are of course safe and substantial, but it must be borne in mind that the city is full of the older structures that are manifestly unsafe and a menace to life. There should be a law passed at once requiring systematic and frequent examination of such buildings by the building commissioner and his deputies. Where an unsafe building is found the commissioner should have arbitrary power to order it torn down or strengthened. Where the safety of human lives depends on it, the question of the value of the building or the strength of the "pull" of its owner should not be permitted to figure. We have two glaring instances of what indifference in this direction will do, in the recent Aloe affair on Broadway and the tumbling in of two walls of another structure on Ninth street and Franklin avenue. This matter should be given immediate attention by the Municipal Assembly."

L. L. Hull of the L. L. Hull Real Estate Co. said: "There is only one feasible plan and that is for the city to appoint a sufficient number of competent men to carefully and frequently inspect the downtown buildings. This should be done from two points of view—one to see that there are no rotten or weak joists, and the other to see that overloading is not practiced. There are many cases where real estate men rent out unsafe buildings. This is done innocently. They have often never seen the building and would be unable to judge of its safety if they had. The tenant who moves in is also equally ignorant of the safety or unsafety of the building and its stability is never questioned except after it falls down.

"I venture to say from personal observation that there are an immense number of downtown structures that are from forty to sixty years old. Such buildings should be inspected not less than three times a year. Scrubbing floors has the effect of rotting joists and there are many other ways in which the building might become unsafe. Not a great while back I had for rent a three-story building on Second street. I learned from some source that it was unsafe and though I had several applications I refused to rent it until I had it inspected. The inspection showed that there were several rotten joists and the slightest overweight might have precipitated the whole structure to the cellar.

"It is frequently the case that buildings constructed for one purpose are changed to other uses. Thus a building intended for light retail purposes is turned over to manufacturing or wholesale purposes. Walls are expected to bear great weight in this way and it is really a miracle that more accidents do not occur.

"A building heavily overloaded will fall very quickly when a few of the supporting timbers are destroyed by fire. Our present building laws do not cover any of these questions. They should be amended and inspectors who shall be men of experience in such matters appointed to make frequent rounds. Let them examine all of the older buildings, sawing out sections of the floor in order to get at the joists. They should also see that overloading is not practiced. I do not think that it would require nearly so many extra inspectors as would be supposed. No doubt three or four extra men, with a couple of workmen each to do the manual labor, could cover all of the downtown districts. They would find many buildings in which less than one-half of the carrying timbers are sound.

"A law regulating such things would necessarily have to be peculiarly worded and it may be found desirable to post on each floor of all business buildings their carrying capacity. In the case of altering residences for business uses, the change should be made under the careful supervision of the Building Commissioner's office. Tests should be made to see that it is perfectly safe to put in safes and other heavy weights."

John Maguire of the John Maguire Real Estate Co. said: "Such buildings as the Aloe Co.'s structure need careful watching at all times. There are others of the same kind, without walls, in the business districts, and similar accidents may occur at any time. I am under the impression that our building laws are sufficiently broad to cover such cases, and all that is needed is their enforcement. It is necessary to use judgment. Thus, because a house is old, it does not follow that it should be torn down. Many of them are strong and in other cases they only need strengthening somewhat.

"The building commissioner must inspect all buildings that are reported to him, but the trouble is that owners and tenants will not report them. When an inspection is made and the building is found unsafe, the owner frequently refuses to make the needed repairs. The case is then taken to the courts and the city is beaten before a jury. For this reason I believe that a law should be framed which would leave final judgment in the matter of tearing down condemned buildings or making expensive repairs to arbitrators, whose decision would be final. This would prevent injustice being done by the possible prejudice of a single inspector.

"This is a question that should be given immediate attention. I do not believe that the safety of a building or stock of goods is worth as much consideration as safety of human life."

J. W. Bergfeld of Naughton & Bergfeld, said: "This city should have laws requiring the systematic inspection of every building that has passed a certain age. The natural wear and tear is bound to affect the stability of buildings, and it is manifestly neglectful to permit them to be used unless their safety is assured. I should say that every business building in the city should be carefully gone over by competent men not less frequently than once in four years, and oftener if possible.

"The A. S. Aloe Co.'s building in addition to being very old had no walls of its own. I maintain that party walls should not be permitted for any but residence buildings, and then only under exceptional conditions. If the Aloe Co.'s building had been equipped with steel joists the disastrous cave-in would never have occurred."

Capt. Chas. Evans of the Salvage Corps expressed his views in forcible language: "Our building laws are ample," said he, "but they are not enforced. I would recommend a more rigid inspection of buildings, which would not be confined to the exterior appearance, but which would go inside and look at the ends of the joists to see that they are safe. There is also, I believe, an unenforced law regarding the carrying capacity of buildings. This law should be revived and put into effect to prevent the prevalence of overloading, which exists here. In this Aloe Co.'s fire the department and Salvage Corps could know nothing about the danger in the building.

"I have been credited by the newspapers with saying that the employes of the Aloe company were sent out of the building while a safe was being moved. I did not say this; it was Mr. Aloe. Had I known it, I should not have sent my men in. I say that the owner or tenant of a building who permits his employes or those of a tenant to stay in a building that is known to be unsafe should be held personally liable and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. I say that every building of four stories or over in the city should be inspected once a year, and that in making repairs the Building Commissioner should supervise the cutting of every joist."

Building Commissioner J. Harry Randall spoke at length on the subject. He said:

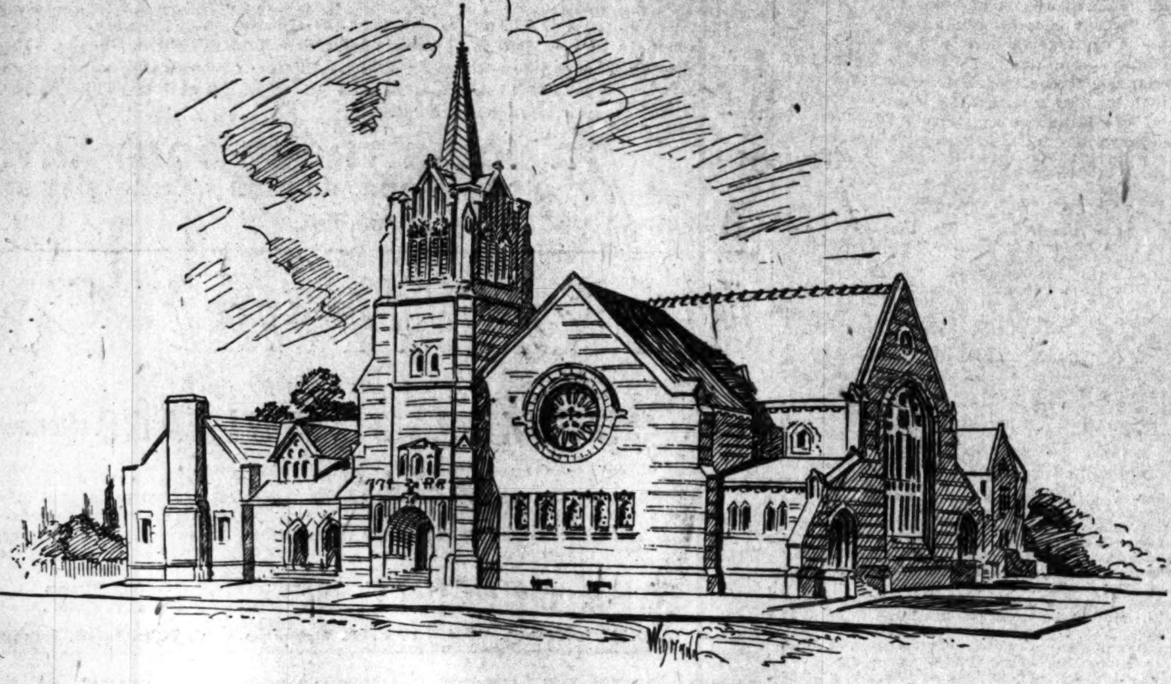
"There is no doubt that there are many buildings in St. Louis as unsafe and in as rotten condition as the Aloe building. They are principally situated in the central and eastern portion of the city, that is, east of Twelfth to the Levee and between Market and Rutger streets. The nearer to the river the worse and more unsafe the buildings are. Whenever such buildings have come under the notice of myself and my inspectors I have at once notified owners to either have them wrecked or put in safe condition. In most cases this notification has been heeded, but in some I have been compelled to resort to legal measures to gain the desired end.

"I am unable with the small staff allowed me to institute a house to house inspection. Each of my five inspectors have from 200 to 400 new buildings under inspection upon which they report at least five times during construction. The average time for building is about three months, so that each inspector averages 1,500 inspections in three months, or an average of nineteen a day. When it is considered that the distance covered by each inspector is eighteen square miles it can easily be seen that he has no time for a house to house canvass in the down-town, or more dangerous districts.

"I would suggest as a remedy that the staff of inspectors be increased by at least three new men and that their special duty be to inspect commercial structures in the downtown districts and as far west as Sixteenth street. Since the ordinance giving the Building Commissioner five inspectors became a law in 1876, the city has nearly doubled its area, and has increased its population over 100 per cent. The force that was ample then is totally inadequate now.

"If a copy of the plans of all buildings over two stories in height were kept in the office of the Building Commissioner it would be possible by reference to them to see whether the buildings could carry the weight put upon them. In case investigation shows that they are not strong enough the inspectors should be given arbitrary power to prevent overloading.

"At present I have no power to compel owners to file copies of their plans, nor have I sufficient inspectors to make the close and rigid examination of suspected premises that should be made. Several months ago the newspapers at my request published a card from this office to the effect that owners or tenants who would apply might have their buildings inspected. A great many merchants availed themselves of this offer and we have been receiving requests at the rate of three or four a day. We are glad to have them and hope that more applications will come in."



LINDELL AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HANDSOME NEW CHURCH.

Ground Broken for the Lindell Avenue Methodist Church Wednesday.

Ground was broken Wednesday for the Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at the southwest corner of Lindell and Newstead avenues. The ceremonies were simple, but impressive. A short service was held in the chapel, after which the congregation repaired to the site of the new church. Bishop Bowman, armed with a silver-plated spade, removed the first spadeful of earth.

Others who took their turn at the preliminary excavation were ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, John W. Kaufmann, Rev. W. W. K[illegible] M. M. Buck, Dr. J. B. Young, Presiding Elder Stewart, W. K. Stanard, Mrs. George W. Parker, Mrs. Emilie V. Tangenheim-Schultz, Mrs. E. O. Stanard and Mrs. M. M. Buck.

The extreme dimensions of the church, which will occupy the entire vacant space at the southwest corner of Lindell and Newstead avenues, adjoining the chapel at the south end of the lot and the rectory recently completed at the west end of the lot, will be about ninety-five feet in width parallel with Lindell avenue, by 105 feet in depth southwardly.

All exterior walls of the church, including the tower, which will be located at the junction of the main auditorium with the chapel, will be constructed of Missouri granite and blue and buff Bedford (Ind.) limestone, the buff being used in the natural quarry-face state for the mass, and the blue for the dressed trimmings to openings, the tracery and molded and ornamental features.

The roof will be covered with red tile. The style of architecture indicated in the design is English Gothic. The window in the north transept, facing Lindell avenue, will be 21 feet wide by 28 feet in height, filled in with elaborate and intricate cutstone tracery, such as is rarely seen outside of the old English cathedrals. All windows will be filled with stained or art glass. There will be three entrances to the main auditorium, two from Lindell avenue and one through the tower on Newstead avenue. The shape of the auditorium will be that of a cruciform, the chancel, altar and organ being located in the south transept. The naves will be marked or emphasized by four huge and elaborately molded arches of 50-foot span.

A notable feature will be the scheme for lighting, the incandescent lights being employed as an aid to decoration. The new organ will be one of, if not the finest, in the city, and will cost not less than $10,000. The church will cost complete $75,000.

Link, Rosenheim & Ittner are the architects. Building committee consists of Messrs. John W. Kaufman, Chairman; E. O. Stanard and L. B. Tebbetts.

Prominence is given to the chancel arch, the splayed or flaring soffit of which is destined to be decorated with figure work in low relief. The figures will be almost life-size and will illustrate the most important episodes in the history of Christianity. Springing from the four internal angels formed by the intersection of these arches, and sweeping tree-like in every direction moulded ribs with very elaborate Gothic tracery extend over the entire ceiling. The finish in the auditorium will be of rich mahogany, all the walls being wainscoted to the height of the window sills in an elaborate design of panel work, and the color scheme of the decorations will take its key from the rich hues of the woodwork.

TO SELL THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Building Commissioner Randal Has a Plan to Provide New Quarters.

Building Commissioner J. Harry Randall contemplates bringing before the Municipal Assembly at an early date the question of selling the present City Hospital property and the removal of that institution to the vicinity of the Insane Asylum, where the city has several large plots of ground that are available for new hospital buildings.

The hospital is located between Lafayette avenue and Carroll street and Gratton and Dolman streets. The buildings are worthless and would hardly pay the cost of wrecking, but the real estate is worth perhaps $200,000. The hospital is in bad condition and repairs are constantly necessary. The money for such repairs could be expended on a new building, and the city would be greatly benefitted.

Arrangements are now being made to spend $9,700 on the building. Of this $5,000 will go for an erysipelas ward, $3,000 for new plumbing, $200 for guttering, $500 for fire escapes, $500 for a laundry, and $500 for granitoid floors for the basement corridors.

In support of his plan Mr. Randall said:

"That old fire-trap out there will burn up some day and four or five hundred bed-ridden and insane patients will get cremated. Those medical students who go out there run up and down the rickety stairs with lighted cigars and cigarettes in their mouths in spite of all the attendants can do, and some day the old tinder box is going to catch fire and burn before the water hits it.

"Smoking, I know, is prohibited within the grounds, but you can see those students running up the back stairs with lighted cigars in their mouths any day. If that building should burn, two-thirds of the bed-ridden patients would burn up in it. It would be the awfulest double-leaded holocaust the newspapers have handled in many a day.

"But in my own mind it is even chances as to whether our City Hospital will burn up or fall down. The plastering is falling all the time and the boards in the floor give beneath the tread. The floors in the corridors have been repaired and patched so much that it gives the impression you are walking over trap doors. Those old walls are saturated and reeking with the germs of disease. They are of soft plaster, and for fifty years have been absorbing the air of the sick-rooms, where innumerable sick persons have suffered and died from contageous diseases. It is small wonder that persons entering the hospital with one disease sometimes contract another before they get out."

"The old hospital should be sold. It is valuable property and would sell for $200,000 or $250,000, enough to build a new hospital out in the vicinity of the Poor-house or Insane Asylum. The present hospital is so overcrowded that post mortem examinations have to be held in the woodshed. The plumbing and sanitary arrangement is very bad, while the heating apparatus is worn out and requires constant repairing. The fact is the whole building is worn out and has entirely outlived its usefulness."

Supt. Sutter said: "Yes, this building is in bad shape. It was built fifty years ago. Doubtless it was good enough and big enough then—but St. Louis has grown in fifty years, and the old building is a back number now, and ought to be torn down.

"To make room for the sick brought here requires constant care and study on my part; and in order to accommodate new arrivals I am continually turning out patients who are not sufficiently recovered. If these convalescents have homes to go to they are all right; if they happen to be destitute strangers in the city, as many of them are, they wander around the streets until from exposure they suffer relapses, and when they are finally picked up and brought back here they die. We do the best we can here, but we are badly handicapped for want of room. St. Louis needs a hospital with floor space for 800 beds, and the hospital should not all be in one building where sufferers with different diseases are housed under the same roof, as is the case at present, but should be built on the pavilion plan, or, in other words, the hospital should consist of small buildings accommodating about forty patients each, and scattered over suitable grounds.

"If for no other reason than humanity's sake the matter should be looked into by the city officials upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of providing proper accommodations for our sick."

WORSE THAN THE ORIGINAL.

Builders Do Not Like the Substitute to the Ives Bill.

Councilman H. C. Ives' high building ordinance is still the principal topic of discussion in real estate and building circles. The provisions of the ordinance regarding the fire proofing of buildings are considered not only desirable but highly important. The several large fires which have occurred in the city recently have taught their lesson. It is generally felt that the use of steel and iron in the construction of modern buildings is necessary to the safety of life and property.

The same argument applies to plans for slow combustion buildings. If the ordinance stopped at this there would be no argument against it. Instead it would meet with the enthusiastic support of all interested parties.

Sec. 3 is, however, the stumbling block. In Prof. Ives' original bill the height of any building in St. Louis was limited to a maximum of 125 feet. The opposition to such a restriction was so vigorous from all interests that the local Chapter of Architects attempted to modify the bill. Their plan was outlined in Thursday's Post-Dispatch.

The operation of the amended section would be that on streets sixty feet wide a building could be erected 135 feet high on the building line, or two and a quarter times the width of the street. On Twelfth, between Market and St. Charles streets, the street is 150 feet wide from building line to building line. Under the architects' amendment the height of a building there could be 337½ feet.

On Olive street, sixty feet wide, the greatest permissible height would be 135 feet. On Broadway, eighty feet wide, the height could go to 180 feet. The advantage given to property owners on the wider streets by the ordinance is so apparent as to stamp the section at once as class legislation.

The peculiar working of the amendment will, however, permit the building of skyscrapers of any height on any street, provided the owner is willing to make numerous "set offs" in his building so as to bring the top of each "set off" within the diverging 13½ degree line.

The unsightliness of such a structure is evident. It would be the exact reverse of the German and Holland mediaeval style of architecture where the stories jutted over each other until at the top the buildings were within a few feet of each other.

The construction of a building such as is contemplated by the amended ordinance would also be much more costly than under the plan of building straight up. The supports under each set off would necessarily be of the heaviest character and continued through to the foundations.

It is claimed that if the principal aim of Councilman Ives, as given in an interview in the Post-Dispatch, is to improve the beauty of the city architecturally, such an aim would be defeated by permitting buildings having insetting terraces to be erected to unlimited heights.

Speaking on the subject W. S. Cartter of the contracting firm M. S. Cartter & Co., said: "From the outline in the Post-Dispatch I should say that the substitute to Prof. Ives' ordinance is worse than the original, and that was bad enough. A city built up with such terraced structures would look very much like one of the old Aztec pyramids. And talking of concentration, such an ordinance would concentrate the people on Twelfth street much more than no limit at all would concentrate them on Olive street. As far as light is concerned, the offsets would interfere as much as if the building were straight up from the building line. As for hygiene, why do they not consider that the alleys need sunlight as much or more than the streets? Why not terrace the rear as well as the front of the building. I consider that any limit placed at this time on the height of buildings would be a great mistake. Foreign capital, which is now knocking at our doors, would be kept out by any restrictions, and the development of the city would be greatly retarded if not permanently interfered with."

Speaking on the same line A. H. Johnson, the contractor and builder, said: "I am much opposed to any ordinance limiting the height of buildings in this city. Any limit would be a calamity to the city, as it would drive away foreign investors. As for the substitute for Prof. Ives' bill offered by the architects, which I have seen illustrated in the Post-Dispatch, I consider it would be much worse than the original. I agree with sections one and two regarding fire proofing and safe construction, but when it comes to making it possible to put up buildings with terraces or "set offs" I think a great mistake would be made. Such a building would be an eye sore to the city's streets. From motives of economy builders of sky scrapers would face the "set offs" with some cheap material in the belief that the "set offs" could not be seen from the streets. I am a strong believer in permitting people to do as they please with their own property as long as they do not endanger the safety of their neighbors. Therefore, I say, let them build as high as they please. No harm can come from it."

W. S. Hoffman, the builder and contractor, said: "I do not think the plan of the architects to improve on Prof. Ives' bill is practicable. To support the 'set-offs' or terraces of such buildings, as the amended ordinance would permit, it would be necessary to have iron girders and columns through to the foundations. Such construction would interfere greatly with the interior arrangement and would be very costly. I have always maintained that property owners had a right to go as deep and as high on their own property as they wished. I would be sorry to see this inherent right interfered with."

W. M. Anderson of Anderson Bros., builders and contractors, said: "I should be sorry to see a bill passed that would permit the erection of terraced buildings. Such structures would be eyesores and a disgrace to the city. The beauty of a building is in its perpendicular lines always and there could be no element of beauty in one having terraces. Then, too, the tenants of upper stories could not see the street. It may be that we may need a limit to the height of our buildings at some future time, but that time has not yet arrived. This is a question that would regulate itself. If there was no demand for sky-scrapers they would not be built and if there is such a demand let them be built without restriction. There is no danger from the tall buildings as now constructed, with steel and thoroughly fireproof. I trust that no such bill will become a law in St. Louis."

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

Next Saturday at noon Theodore De Forest, as special commissioner, will sell at the east door of the Courthouse two valuable pieces of property. One piece is the central business property on the east side of Sixth street, 143 feet south of Cerre street, having a frontage of 20x127 feet to an alley. This is a desirable piece of property for light manufacturing and should command attention of buyers. The other piece is the southwest corner of Texas avenue and Pestalozzi street, 73 feet 4 inches by 121 feet 5 inches. This corner is desirable for flats. The sale will be subject to the approval of the Circuit Court.

To Improve Rose Hill.

The Rose Hill Improvement Association was organized Wednesday evening. The object of the association is the improvement and lighting of the streets in the district west of Union avenue, between Page and Easton avenues. All persons interested in the improvement of the district are requested to be present at the next meeting to be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Haagen building, northwest corner of Belt and Ridge avenues. The officers are L. C. Haagen, President, and H. H. Butler, Secretary.

THE WEEK IN REALTY.

Sales Heavier Than for Some Time and Renting Active.

Real estate row has not seen so much activity in several months as was felt during the week just closed. There has been a lively inquiry for investment and home property and though actual sales have not been notably heavy a number of big deals are under way and promise to develop during the next two weeks.

The heaviest sale during the week was that of the old Pope residence at the southwest corner of Tenth and Locust street, which was bought by J. O'F. Delaney from Henry S. Ames for $100,000. There were several other sales of minor importance which are reported below.

Renting agents have had their hands full during the week. The demand for flats and houses, and particularly the former, has been better than for many months.

Taken all together the prospect for a general revival of real estate business in the next few weeks is good. Agents' reports for the week follow.

SCHOLLMEYER-LEAHY.

Schollmeyer-Leahy Real Estate Co. report the following sales, aggregating $67,750:

The northeast corner of King's highway and Suburban Railway, consisting of three stores, four flats and two houses, from Sudhoelter & Wollbrinck to Frederick N. Judson, the well-known lawyer; consideration, $27,100; lot 70x150. The purchaser bought for a permanent investment.

Also No. 121 Locust street, a four-story stone-front building, from Frederick N. Judson and wife to Louis Wollbrinck; consideration, $6,500.

Also, 3870 Page avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, from Fred Bannister, A. R. Schollmeyer and Gus S. Schollmeyer to Leo Bloch; lot 50x170; consideration, $10,500.

Also, lot 120x150 Claremont addition, from Charles A. Schrier, the West End druggist, to William Sprague Building Co.; consideration, $1,800. The purchaser will erect five houses, costing $15,000.

Also, 4423 Cote Brilliante avenue, a six-room brick house, from Leo Bloch to Emily M. Mittendorf; consideration, $2,900. The purchaser bought for an investment, which is paying 11 per cent on the purchase price.

Also 121 Locust street, a four-story stone-front building from Louis Wollbrinck to M. M. Flesh of the firm of Flesh & Mook, painters. Consideration, $6,700. The purchaser bought for a permanent investment. Mr. Flesh was represented in the transaction by Col. Anthony McAllister.

Also lot 100x130 Division street, East St. Louis, from Frederick N. Judson to Sudhoelter & Wollbrinck, the well-known contractors and builders. Consideration, $2,500. The purchasers realizing the demand for dwelling houses, will erect four dwellings, costing $10,000.

Also lot 100x130 on the north side of McRee avenue, between Lawrence and Thurman, from M. M. Flesh to Sudhoelter & Wollbrinck. Consideration, $3,500. The purchasers will erect sixteen flats costing $35,000, which they are building to rent to the employes of the new Liggett & Myers tobacco factory.

Also the southwest corner of Macklin avenue and Reber place, 206x201, from M. E. Pipe to C. Tanner. Consideration, $3,000.

Also lot 50x218 south side of Easton avenue, between Newstead and Taylor, from George P. Wolf to P. Zbaren. Consideration, $3,250. The purchaser will immediataely erect stores and flats costing $12,000.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports sales for the week as follows: Ohio avenue, east side, between Utah and Cherokee streets, lot 25x127, owned by S. E. Freund, was sold to John Stoeksel at $20 per foot. He will improve with a dwelling.

Indiana avenue, west side, between Utah and Cherokee streets, lot 50x117, owned by the heirs of Edward McMenamy, was sold to Henry Hiemenz, Jr., for $1,000.

Eads avenue, northwest corner of Ohio avenue, lot 56x124, owned by Herman Gatsche, was sold to Henry Bromschwig at $43 per foot.

2426 Fall avenue, between North Market and Montgomery streets, a two-story five-room frame house, with lot 25x113, owned by F. G. Uthoff, was sold through the agency of D. J. Hayden to Thomas Connelly for $1,650.

JOHN S. BLAKE.

John S. Blake sold house No. 4140 Finney avenue, on a 30-foot lot, from Hilan O. Vickers to Mary J. Garrell, who purchased for investment; consideration, $4,300.

Also lot 55x138 feet, north side Wabada avenue, 101 feet east of King's highway, in Euclid Park, from Mary J. Garrell to Hilan O. Vickers, for $52.50 per front foot.

AIPLE & HEMMELMANN.

Aiple & Himmelmann's sales for the week were as follows:

Indiana avenue, west side, 140 feet north of Arsenal street, lot 216x120, owned by William C. Uhri, was sold to William A. Tanner for $5,900, who will improve the same at once with seven two-story brick buildings, at a cost of $20,000.

4390 Gibson avenue, a two-story, six-room, slate-roof dwelling, arranged for two families, lot 25x135, owned by George Arnold, was sold to Mary O'Donnel, for $2,600.

Jefferson avenue, northwest corner Utah street, lot 60x117, owned by John Stuckenberg, was sold to Richard Alpens for $3,650, who will immediately improve same with a three-story brick building, stores and flats, at a cost of $11,000.

2004 Hereford street, a one-story and basement, six-room brick dwelling, lot 25x125, owned by A. Able, was sold to Louis Bacher for $1,600.

PICQUET BROS. & WOOD.

Picquet Bros. & Wood sold lot No. 7 in block 4, 100x200, in Oakland terrace at Oakland Station, on Missouri Pacific Railroad and Lindell electric line, to K. A. Moritz Hofmann for $1,400.

Also in Woodlawn place, East Kirkwood, lot 1 in block 3, 100x160, to Richard Cowling for $1,400; lot No. 15 in block 3, 100x160, to Ida Cowling for $1,200.

EDWARD P. LUECKING.

Edward P. Luecking reports last week's sales as follows: California avenue, southwest corner of Potomac, lot 55x127 feet, owned by Wm. T. Robinson, sold to Louis H. Tiemann for $2,425. Mr. Tiemann will improve with a home.

Also lot 30x130 feet, north side of Lafayette avenue, 250 feet east of Grand avenue, from Philip H. Lenz to Elizabeth Waugh for $85 per foot. Miss Waugh will also improve this lot with a home.

MEISENBACH & SCHMITZ.

Meisenbach & Schmitz report the following sales: A lot 29x120 feet on the south side of Sidney street, between De Kalb and railroad, from Hannah G. Wather et al. to F. W. Feuerbacher, for $870. A. Boeck & Co. represented the owner.

Houses No. 1534 and 1536 South Eighth street, from Ferdinand Ammann to Henry Gohle, for $5,250; bought for an investment.

Also a loan of $3,000 on Cherokee street property.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION NEWS.

The Mt. Olive Building and Loan Association, No. 2, which was organized Jan. 1, 1891, on the plan of closing each series at the end of each five years, has during the past week [illegible] closed up the first series, cancelled all deeds of trust of the first series, and paid all non-borrowers in cash the amount paid in and 6 per cent interest for the length of time the association has had the use of the money. This, considering that more than half of the time the association has been in existence has been during the recent panic, reflects great credit on the management of the board of directors, and is proof that a building association conducted on honest and conservative principles and in the hands of competent men can be made a paying investment for its stockholders. Because a few have proven failures all should not be condemned. The report of the State Inspectors shows the Mt. Olive to be in excellent condition, and worthy of the patronage and confidence of the general public. The office of the company is at 624 Chestnut street.

The Commonwealth Savings Fund and Building Association, office with Gambrill & McDowall, made two loans at its last monthly meeting—one for $10,000 on property west of Grand avenue and one for $240 on a house in Hazel Hill. This association has just closed its third year's business, showing a net profit of 15 per cent per annum.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

J. T. McCasland & Co. report that the announcement that Senator Vest has secured the passage of a bill through the Senate for a third bridge between St. Louis and East St. Louis is attracting considerable attention among capitalists and real estate men to the east side of the river. Every addition to the facilities which will tend to bring East St. Louis in closer touch with the heart of the great City of St. Louis must have a beneficial effect on East St. Louis property, and will add to the convenience of St. Louis merchants who have a majority of their goods billed to East St. Louis.

The following are some of the sales for the week: E. Henry to C. O. McCasland, lot 57, "M.," Cahokia Commons, $10,000; Arrettia McCasland to L. T. Caldwell, lots in block 44, N., $1,000; Thomas Davinroy to C. O. McCasland, lots in Central place, $1,440; James Key and wife to Jos. W. Key, lot 114, Illinois City, $3,500; B. E. Duffy to H. D. Sexton, lot 4, Bowman's Subdivision, $250; Thomas Davinroy to E. Henry, lot 57, "M.," Cahokia Commons, $9,900; H. F. Carston and wife to W. S. Forman, lot 22, block 28, Winstanley Park, $300; L. Weinmann to S. P. Frye, lot 119, Weinmann place, $400; W. S. Forman and wife to H. F. Carstons, part lot 9, block 1, Dexter's addition, $850; Frank Holten and wife to Julius Holten, lot 7, block 2, $3,000; H. S. Ames to W. J. Flynn, part lot 9, block 4, Ames addition, $1,000; Christine McHowell to H. E. Schrader, lot 56, block 23, Illinois City, $1,000; W. J. Flynn to P. D. Houlihan, part lot 9, block 4, Ames addition, $250; P. W. Abt and wife to Wm. Tillman, lot 16, block 22, Winstanley, $330; Philip Mehring and wife to Jacob Stortz, lot 10, block 6, Cahokia Commons, $250; Julius Bishof and wife to J. M. Hamill, lots in Brackett's subdivision, $1; Frank Meyer and wife to Herman Rodgers, lot 9, Klanenberg's subdivision, $1,800; Richard A. Sullivan to M. Kelley, part of lot 13, block 82, $1,000; Bessie Caldwell to Arrettia McCasland, lot 7 and part of lot 8, block 130, Denverside, $1,100; M. W. Gorman to Interstate Building and Loan Association, lot 30, block 86, Denverside, $657; Village of Cahokia to C. W. Droit, lot 120, third subdivision, Cahokia Commonfields, $1,000; P. W. Abt and wife to Ernst Gatsche, lots in Winstanley addition, $1,326; P. W. Abt and wife to Charles de Cousser, lots 7 and 8, resubdivided block 22, Winstanley Park, $520; G. L. Mathews and wife to G. H. Rudy, one-third interest in lots 1, 2, 4 and 5, block 67, East St. Louis, $1,000; James Craft to Pauline Craft, lot 4, block 1, Abt's subdivision, $1,000.

GAMBRILL & MCDOWALL.

Gambrill & McDowall made the following sales for the week: Lot 30x150, situated on the north side of Fairmont avenue, 250 feet west of King's highway, from William J. Brasfield to a client for $60 per foot, or $1,800.

Also lot 29x213 situated on the south side of Maryland avenue, from Thomas Flannery to W. M. Horton for $85 per foot, or $2,465.

Also loan of $1,000 for one year at 6 per cent interest on vacant lot near Boyle and McPherson avenues.

This firm also effected a lease on the four-story building, 708 North Fourth street. The property is owned by the Covenant Investment Company and leased to the firm of W. B. Huette & Co., a large wholesale shoe house which will locate in St. Louis.

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN.

This firm sold fifty-eight acres on the North and South road, north of Manchester road, for $750 per acre, from L. Stroeher to J. Everet.

Lot 140x300 of Mentor Place for $8 per foot from W. Brueggeman to C. Meyer.

Farrar street, north side, east of Twenty-third, lot 50x135, for $45 per foot, from A Haumueller to John Breitenbach.

Real Estate Transfers.

EIGHTEENTH ST.—19 feet, east line, block 1255. Ernest Pressler to Agnes Schnieder—warranty 2,950

RUSSELL AV.—33 feet 4 inches, north line, block 4942. Martha C. Berner to Mabel V. Vrooman—warranty 7,000

SIDNEY ST.—29 feet, south line, St. George's Addition, block 11. Susan M. Roberts to F. W. Feuerbacher—warranty. 1,870

ASHLAND AV.—50 feet, south line, block 4481. Sam C. Scott to Agnes Claxton—quitclaim 370

MAGNOLIA AV.—27 feet, Labadie & Lynch's Addition. A. R. Milentz to Winona P. Milentz—warranty 1

NINTH ST.—24 feet 8¼ inches, west line, block 658. A. M. Wood to J. H. Farish—quitclaim 1

KING'S HIGHWAY—70 feet, east line, block 3705. Charles Theuner and wife to Liberty Realty and Building Co.—quitclaim 1

KING'S HIGHWAY—70 feet, east line, block 3705. Liberty R. and B. Co. to Jane E. Judson—warranty 27,100

LOCUST ST.—19 feet, north line, block 29. Louis Wollbrinck to Mathew M. Flesh—warranty 6,500

LOCUST ST.—19 feet, north line, block 29. Jane Judson and husband to Louis Wollbrinck—warranty 6,300

PERNOD ST.—30 feet, block 1150, United States Survey 2033. Thos. Humes to Wm. Humes—warranty 1

HANCOCK AV.—60 feet, south line, lot 31, block 5022. Wm. P. Maclay and wife to John Maclay—warranty 1,800

FRANKLIN AV.—30 feet, south line, lot 10, block 1046. Kathryn Quinn to H. W. Schaaf—warranty .... [illegible]

SOUTH REBER PL.—205 feet 10 inches, block 4057. Geo. W. Purdy to W. A. Tanner—quitclaim .... [illegible]

SOUTH REBER PL.—205 feet 10¼ inches, block 4057. Mary Etta Pipe and husband to Wm. A. Tanner—warranty 3,080

M'REE AV.—100 feet, north line, block 4963. M. M. Flesh to Louis Wolbrinck—warranty 3,500

POLK ST.—100 feet, west line, block 3807. Missouri Furniture Co. to B. F. Shields—warranty 600

FINNEY AV.—50 feet, north line, block 3743. F. W. Fout and wife to Geo. Sauerbrunn—trustees' deed 10,180

MINNESOTA AV.—27 feet 6 inches, west line, block 3082. J. L. Hornsby to Margaret A. Esser—warranty 440

LONGFELLOW AV.—East line, 50 feet, block 1308. Lena E. Schlange and husband to Rosa M. Ganpel—warranty 1

LONGFELLOW AV.—West line, 50 feet, block 1308. Rosa M. Ganpel and husband to Lena E. Schlange—warranty 1

ILLINOIS AV.—25 feet, west line, block 1657. Chas. Kahdemann to Banner B. and L. Ass'n—warranty 1,200

GROVE ST.—25 feet, east line, block 2425. Hyde Park B. and L. Ass'n to Hy. Sohler—warranty 1,550

NEWSTEAD AV.—28 feet, east line, block 4582. Nicholls-Ritter R. E. and F. Co. to West End R. E. and I. Co.—warranty 7,500

CASS AV.—25 feet, north line, block 1868. Louisa Kramer's executor to John Engler—executor's deed 1,550

COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—75 feet, north line, block 4474. Woerheide R. E. and I. Co. to W. M. Bambridge—warranty 12,200

PAGE AV.—25 feet, south line, block 3739. Enoch Rowley and wife to Chas. W. Boisselier—warranty 1

PAGE AV.—25 feet, south line, lot 24, block 3739. Chas. W. Boisselier to Raymond Rowley—conveyance in trust 1

TWENTIETH ST.—28 feet, west line, block 2436. John J. Schwille and wife to Ernest H. Hohengarten—warranty 1,064

PATENTS.

Those That Have Been Issued for Missouri, Arkansas and Texas the Past Week.

Messrs. Longan, Higdon & Higdon, Attorneys-at-Law, second floor, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis, and Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following list of patents allowed during the past week:

MISSOURI.

Minnow Bucket—George D. Ferris, St. Louis.
Syringe—Philip Finot, St. Louis.
Wire Stretcher—William L. Green, Monroe City.
Car Truck—Calvin W. King, Seymour.
Railway Siding—Wallace R. Kirk, Kansas City.
Wire Fence Machine—Z. R. Kling, Laclede.
Spring Bed Bottom—Joseph P. Legget, Carthage.
Removable Window Sash—Joseph Lehnbeuter, St. Louis.
Cuff Holder—John W. Payton, Sedalia.
Roofing Tile—George A. Taylor, St. Louis.

TEXAS.

Dish Cleaner—William B. Bond, Personville.
Apparatus for Heating up Boilers—John T. Conner, Houston.
Locomotive Pilot Coupling—Sam R. Heidelberg, Palestine.
Bolt and Nut Lock—William B. Nevill, Rockwall.

ARKANSAS.

Car Door—Thomas Eubank, Litttle Rock.

TRADE MARKS.

The word "Topsy," Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis.
The word "Purina," Robinson-Danforth Commission Co., St. Louis.
The word "Rapid," Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co., Portland, Me.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Combined Band Cutter and Feeder—Henry Wappalhorst, St. Charles, Mo.

Charged With Fraud.

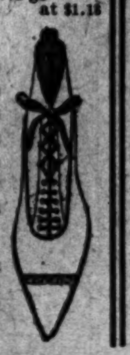
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 25.—Jack Hamilton, who claims to be a son of a millionaire banker in Texas, is under arrest and in jail here charged with obtaining $150 from Louis Nickel, Jr., a prominent business man, under false pretenses.

At 75 Cents on the Dollar

Every Pair of Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes in our Shoe Department. Every Lamp of every description in our Lamp Department. Every Gas Fixture—straight gas, electric or combination—in our Gas Fixture Department will go for THREE DAYS AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT FROM EACH AND EVERY PRICE!

25 Cents Off on Every Dollar Means That......

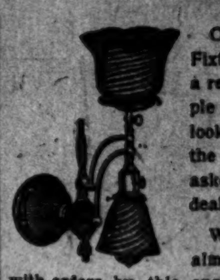
All 50c Shoes go at 38c
All $1.00 Shoes go at 75c
All $1.50 Shoes go at $1.18
All $2.00 Shoes go at $1.50
All $2.50 Shoes go at $1.88
All $3.00 Shoes go at $2.25
All $3.50 Shoes go at $2.63
All $4.00 Shoes go at $3.00
All $4.50 Shoes go at $3.37
All $5.00 Shoes go at $3.75



All our newest, finest goods, picked from the best makers in America—included in this sweeping reduction.

Never at any time has any lamp store in this city been able to show such an immense assortment of beautifull new and artistic designs in lamps as we have on sale now. The straight reduction or gift of 25c to you on every dollar on every price makes these lamps of ours the greatest bargains ever known in St. Louis. It means that

$15.00 buys any $20.00 Lamp
$7.50 buys any $10.00 Lamp
$5.25 buys any $7.00 Lamp
$3.75 buys any $5.00 Lamp
$3.00 buys any $4.00 Lamp
$1.50 buys any $2.00 Lamp



Our prices on Gas Fixtures are always a revelation to people who have been looking elsewhere of the enormous profits asked by exclusive dealers.

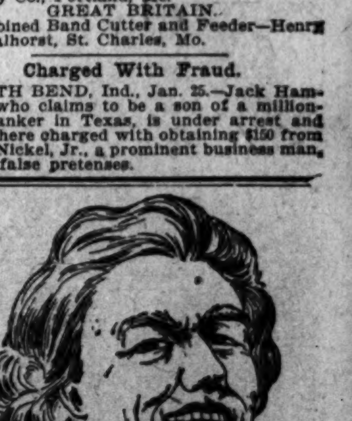
We expect to be almost swamped with orders by this announcement, that we will sell all of our beautiful new designs at a reduction of

25 Cents off on every Dollar of our regular prices.......

A magnificent assortment of the latest and most artistic designs of Chandeliers for you to choose from.

THE J. L. HUDSON CO.

Mail Orders Quickly and Carefully Filled. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.



Vitality IN MEN Restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOCELE, NIGHT LOSSES,

THOMAS SLATER,

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Mr. James O'Neill opens his engagement at the Grand Opera-house to-night with his perennially popular performance of "Monte Cristo." His repertoire this time will afford him a fine opportunity to display his versatility. Last year in St. Louis his "Hamlet" was pronounced the most original of all the "Hamlets" seen here in recent years. Through his interpretation of Virginius Mr. O'Neill deserves to rank among the foremost exponents of this well-known character. His acting, always finished, never shows to better advantage than in the role of the patrician father. His scholarly conception of the part is proof of painstaking care.

This season he has added a new play to his repertoire, called "The Courier of Lyons," or "The Lesurques Case." The action is laid at the time of the Directoire in 1796, when justice was meted out quickly to offenders of all classes and all stations. Unhappy as this circumstance may have been to the innocent, its existence at that time is responsible for the play. It was due to the speediness of the presiding magistrate that Lesurques, a character in real life, came very near being executed for a murder committed by Dubosc, a famous criminal, and a real one, whom Lesurques had the misfortune to resemble.

In the real story Lesurques was guillotined, although innocent, because justice did not find out her mistake until it was too late. But that ending would not do for dramatic purposes, so the author adroitly had Lesurques saved in the last moment by the ingenuity of his daughter and her sweetheart. To the theater-going public the main interest centers in the fact that on the stage one actor is required to play the part of both Lesurques and Dubosc.

Mr. O'Neill takes these two roles and is said to have added another wonderful creation to his repertoire. The play is thoroughly romantic in character and a vein of human sympathy runs through its threads.

On Friday night a benefit will be tendered to Miss Florence Rockwell of this city, Mr. O'Neill's leading lady, at which she will be seen as Ophelia. Miss Josephine Foy, another St. Louis member of Mr. O'Neill's company, will also appear in important parts. The repertoire has been arranged as follows: To-night, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee, "Monte Cristo;" Monday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday matinee, "Virginius;" Friday evening, "Hamlet," and Saturday evening, "The Courier of Lyons."

In a very short time Mr. James O'Neill will give a big scenic revival of the Danischeffs, one of the old Union Square Theater's biggest successes. It is a Russian play, in which Mr. O'Neill assumes the character of Ossip the Serf.

—o—

The first English comic opera company ever brought over to this country in its entirety will be the attraction at the Olympic Theater next week in the new work of W. S. Gilbert, author of "The Mikado," "Pinafore," etc., entitled, "His Excellency." It is the George Edwardes Comic Opera Company from the Lyric Theater, London, and there are 100 people in it in all. The company comes direct from New York, where for the past 100 nights it has crowded the Broadway Theater. The New York critics unanimously concede the organization as the best England has ever sent over. Not a single individual appears in "His Excellency" who was not brought over specially for the part he or she plays and who was not identified with the original production on the other side. In the organization are such clever artists as Nancy McIntosh, Mabel Love, Julius Steger, Alice Barnett, Gertrude Aylward, Miss Sidney, John Le Hay, W. E. Phelps, E. Snow, Cairns James, John Gun and a chorus of sixty.

Miss McIntosh is a Pittsburg girl who studied music abroad under distinguished professors and for a year appeared successfully in concert and oratorios. W. S. Gilbert heard her sing and engaged her for the prima donna role in "Utopia, Limited." She made such a success that he gave her the leading role in "His Excellency." She has never appeared before in her native land. When the reconciliation between Gilbert and Sullivan was accomplished a few months ago, Mr. Gilbert insisted that Miss McIntosh as well as Julius Steger and W. E. Phelps, the barytone and tenor of this organization, should be cast in the new opera which they will shortly produce. Mabel Love is a beauty and graceful dancer, about whom England and France have been talking for the past two years.

"His Excellency," which is somewhat more in the nature of a comedy than a comic opera, has been set down as a masterpiece of drollery and one of the best things W. S. Gilbert has yet done. The dialogue and lyrics are full of the author's delightful humor and a very funny idea furnishes the ground work for the story.

The plot is based on the pranks of the Governor of Elsinore, His Excellency, George Griffenfeld, a dignitary with the bump of practical jokes developed to quite an abnormal extent. Thus in one day we find him hoaxing a sculptor, a physician, a Syndic, a lady of property and finally himself. The sculptor has ruined himself to execute in marble the statue of the Prince Regent of Denmark, under the impression that he was working on royal commission, the physician sold out his practice to join the court at Copenhagen in consequence of a spurious invitation. Both young men have been led to believe, moreover, that the Governor's daughters were in love with them. Dame Hecla Cortlandt is being tomfooled by matrimonial proposals by the Governor himself, but her letters are sent to the Syndic to hoax the man as well, and when the Regent arrives incognito and, in response to complaints from all sides, His Excellency, not knowing his Prince but struck by the likeness of the ragged man before him to the statue in the market place, engages the disguised sovereign, for a modest sum of money, to personate the Regent for twenty-four hours, according to instructions.

It is, of course, here that the Governor plays a practical joke on himself, for, whilst acting exactly as he has been told, the Regent confers money and titles all around, His Excellency is degraded to the ranks, and when the Prince's identity is discovered every disposition made in joke is ratified in good earnest. Everybody in the town of Elsinore gets married for a finish; even the Prince. This last unlooked-for episode is, perhaps, the happiest among Mr. Gilbert's inventions, and deserves an especial mention. It is thus: Christina, a ballad singer, falls in love with the statue of the Prince, and is overheard in her artless and delightfully expressed adoration by the Prince himself. A dialogue ensues; a dainty scene, which might be signed by Herrick, and the girl learns to love Nells Erilsson, the assumed name of the Prince, for his likeness to the statue. When the exalted rank of her lover is made known, she breaks down, but the Prince overcomes her modesty.

The opera which is to be produced here under the joint management of Al Hayman and Charles Frohman will be beautifully and richly costumed.

—o—

"The White Rat," a new comedy drama of lower New York life, by R. N. Stephens, commences its first engagement here at Havlin's Theater this afternoon.

Just what a white rat can have to do with a comedy drama may seem strange, but when it is explained that the rat is a stuffed one and has swallowed some valuable diamonds, it is quickly seen how it can be the cause of much fun and seriousness that may make an interesting play.

The action is placed in a sailors' lodging-house and dance-hall, a Chinese opium joint and Joss house, a Salvation Army hall and other places no less picturesque and interesting. The characters, both grave and comic, are distinctly drawn and very striking.

—o—

When Tennyson wrote his "Dream of Fair Women" he dealt with unreal and shadowy material. What the present generation wants is something more substantial; something that weighs anywhere from 125 to 165 pounds, with plump, voluptuous forms, rosy lips, pretty teeth and dimples. Therefore, concludes the man who runs the literary bureau of the Standard Theater, the populace should flock to Col. Butler's playhouse this week and see the City Sports' Big Show, which is alleged to be a materialization of Tennyson's poetic dreams. The Nelson Sisters are the feature of the aggregation. These plump, dark-haired, black-eyed little South American acrobats have amazed and amused the circus-goers of four continents. They are a show in themselves.

—o—

Cissy Fitzgerald thinks St. Louis weather is beastly. Cissy is a bicycle rider and wears bloomers. But her little wheel has been laid away all week and her bloomers have been getting mildewed because the sun wouldn't shine during her stay in St. Louis. Cissy wears a short skirt over her bloomers, but she says she will adopt knickerbockers next season. Those who have seen her dance will wonder how she tolerated the skirt for one season.

—o—

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew will begin a week's engagement at the Olympic beginning Sunday, Feb. 2. Mrs. Potter was a society beauty bent on elevating the stage when she was seen in St. Louis several years ago. She has developed, it is said, into an emotional actress of force and those who remember her insipid amateurishness will be surprised at her now thoroughly artistic work.

—o—

Says Yvette Guilbert: "As soon as I get back to Paris, I'm going to have somebody write me a song which I have already planned. The refrain of every verse is to be 'Cash,' and in the first stanza I will explain how the American shop girls all cry 'Cash!' In the second verse it will be a little girl that cries 'Cash!' and so on until she becomes older and is no longer a good shop girl, but she continues to call 'Cash.'"

—o—

James O'Neill's manager, William F. Connor, is a devoted wheelman. Last year he took his first trip abroad. In London he was introduced to many of the leading cyclers and they all seemed anxious to secure detailed information of New York and Boston and their famous bicycle roads. They had heard so much about them, you know. One chappie, whose trousers turned up with his nose and who was wearing a checked coat (which was not just then checked else he would not have been wearing it) and a monocle, was the only one who did not ask any questions. He only looked wise and was silent. Finally he broke in upon the conversation, saying: "Oh, deah me! You do make me so ruffled asking those silly questions. Why don't you go to deah America and see for yourself? When I was there I made the best run of all American bicyclists: I scaled Pike's Peak on my wheel, a distance of 5,000 feet."

"Where is Pike's Peak?" was asked.

"Oh, don't you know? Only a few miles outside of New York, right opposite Brooklyn. Easy to reach by boat." And with that he lighted a cigarette and walked away.

Coulisse Chat.

Short plays with five or six in the cast are being done at the London music halls.

"Rum-Foozle-Tum-Te-Tay" is the latest English attempt to duplicate the success of "Ta-Ra-Ra."

Clara Foltz, a well-known California actress, has retired from the stage and is practicing law.

A great many of the English vaudeville performers who are in Johannesburg may be pressed into her majesty's service in case the trouble continues in Africa.

Fioliott Paget writes that she rejoined Robert Hilliard because the tour had been changed from one-night stands to large cities where her work was known.

Loie Fuller, the queen of serpentine dancers, closed a ten weeks' engagement in London on Saturday night and will shortly start for America. Edward Stevens, her manager, arrived here on Friday last on the St. Louis. He is making arrangements for her appearance in New York. She will be seen at Koster & Bial's.

Prof. Hermann made a run in a special train from San Francisco to Milwaukee in ninety hours last week to keep his engagement at the Davidson, beginning Jan. 11. He left San Francisco at 7 p. m. on Monday and arrived at Milwaukee at 2 p. m. on Friday.

Fay Templeton has a valet to take care of the masculine raiment she wears in "Excelsior, Jr." Richard Harlow has a maid to take care of the dresses he wears in "1492."

James O'Neill, the leading exponent of the romantic drama, has taken to the wheel. He goes out for long spins every morning before breakfast, and finds it agrees with his health. O'Neill is more systematic and regular in his habits than most actors. He is a great student, and gets more out of life than the average man.

David Henderson's "Ali Baba" company closed the season in September. "Sinbad," which was booked until after the holidays on guarantees, draws its last breath on Saturday, Jan. 18. A humorist, writing from Chicago, says that an attachment is put on the "Sinbad" scenery every time the stage door is opened and that the members of the company wear stage costumes on the street in the daytime in order that they may perform in the evening.

Feb. 10 is the date set for the first production of "The Adventures of Jack and the Beanstalk," a burlesque by Barnet, the man who wrote "1492," "Prince Pro Tem." and "Excelsior, Jr." The Tremont Theater, Boston, is the place.

Frank Carlisle, who plays the villain so admirably in "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy of Music, received last week a letter, which read as follows: "Yo' oughter be ashemed off yerself ter worry that there poor girl. I wus at the Academy tother night, and if ever I seed a through scundrel yer the man. Let the girl alone or I'll come around to the stage door and smash yer bluming nose." Mr. Carlisle values this letter, of course, higher than any criticism his excellent work has yet received.

Davis and Keogh, who manage attractions with high-sounding names, something like "In the Sewers," "A Full Spittoon," "A White Rat," Mr. Steve Brodie, etc., took it upon themselves a week ago to telegraph to Richard Mansfield, using Mr. Brodie's name as a signature, to the effect that the star bridge-jumper was desirous of managing the star. Mr. Mansfield treated the matter as a huge joke, but several newspapers took it seriously. It has not occurred to Mr. Mansfield that he should be managed by Mr. Brodie, and probably the actor has already forgotten that Mr. Brodie is alive.

Dorothy Baird, the London Trilby at the Haymarket Theater, formally notified Manager Tree of her engagement to H. B. Irving, eldest son of Sir Henry Irving, thus confirming the rumor current for some time past and often contradicted upon apparently good authority.

It is said that Sir Henry is opposed to the match. In Washington last week he declined to discuss the subject.

The sophomore class of Columbia College went up to Poughkeepsie last Tuesday night to appear as actors "for one night only." They had expected the freshman class of Vassar to be present, but the young women were not allowed to attend. In spite of the disappointment the collegians acted with vim and enthusiasm. They presented a one-act version of Chimmie Fadden, some variety specialties, and the old-fashioned farce of "The Living Statue. After the performance there was a dance at which Poughkeepsie society was present in full force.

It is always a pleasure to recognize anything done for the comfort and enjoyment of the public and for that reason there should be a substantial appreciation shown in the benefit to be tendered Manager William Garen of Havlin's on Feb. 17. In the short time he has had charge of the house he has marked a great many reforms. The attraction, Frank Bush, in "A Girl Wanted," is one of the big farce comedy hits of the season.

METROPOLITAN MUMMERS.

Sarah Bernhardt's New Tragedy Skirts the Danger Line of Sacrilege.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The event of the week in theatrical circles was the reappearance, after an interval of five years, of Sarah Bernhardt at Abbey's. People who saw her when she first came to New York, fifteen long years ago, find in her personality only added attractiveness, in spite of the age they know she possesses. She is a little stouter, but she was then so very thin that the stoutness is merely a new attraction. She is still lithesome, girlish, seductive, in spite of being a grandmother.

In "Izeyl," the play she has brought over from the hands of Armand Sylvestre and Eugene Morand, she had ample scope for the genius that is only Bernhardt's. Few would attempt what she has dared, the portrayal of a parallel to a part of the life of Christ and a dealing with counterparts of characters of the New Testament, a thing far in advance of the daring which last week gave us in "Michael and His Lost Angel" an imitation of a worship scene.

The thin veiling of Bernhardt's play is in placing the time 2,400 years ago, long before the Christian era, and making the central figure—the Mary Magdalene of this play—a courtesan who ineffectually tempts Buddha himself, as Siddartha, the Prince. Even a counterpart of John the Baptist is given in the person of a Yoghi, or holy man of the Hindus. The action of the play is distinctively made to fit Sarah—and it does fit her excellently. She has in it scope for all her great powers and all her idiosyncrasies. The playwrights knew her well, and they also knew their business. They tell their story in four acts, laid in the public square of the Indian city, in the retreat of the Buddhists, the palace of the courtesan, and the forest in which criminals are left to die. Here is a synopsis of the several acts.

Act I.—It is the eve of the Crown Prince Siddhartha's coronation. He comes to pray in the temple. Carefully nurtured, he knows nothing of sin or suffering or death. A yogi meets him in the public square, and reveals to him the true condition of earthly life. Thereupon he renounces his empire to retire into the wilderness, there to devote himself to meditation, to prayer and to good deeds. The courtesan Izeyl laughs and swears to reclaim him for earth by teaching him the mystery of earthly love. The yogi dares her to do her worst.

Act II.—Izeyl finds the Prince in the wilderness. But the charms that had proved irresistible against others are vain against him, though for a moment they cause his virtue to totter. In the end Izeyl herself is won over, and determines to abandon her life of luxurious shame to minister to the poor and suffering.

Act III.—Scyndia has become King. He was Izeyl's former lover. He visits her and seeks to renew the old intimacy. She repulses him on the ground that she is vowed to Buddha. He swears that he will have the man who converted her slain. In despair she snatches his dagger from his belt and kills him. The deed is discovered. Princess Harasti orders her to be tortured and have her eyes put out.

Act IV.—Izeyl, sightless and dying, is left to her fate in a glade of the forest. Hither come the Yogi and Prince. In the arms of the man she loves Izeyl dies, happy because she has won from him an admission that he loves her; resigned to leave him, for he promises a reunion after death.

It is very lucky for the sensitive that the play is all in French. The synopsis gives no particular idea of the Frenchiness of Izeyl's attractions and allurements.

While French art was displaying its best—or worst—at Abbey's Monday night a very different thing was being presented at Palmer's by John Drew, although the foundation was one of Dumas' own "L'Ami des Femmes" itself. But the scene is laid in England and the English translation has removed the distinctive flavor that might have betrayed its origin. Drew takes the part of a young man who confesses that he is a student of women, interested in all of them as object lessons, but in no one of them in particular and in person. He finds a husband and wife separated and the wife pursued by a gallant and he sets to work to reconcile the two, believing that they still love each other. He is successful, defeats the gallant at all points of the game and very completely overthrows him at the end. There is a lot of action to fill in the interstices that is amusing and interesting by turns. There is not a little ingenuity shown in some of the situations and the effect of the whole is very pleasing. Mr. Drew acquitted himself with credit to his high reputation and had cordial and ample support in the others of the cast.

William H. Crane opened his annual season at the Fifth Avenue Theater Tuesday night with Franklin Fyles' new play, "The Governor of Kentucky." In the course of the evening Mr. Crane took occasion to say, in a curtain speech, that his experience had taught him that American playwrights can give us clean, pure plays on American subjects. "The Governor of Kentucky" is in that category, American in humor, feeling and personality, as well as locality, while it is kindly and genial throughout and leaves the auditor in a most pleasant and comfortable humor. It has some very fair sketches of Kentucky character—barring some trifling inaccuracies, which may be pardoned to any not of the soil—a moonshiner from Breathitt County being the most prominent, next to the star.

Gov. Lee is a fine old Bluegrass politician, honest to a degree, kindly and original, devoted to duty as he sees it. He indignantly refuses a bribe from a railroad lobbyist, who then turns his attention to the Governor's Secretary, an old rum-sodden man, with a pretty daughter, who is the real secretary, and with whom the Governor is, unconsciously, in love. They have lost their property and the lobbyist works on the father's desire to reinstate his daughter in her rightful place in society, until he begins to forge the Governor's name to the coveted document, but faints before he has done more. The lobbyist completes the forgery and leaves $25,000 with the girl to give her father when he recovers. The latter finds the document is signed and believes that before he lost consciousness he had forged the name and had then forgotten it. He so confesses and the Governor orders his arrest, despite the pleadings of the daughter he loves without knowing it. Then the Governor learns that he is elected to the United States Senate, but he declares he will not accept, because by that course he will be able to shield his old friend, his secretary, from the consequences of his forgery. But the Breathitt County moonshiner takes a hand as detective and manages to find out the truth as to the forgery and the villain is properly and promptly punished, the Governor discovers that he is in love with the pretty girl and nature has her proper course, with the Governor taking his young wife to the Senate, after all.

There is nothing much out of the ordinary in all this, but the play is clean and good-hearted clear through and the dialogues are above mediocrity at least. It is due to the truth, however, to say that Mr. Crane was something of a disappointment. Perhaps much of this was due to the newness of the part to him. There is no disguising the fact that Mr. Crane is a comedian and that Gov. Lee is a character above a comedy part, and that Mr. Crane seemed ill at ease most of the time. His work was patchy, here good and there poor, as if he was not sure of himself. When he gets steadied down to work this may disappear. If it does, Crane, the most lovable and successful of comedians, will have made a success in a new and higher field; if it does not, he will know better next time and choose more wisely the old parts in which he knows his footing so well. Several of the cast did better than the star and the general verdict is that when things are worn smooth with "The Governor of Kentucky" it will be found to have the quality of pleasing the public for a long run.

Tony Pastor's was changed to a "continuous" show Monday night, with gratifying results, at least at the first, as the patronage was much increased. Incidentally prices are put very low at Pastor's.

"Romeo et Juliette" was given for the last time this season at the Metropolitan Monday night, with Melba and Jean de Reszke in the principle roles. Both were in splendid voice and never sang better. They kept one of the largest houses of the winter entranced until the very last.

Miss Helen Beach Yaw gave a concert at Carnegie Hall Tuesday night after a season of peculiar advertising as a singer with five notes above Patti. Somehow this advertising seemed to be irritating, so to speak, and most of her listeners seemed to find little in Miss Yaw's voice but length, so to speak, or height, rather. That she has a phenomenal voice must be conceded; it remains to be seen whether or not it is attractive as the producer of melody or only as a vocal freak. Music is possible in a lower key than Miss Yaw toys with so easily. But it is only fair to say that the lady is yet very young, and that it is impossible for her to have reached even ordinary development, so we may wait awhile before condemning her. There is promise, both in the woman and the voice, if they are not spoiled by too great ambition.

Eleonora Duse is due here about Feb. 5th and will begin her season on the 10th, at Washington, coming to New York a week later and staying here four weeks, then making a tour that will allow her to give about fifty performances in all. She will play only four times a week, however. Her repertory will include "Camille," "La Femme de Claude," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "La Locandiera," "Magda," and a version of Suderman's "Heimath."

The New York Court of Appeals has just rendered a decision which is bound to be talked about and thought over by every actor and manager in the country. When "The Cadi" was given to a suffering world by Bill Nye, Stuart Robson backed it on the road and hired one Smith to play a part in it. After a night or so Robson decided that he had no further use for Mr. Smith, whom he sent adrift, after the usual two weeks' warning. Smith sued for a full season's salary, and after fighting the case through a whole lot of smaller courts, has had a favorable decision from the Court of Appeals, which settles it as far as this State and, incidentally, a good many others are concerned. The court seems to have held that a manager cannot discharge an actor from caprice alone, but must have a definite reason for getting rid of him with the customary two weeks' notice. This is a bit loosely drawn and liable to serious misconstruction. But it certainly will not hold good in the case of an ordinary "hired hand," and it remains to be seen how long it will be held as sound law when applied only to actors. In America we are apt to rebel at class distinctions.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC

Manager Short desires to announce having perfected arrangements, at a great expense, for the appearance in St. Louis, before their departure for London, of this season's greatest New York success, for

One Week Only, Beginning Monday, January 27

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Direct from a Run of 100 Nights at the Broadway Theater, New York.

GEORGE EDWARDES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY,

From the Lyric Theater, London.

100—GREAT ARTISTS—100

Acknowledged the Best Organization England Has Sent Us.

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One Week's Engagement of the Actor,

Mr. James O'NEILL

And His Own Company,

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In Four Magnificent Productions, the Repertoire for which is arranged as follows:

To-Night—MONTE CRISTO. Monday—VIRGINIUS.
Tuesday—MONTE CRISTO. Wednesday Matinee—VIRGINIUS.
Wednesday—MONTE CRISTO. Thursday—VIRGINIUS.
Friday—HAMLET. Saturday Matinee—MONTE CRISTO.
Saturday Evening—COURIER OF LYONS.

Next Week—"SPAN OF LIFE." NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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The Most Popular Theater in the city, and at popular prices.

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Coming Sunday Matinee, February 9—"THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE."

STANDARD.... Matinees—Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

Starting Matinee To-Day,

CITY SPORTS BIG SHOW,

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A Premier Olio..... Including the 4 Nelson Sisters

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FEMALE ACROBATS.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

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Direct from the Orient, in their own Native Snake-Like Pastimes.

Biggest Sensation Yet.

Next Week—THE FAMOUS RENTZ-SANTLEY NOVELTY AND BURLESQUE CO.

EXPOSITION MUSIC HALL.

Thirteenth Sunday Concert, Jan. 26, by Symphony Orchestra.

ALFRED ERNST .... Conductor
Soloist .... Mr. Fred Koch, Baritone

Admission, 25c; Children, 15c.

Tickets on sale at Thiebes-Stierlien Music Co., 1118 Olive st. Knabe Grand Pianos used at all Sunday Concerts.

CHORAL SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Symphony Concert, TUESDAY EV'G, Jan. 28, MUSIC HALL,

MARSICK, THE CELEBRATED FRENCH VIOLINIST.

CHADWICK, THE EMINENT COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR.

Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Ernst, Conductor. Reserved seats, 25c to $1.50, at Bollman's.

IT MAY BRING ABOUT A MUTINY.

Salvation Army Protests Against Ballington Booth's Recall.

FATHER'S ORDER CRITICISED.

Said to Be an English Move to Anglicize the American Division—A Critical Situation.

The peremptory order relieving Ballington Booth of the command of the Salvation Army in America has called forth a protest from the 30,000 soldiers who fairly worship the commander and his wife. The army was stunned by the news. It asked for an explanation, a reason why its leader should be taken away. He answered sadly that he knew nothing more than what the brief order contained. Not a word of information accompanied it. There was no news of where he was to go or who would be his successor.

"I am a soldier. I must obey," said the commander. "I ask you all to make my burden as light as possible."

The army refuses to listen to his entreaties or to accept the order. Meetings are being arranged in every part of the country. Protests and petitions of all kinds will be forwarded to the international headquarters in London. The seeds of mutiny have been set, and if a conciliatory answer is not received from Gen. Booth the members of the army in America may form an independent wing, with Ballington Booth as sole leader.

These things are being talked about in the national headquarters, the fine building on Fourteenth street, New York, erected last year largely by Ballington Booth's efforts. He loves America. Both he and his wife have become citizens. Through their efforts the army has grown greatly in numbers and influence. They look upon it as their great family, the humblest and most lowly member receiving as much consideration as the highest officers.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have issued the following proclamation, which was sent to every corps in the country:

We desire to make publicly known that when the reports of our farewell first reached the American press we had then received but very scanty information from International Headquarters, London. Hence we were not in a position to give any lengthened explanation. Even now we have but very meager news, and are waiting a return mail bringing an official reply to our dispatch to them.

The orders to relinquish our command are in accordance with the discipline of the organization, it being of a strictly military character. We now learn that other territorial leaders are also being changed.

In pursuance, therefore, of military obedience, regardless of our own feelings, we are proceeding to put all things in preparation, such as the conveyance of properties and the varied business and official matters that have been in our hands, that our successors may find as little difficulty as possible upon assuming their command.

We are communicating with our many auxiliaries and friends (in addition to addressing letters to officers and soldiers) assuring them that nothing would cause us more distress and sorrow than the thought that they would cease to help and support with their sympathy, influence and money our brave and faithful officers and troops.

We have not at present had the slightest official information as to who our successors will be, but it is needless to add that in the appointment of them the International Headquarters will consider the value and breadth of the army field here, and the unprecedented opportunity that at this juncture of the work lies before us.

As yet no other command has been offered us, and we have at present no idea what will be done in that matter.

Those who know us throughout the land will, we are confident, need no assurance that our love for America, its people and its interests will never wane. We are with you in feeling, thought and affection, and shall ever be.

We must here accord an expression of tribute to our faithful, hard-working and efficient staff of officers. We have watched them grow up around us through darkest storms and fiercest battle. Our mutual love and confidence in each other has made the family feeling run side by side with the military discipline. It is natural that they and we should feel this separation. We can assure the American public emphatically that they are worthy of all help, confidence and respect.

The army had distinctly risen in the social scale when Gen. William Booth came to this country last year. He visited a number of cities, speaking and investigating, and went away leaving a decidedly unpleasant feeling behind. The army and the public had been inclined to consider him a man greatly to be admired. They found him an ordinary being, quite unpleasant in manner, disgruntled and cranky with everything.

The progress of the American army in popular esteem seemed especially to displease him and he preached continually about the necessity of keeping down every tendency to rise above the gutter. The independence of the American army and its evident tendency to cut loose from English rule and methods caused many sharp talks to officers. He saw that a continuation meant ultimate separation. He said the army was too much Americanized.

After leaving this country Gen. Booth started on a tour of the world to investigate the things of the army in various regions. He sent from India the order relieving Ballington Booth of the command in America. At the same time he relieved the commanders in several other countries. He is determined that the armies shall feel that they are all under his command and that every country shall be subservient to English rule.

International headquarters in London have continually interfered in the affairs of the American army, countermanding orders and giving directions that seemed unwise to the leaders here. No appointments to high rank can be made without approval of London. Questions of policy have all to be referred there. The War Cry, a distinctively American paper, is obliged each week to devote a certain large amount of space to the work in England and the wanderings of Gen. Booth. English publications are sent here for distribution. No one cares to buy them, but Ballington Booth is obliged to pay for them out of his funds, and in headquarters storerooms are piles of dusty publications. A large part of the self-denial fund, contributed by the poor American officers and soldiers, is claimed each year by the London office. In many ways the American army is made to feel that it is still under the English yoke.

All of these things have been borne in silence, never getting outside of the ranks of the officers, but the order removing the Commander and his wife was more than they could endure.

Although orders have been issued forbidding protests to be sent to London, means will be found to let the American feeling be known. In the ranks of the army revolt against further English tyranny, as it is called, is ready to break out.

Gen. William Booth has for years been much criticised because of the "family grip" he keeps on the Salvation Army. When he wanted to establish a division in Switzerland, and afterward in France, he sent his daughter Catherine, known more familiarly as "La Marechale." To India went his daughter Emma, to Canada his son Herbert, to the United States his son Ballington. If his family had been large enough to go around there is little doubt that this enterprising man would have girdled the earth with them. As it was, the family arrangement was so marked that a malicious critic once tabulated results thus:

Gen. William Booth, Salvation Army king.

Ballington Booth, American chief.

Bramwell Booth, English chief.

Mareschal Booth, Ruler in France and Switzerland.

Mrs. Booth Tucker, Meer in India.

Eva Booth, Special Traveling Commissioner.

Lucy Booth, female training homes.

Herbert Booth, traveling chief.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, assistant ruler in the United States.

Affairs, however, have been somewhat changed since, though the Ballington Booths have still remained in America, winning love and respect and golden opinions for themselves and building up both a great organization and a great property. Of all the Booth family, next to the General himself, they have achieved the most eminence and popularity. Usually it is unfortunate for a son to follow in the footprints of a great father, but Ballington Booth has displayed such powers as to indicate the possibility of his attaining if not surpassing his father's achievements.

That they should be thus removed, and with no apparent reason, has rent the American branch of the army with a spasm of disapproval. The conclusion naturally jumped at is that it is an endeavor upon the part of London to Anglicise America, as far as the Salvation Army is concerned. This the Ballington Booths protest is surely not so, but as they are unable to offer any other explanation as a substitute, the people, like the tar baby of byzone times, "keep right on thinking."

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

The past week was an off week, decidedly—nothing, literally, to record. Quietude appropriate enough, no doubt, after the excitement of the Paderewski visit, for there was excitement after all.

At the matinee. Really, in view of the manifestation on Saturday afternoon at Music Hall, some modification of expression in this column in regard to the audience at the first Paderewski recital and to St. Louis audiences in general, seems to be called for. Whether it was the difference in the program, or that Paderewski, after his day and night's rest, was so evidently in the vein—for never did he play more superbly—or the fact of the at least partial elimination of the disturbing masculine element, certain it is that the atmospheric conditions were wholly different on Saturday afternoon from those of Thursday evening. There was a thrill in the air which told of an impending explosion, and it came on time. Gradually the temperature rose higher and higher, the air became more and more electrical, things grew tenser and tenser, until the thunder of the last chord of the Liszt Rhapsody died away, when the storm broke; the audience rose as one woman, the flurry of handkerchiefs, the cries, the rush to the front of the stage, unhappily barred by the yawning orchestral gulf—but why describe the familiar newspaper picture? Suffice it to say, that the close came only with the exhaustion of pianist and audience, the former no doubt limp and nerveless, the latter breathless, but flushed with the triumph of having risen to the occasion.

How much of the "exhibition" was genuine, how much the effect of "imitation," and what share "art" had in it, in either case, are three things which must be left to science to discover.

Did anyone count the notes dropped by Paderewski in that pianistic monstrosity, the valse caprice of Rubinstein, played as an encore, presumably in response to a presumable public demand? For our part, those dropped notes were the only relief to a painful performance, as furnishing the "touch of nature" which proved the agony of the player in a terrible, and to our mind, wholly unnecessary sacrifice. Why, in fact, did he do it? Such complaisance verges on the extravagant.

What is the reason that concerts are always given on one or at most two certain evenings in the week? Why are not Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings just as good for musical purposes as Tuesday and Thursday? We have often asked the question, but have been able to find no satisfactory answer in the almanac or the nature of things. The explanation offered by a local authority when appealed to—that Monday, coming just after Sunday, is an off night, Wednesday is prayer-meeting time and Friday "fashionable" theater evening—we regard as eminently unconvincing. Can no one offer a better?

The twelfth in the series of Sunday popular concerts was given at Music Hall last Sunday before an audience of over 2,000 people. For many weeks there has been a steady gain, both in the size and character of the attendance, and these concerts inaugurated last October under great difficulties and in face of much prejudice, are now an assured success. The small guarantee fund of $800, subscribed by liberal-minded musical citizens, has been augmented by the contributions of Exposition stockholders, and with the receipts from the performances expenses have been met and there is in hand a fund amply sufficient to insure the ten concerts yet to be given. It is pleasant to record a success so honorable, which is such a credit to all concerned. The playing of the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Ernst, has more than fulfilled expectation and the programmes have been so admiringly chosen as to satisfy an enlightened taste and to disarm a reasonable prejudice (if any yet remains). Indeed, more than one minister has been heard to express unqualified approval of these Sunday concerts, and all the world and his wife—and sweetheart—are finding out by degrees that ther is no more agreeable and proper way of spending the hours after morning service than in listening to good music at Exposition Hall.

A feature of the concert this afternoon will be a serenade written by Mr. Chadwick, the eminent American composer, and dedicated to the St. Louis Musical Club.

This morning at Christ Church Cathedral the first and second parts of the Creation will be rendered by the surpliced choir of forty voices under Mr. Darby's direction. The solo parts will be taken as follows:

Mr. Cash—bass—Raphael.

Messrs. McCreery and Hoffman—tenors—Uriel.

Otto Tallert and Albert Ellicock—sopranos—Gabriel.

For the offertory Mr. Darby will play "Jerusalem the Golden," with variations by Dr. Spark, the eminent organist of Leeds Cathedral.

The choir which has several beautiful boys' voices, is also very strong in basses and tenors. Dr. Darby has rehearsed the choir very thoroughly in Hayan's grand old oratorio, which will probably be repeated in the near future.

The opera festival plans have come to naught, writes a correspondent from Cincinnati. "I have given up all hopes of an Opera Festival Association," said its chief promoter, Mr. Howard Hinkle, to me the other day. "There were plenty of gentlemen willing to contribute $100 to the fund, but there were no workers. What we need in Cincinnati is more unity. All our great musical enterprises are supported by substantially the same men, yet each group seems to be pulling against its neighbor. I hope to see the day when one association of the representative men of the city will be at the head of the College of Music, the May Festival Association, the Symphony Orchestra and the Music Hall."

Some details in regard to Marsick, the violinist, who will make his first St. Louis appearance at the Choral Symphony concert on Tuesday evening, will doubtless be read with interest at the present time.

In a private letter addressed to Steinway & Sons, the famous violinist is thus introduced:

Marsick is a remarkable artist, who is to France what Sarasate and Joachim are to Spain and Germany. Marsick was born at Liege, Belgium, the birthplace also of Musin, but through his later experiences has developed into a thorough Parisian and a leader of modern art in France. As a boy he early disclosed musical genius. Having a rarely good soprano voice as well as a strong talent for instruments he studied the vocal art as well as both piano and violin. His progress was astonishingly rapid. * * * At 15 years of age, having attained a marvelous proficiency in violin, piano, organ and composition, he determined to perfect himself still further and left for Brussels to study with the celebrated Leonard. Later he went to Paris, arriving at a moment when a competition for first violinist at the French opera was in progress, and entering the contest the unknown youth won the position over thirty-five artists, all of more advanced age. He then entered the Paris Conservatorie, which he left the following year as a brilliant first prize winner. * * *

After a brilliant debut in Paris Marsick began a tour of the continental cities, meeting everywhere the most complete success. He has since been the leading violinist of the French capital, and as professor in the Paris Conservatorie has contributed much to the growth of musical taste in France. Marsick's compositions for the violin are well known, and he has just added to his repertory a new work, Fantaisie Arabe, which will shortly be published by G. Shirmer of New York.

Affairs are very quiet in Chicago musical circles, we learn, nothing really of interest going on except the concerts of the Chicago Orchestra. This organization is growing in strength and public favor, it appears, with a gratifying prospect of adequate financial support. "Mr. Thomas has strengthened his hold upon the Chicago public many ways," one of the most significant indications being the fact that "the finest programmes receive the greatest patronage."

Italy has seventeen large opera houses, while Germany has about seventy. Moreover, the German opera-houses are open from eight to ten months in the year, says the Evening Post, while the Italian season lasts as a rule through the carnival. One of the seventeen Italian opera-houses—that at Genoa—remains closed this year because no manager could be secured for it, notwithstanding the increase in the subscription. Of the others, five—Turin, Rome, Naples, Novara and Parma—opened their season with Wagner; five—Florence, Milan, Venice, Modena and Vercelli—with Verdi, and six, with operas by Bizet, Massenet, St. Saens and Ponchielli. The most significant thing in this list—it is Mr. Finck who is writing—and who always has the courage of his convictions—is not so much the growth of the Wagnerian as the entire absence of the "veristic" school of Mascagni, Leoncavallo & Co. What has become of this new school of which so much was expected? Was not the Evening Post right in predicting, several years ago, that this alleged "school" would prove to be a mere fad—an ephemeral freak of fashion? Why this mysterious silence on the part of those cities who crowed so justily over the "veristic" operas as a new departure which would "down" Wagner and everything else?

By far the largest audience of the season assembled last Sunday to hear the splendid Sunday Popular Concert programme offered by Mr. Ernst and his orchestra, and the following programme for this afternoon should certainly fill the house.

The soloist, Mr. Fred Koch, possesses a well-trained voice and much is expected of him by his friends.

1. Overture—"Heroiden" ....Mendelssohn
   Orchestra.
2. Chant—"Sans Parole" ......Tschaikowsky
   Orchestra.
3. Serenade—(Dedicated to the St. Louis Musical Club.)..................Chadwick
   Orchestra.
4. Aria ....Gumbert
   Mr. Koch.
5. "Jubel Overture" ....Weber
   Orchestra.
6. Waltz ....Strauss
   Orchestra.
7. Songs ....
   Mr. Koch.
8. "Erwachen" ....Kontsky
   Orchestra.

Musical Notes.

Beginning with Jan. 1 the Detroit Song Journal will appear on the 1st of the month instead of the 10th, as heretofore.

The Gilbert and Sullivan revivals in London are said to be tremendously successful.

"Violeta-Caprice," by Sig. Ramon Aquabella, inscribed to Mrs. Charles Kunkel, has just appeared from the press of Kunkel Bros., Publishers.

The Thiebes-Stierlin Music Co. has issued an "Ave Maria" with English words under a second title ("Saviour, Tender Shepherd") for general use, composed by Miss Daisy Maud Hatfield, a sister of Mr. C. F. Hatfield, organist of Cook Avenue M. E. Church and well known in local musical circles. This is the first composition of this young lady, who has been very highly complimented by some of the leading musicians of the country. While it shows the inexperience natural to the young composer, it has evidence of a future for her. It is within the compass of the ordinary soprano and tenor.

Wm. Sherwood, pianist, and his concert company have started upon a concert tour of two months in the West. The company has engagements for over one hundred concerts.

The German Opera Company of Mr. Walter Damrosch will begin its New York engagement at the Academy of Music on March 2.

Ellen Beach Yaw, the phenomenal soprano, made her debut in New York in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, January 21. She was assisted by Campanari and supported by the Seidl Orchestra.

It is said that at the close of the opera season at the Metropolitan Opera-house, Messrs. Abbey and Grau will take some of the leading artists to San Francisco, where they will give eight performances.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in New York January 23. Mr. E. A. McDowell, the eminent composer, was the soloist.

Emile Sauret, violinist, made his re-entry on the American concert stage last week at the New York Philharmonic concerts, after an absence of nearly twenty years.

GENERAL BOOTH AND HALF A DOZEN OF HIS CHIEF OFFICERS IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

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NEW BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Winter's Latest Poems—A St. Louis Book—Two Pessimistic Novels—Literary Notes.

Green with pessimism and clad in a green cover "The Gipsy Christ and Other Tales" by William Sharp leave the reader in a state of saddened, sour wonder as to the condition of mind of the author, who is a sort of English Zola, though his touch is highly artistic, while Zola's in the ordinary translation is not.

The plot of "The Gipsy Christ" is based on a supposed superstition of the gipsy tribe, something like that of the Wandering Jew, but very much more grotesque and impossible. According to this superstition a young gipsy woman met Christ on his way to Calvary and mocked him with laughter. The cross-bearer thereupon turned to her and prophesied that one of her descendants should preach his gospel to the gipsies and undergo his fate.

The young woman went away mocking, but after awhile the signs of Christ's wounds appeared in her hands and feet. The gipsies wanted no Christ and therefore condemned her to death by crucifixion. Her posterity, however, carried the curse and the prophesy on, and in turn suffered death. This brings us to the time of the story, in which modern surroundings are made to minister to this gross superstition.

The story in this collection that is most probable and worked out most artistically is "A Thames Etching." Like all the rest, it depends for its tragedy on a fatalistic movement of destiny and is thoroughly depressing. If the author believes in his theory of life he would do well to join the Trappists and do penance for the rest of his days. (Chicago: Stone & Kimball.)

Arthur Machen, an English novelist of great originality and skill, has written an imaginative work called "The Three Impostors, or the Transmutations," which is perfectly ghoulish in its details. It is in the style of the "Arabian Nights," being a number of narratives strung together somewhat loosely, the reader being left in the dark as to what became of personages that appeared for awhile in the early stories. The mystery is cleared up at last with a revolting chamber of horrors.

One of these narratives is based on the English idea of American lawlessness and lynching in the West. It is bad enough, but it must be confessed that the actual facts, as history has been compelled to record them in Texas and elsewhere, warrant Mr. Machen's wild story.

This sort of a book is calculated to do great harm to immature readers or those with highly-strung nervous organizations. It ought not to be put into the hands of children or young women. The author has prostituted a great talent to the creation of a literary Bowery museum, so to speak. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

Macmillan & Co. announce "An Ethical Movement," by W. L. Sheldon, who has been for ten years Lecturer of the Ethical Society of St. Louis—one of the societies that has grown out of the Ethical Movement inaugurated twenty years ago in New York City by Dr. Felix Adler.

The lectures have a peculiar significance as showing the attitude of mind of one who has made ethics a religion, and who believes in the work of these new societies as the devout Catholic believes in the Roman Catholic Church. They indicate how far ethics can take the place of theology as an inspiring force to a certain class of minds, and they illustrate the transition from an accepted orthodox faith to this ethical idealism, showing to what extent such a change may or may not alter or influence one's general religious beliefs, and also pointing out the degree in which this standpoint may modify ones' views about social or political institutions.

Among some of the latter subjects treated are: "On What Basis Can Ethics Justify Private Property?" "Social Ideals and What They Signify to the Ethical Idealist;" "The Family—Can Ethics Alter It or Improve on It?" "Marriage in the Light of the New Idealism." Among the topics dealing with the first class of subjects are: "How People of Many Minds Can Use the Word 'God;'" "Duty to One Who Makes a Religion of It;" "The Ethical Christ;" "What Religion Can Mean to the Ethical Idealist;" "The Attitude we Should Take to the Religious Beliefs of Others."

At the beginning of the volume is a short sketch describing the rise of the new Ethical Societies and their development throughout America and Europe. The author gives his personal interpretation of what this new Ethical Movement signifies as a tendency both in practical life and in the world of religious thought. It is an individual statement throughout, with no effort to speak or judge for others.

The book will be of value not only to the student and the religious teacher, but also to those that may be groping helplessly about, unable to adopt an orthodox faith and yet longing for something to believe in or to work for.

Count Tolstoi has nearly completed a new story, which is said to be more artistic than his "Master and Man." Interesting rumors are circulated by the press in regard to its plot. The hero of the novel is the foreman of a jury and the heroine a young girl leading a life of shame. The girl is accused of murder and is tried and found guilty. She is sentenced to exile in Siberia. The foreman of the jury which convicts her is convinced of her innocence, falls in love with her and follows her to Siberia. The second part of the novel deals with the life of the exiles and the moral regeneration of the heroes of the story. As thus written, the novel was to have appeared months ago, but it is said that Count Tolstoi discovered that persons found guilty of murder are sentenced to hard labor in the Siberian mines and not merely to exile, and in order to be absolutely realistic he determined to rewrite certain portions of the second part and describe the conditions of the convicts in the mines.

Literary Notes.

George Du Maurier has nearly finished his new novel. He finds the pen mightier than the pencil.

It is said the unpublished manuscripts of Charlotte Bronte have proved on examination to be far more numerous and important than had been imagined. The material, which is soon to appear in book form, includes a large number of hitherto unknown letters.

It was sure to come. A dramatization of "Jamison's Ride" is being made in England.

Rudyard Kipling could not resist the temptation to try the dramatic field. He is now engaged upon a play the heroine of which is a Nautch girl.

The last book that the late Eugene Field wrote, "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," is one of the most characteristic and enjoyable of all the products of his pen.

Paul Verlaine, the French Symbolist poet, died in Paris on Jan. 8. Verlaine was born in Metz, in 1844, and published his first verse "Poemes Saturniens," in 1866, since which time he has published thirteen volumes of poetry, six volumes of prose, a one-act comedy in meter, and he had in preparation at the time of his death three additional volumes of poetry. The Evening Post says: "His life was a fevered period of alternate debauchery and repentance, and according to his mood for the time being he wrote licentious or religious verses. In both he indulged in all sorts of extravagances of form and expression.

An American edition of "Cavendish on Whist" has been brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons. In this work the "play" has been made to conform to the American standard and the examples and hands have been recast with the same object. The English code of laws is also given, with the result that a complete treatise on the subject is presented. The work is handsomely printed and is illustrated with a number of colored cuts.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, who is the author of the best critical work on the Victorian poets, says that Mr. Austin will do as poet laureate "during what may be called an interregnum."

Stories by Robert Louis Stevenson, Ian Maclaren and Anthony Hope will appear in McClure's Magazine for February. Anthony Hope's will be the last of his Zenda stories, and will tell how the Princess Osra, by the aid of a young student in the university, of apparently humble origin, finally learned for herself what love is.

Mr. Alfred Austin's new poem, "England's Darling," to be published by Macmillan & Co. early in January, is dedicated, by permission, to the Princess of Wales.

In the February number of The Century will be printed a paper on "The Palmerston Ideal in Diplomacy," by Edward M. Chapman. This was written before the President's message on the Venezuelan question, but has a distinct bearing upon it. The article is in a friendly spirit, but attributes to Lord Palmerston's diplomatic ideals the present isolation of England.

Charles Dana Gibson showed his art instinct almost in his babyhood. When he was 8 years of age he amused himself by cutting silhouettes from paper with scissors. These were so spirited that they astonished his friends and even attracted the attention of art critics. In the February St. Nicholas Christine Terhune Herrick tells of Mr. Gibson's boyish work, and there are reproductions of many of his remarkable paper figures.

Mme. Sarah Grand has nearly finished her new novel, which she considers a stronger and more interesting work than "The Heavenly Twins." The title is not yet announced but she describes the story as the unfolding of a life and the subject as one especially adapted for the great audience of readers of her own sex which she addressed in the former book. She prefers to have it read without a break and has declined all offers for serial publication in England and America.

The new novel of M. Rosny treats of a race of marvelous beings who are transparent and who have their abode in the air. M. Rosny is not one man, as has been supposed, but two. L'Imperieuse Bonte, Nell Horn and the rest are really the work of two brothers. That this has only just become known proves how completely the two have merged their individualities. Another like case comes quickly to mind—that of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt.

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Millions of men think they need stimulants, because their nerves are set on fire by tobacco. The persistent abuse to which the tobacco-user subjects his nerves cannot possibly fail to make weak the strongest man. Chewing and smoking destroy manhood and nerve power. What you call a habit is a nervous disease.

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I was 64 years old last week. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh since I quit the use of tobacco. You can use this letter, or any part of it, as you wish. Yours respectfully, C. E. HOLBROOK, P. M.

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THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
PART FOUR
PAGES 25–32. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1896. PAGES 25–32.

"MAB" FINDS SOCIETY GIRLS WITH FOIL IN HAND.

Fencing Lessons the Latest Fad Among the Smart Set of St. Louis.

In Dueling Costume Fair Young Women Flourish Cold Steel Without a Tremor.

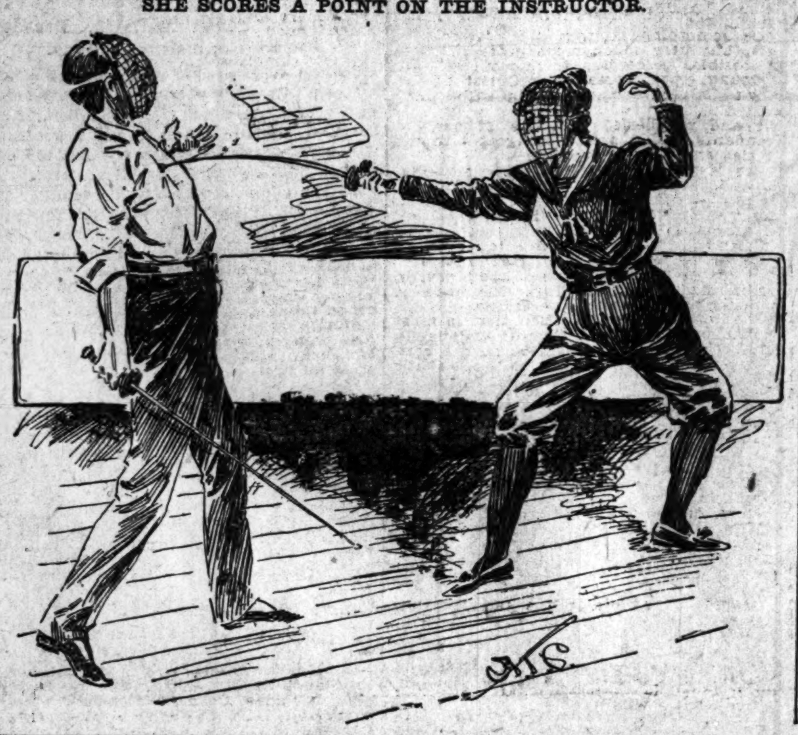
They Enjoy the Warlike Exercise and Look Pretty as Pictures Engaged at It—Fencing Academy Scenes.

"Where are you going this dreadful afternoon?"

"To take my fencing lesson. I wouldn't miss it for anything; it is such fun, and all the girls are taking nowadays."

"Indeed, I have heard nothing of it; tell me who are taking and all about it," and the young lady who had first spoken changed her seat on the Washington avenue electric line to one by the side of her friend, who carried a large paper parcel under her arm and wore a long ulster and little walking hat to protect her from the weather, which all who were forced to be out on Wednesday know to have been disagreeable indeed.

SHE SCORES A POINT ON THE INSTRUCTOR.



I did not overhear much more of the conversation, only the words "costumes, latest fad in the East and lots of fun" seemed to appear frequently in the talk, which was carried on with great interest to judge from appearances, until one of the girls, the one with the bundle under her arm, got off at Twenty-seventh and Washington avenue and walked north. Seeing a young woman who has very little to do but to amuse herself and gratify her tastes braving such terrible weather to keep her appointment at a fencing-class set me to thinking, and I determined to find out something about this new fad which has evidently struck the feminine element of St. Louis.

Upon inquiry I found that there were a number of public as well as private classes in fencing, and that several ladies of high social standing and importance were having lessons at their own homes, where the teacher comes at stated hours to instruct them in this graceful and highly beneficial exercise.

Being fortunate enough through the kindness of one of the pupils to gain the promise of seing a fencing lesson on Thursday evening, I set forth, through the mud, rain and darkness to satisfy my curiosity, and see if St. Louis ladies really were learning to fence.

I arrived at the hall too early, evidently, and could not get in, but by vigorous knocking at a lighted window which I saw in the basement I managed to make some one hear and let me in. The large hall, fitted with every convenience for gymnastic exercises, was brilliantly lighted, but quite empty, but I was glad enough to sit still and dry my feet before the class arrived.

Presently a young lady came in, accompanied by a gentleman who was evidently her father, and soon after her arrival the fencing-master arrived. The young woman had come to take an early lesson alone before the other members of the class arrived.

She was so slender and delicate looking that I thought she must be far too weak to do much at fencing, but I put the question to her.

"Do I fence?" and she exchanged a smile with the gentleman who turned out to be her father. "Yes, it is one of my favorite exercises, and I could do it very well when I was in good practice."

"Will you show me some of the first movements in fencing?" I asked.

"I would show you with pleasure if I had on my fencing costume, but a woman can do very little with the encumbrance of her long heavy skirts, however, I will do my best for you."

She moved a few yards in front of me and took her position, but her heavy skirts so incommoded her movements that she could do very little except show me the position of the feet, which she did, holding up her skirts in one hand.

I could but notice how active and graceful she was, and I was amazed at the strength she displayed.

She smiled at me when I expressed my surprise and said she was very much stronger than most women because she had cultivated all her muscles in various forms of exercise since she was a child. By this time the fencing master, Prof. Muegge, had come up to us and my new friend introduced him to me, and I found him very polite and obliging. When I explained what I wanted to see he said: "I have several classes in fencing, and if you want to see some of my best fencers come to-morrow afternoon and you can judge better than you can by looking at the lessons of this evening."

I bade him good evening after this and went home, but was in good time next afternoon, for I had learned enough to come to the conclusion that fencing was really something quite difficult for a woman to acquire and would require both strength and skill. Before I entered the hall I heard the sound of many voices talking and laughing—all female voices, for I found that no men are allowed in the hall during the hours that the ladies are taking lessons. The hall is quite large and about the stove at the southeast corner was a group of women. I could not judge of their ages until I had time to study their faces, for they were all dressed in their fencing costumes, which made them look much alike at the first glance. But I found there were a great many differences in them upon close observation.

Lessons had not commenced and they were all sitting about the stove in different attitudes, some half lying on the benches, some sitting erect and others stretched in easy attitudes upon mats which lay near the stove and protected them from the bare, waxed floor. Most of them had on dark costumes, the blouse-waist falling below the belt, and the bloomers extending below the knee in some cases, above it in others. The wide sailor collars of the blouse waists were ornamented with two rows of narrow red braid, and they wore leather belts, nearly all of them being without corsets, but wearing a laced underwaist to hold the body firmly together. All wore black stockings and the regular fencing shoe, which is like a child's spring heel boot, fitting comfortably, so that they can use the ball of the foot freely.

Two of the young ladies wore light gray costumes, trimmed with black braid, but they were not nearly so becoming as the dark ones. Although most of the girls were young there were one or two middle-aged women among them. Two young ladies I noted specially for their agility and grace of movement, whom I afterwards found to be sisters. They wore very short bloomers, with dark blue waists, and the waists were tight-fitting, instead of blouse, but seemed to allow perfect freedom of movement.

Any one who sees a number of young women standing in a row dressed in abreviated costumes for the first time will be forcibly struck with the difference in the development of their limbs and feet. Most of the girls who were broad shouldered and well developed about the bust and chest had very tapering limbs and small feet, while those who were thin and badly developed about the shoulders and chest had large, strong limbs and rather large feet.

After the dumb-bell exercises and other gymnastic sports had been indulged in, the fencing class took their places.

While sitting looking on I would see tall young women enter the hall and disappear into a little door entering a private room in the right, and in a few minutes come forth entirely transformed, for the dress so completely changed the appearance of a woman that I don't think her own father or mother would know her unless they had seen her in bloomers or short skirts before.

One of the ladies, a married woman, seemed to be preparing for the stage. She was young and rather pretty, and wore a black suit, consisting of a short skirt which entirely escaped the knees, a pair of bloomers fastened below the knee, and a loose waist much ornamented with red braid.

She was evidently very strong and the muscles of her limbs stood out like those of a man while she was going through her fencing exercise.

They all seemed very fond of the fencing lesson and ran with alacrity to get their swords or foils from the closets where they are kept.

"I would rather fence than eat, wouldn't you?" said one of the girls as she brandished her sword.

Three couples took their positions on the floor at the proper distance, the professor of fencing opposite one of the girls. They not only wear the dresses above described, but they wear a wire masque, which entirely protects the head and face, and a shield which entirely covers the chest from the waist to the neck, while the man fencer only wears a half-chest shield.

They also wear gloves to protect the hands, and it is most important that the limbs should be entirely free.

It is also very important that the persons fencing should not slip and the beginners have a bad time learning to keep their footing and to draw the feet together without dragging them on the floor. It is hard to keep one's balance without falling down at first. The foils were very light, the point covered with a button so that there would be no danger of an accident, for they are so sharp that they would otherwise pierce the body like a needle.

It seemed very hard for the beginner to learn to hold the foil properly at first and the teacher had to place the hand properly more than once.

The young ladies first took the position of "attention," the feet at right angles, the head erect, the right arm and foil extending downwards to the right so that the button is about four inches from the floor, the left hand hanging down naturally, the poise of the body so that their profiles were toward the opponent. This was the position of attention, after which they raised the arm and foil, extending them toward the adversary, the hand being opposite the eye. They then swung the foil around to the left side of the body until the foil was held horizontally across the hip, the right hand being reversed, nails downward, and the point of the foil pointing backward. When "on guard" the left arm fell backward behind the head to a curved position, the hand being slightly above the head, the right hand being brought down to the height of the chest on the right side, about eight inches from the body, keeping the elbow well in, the point of the sword being directed toward the opponent in line with his eye.

The limbs were bent by separating them at the knee without moving the feet and the weight of the body shifted entirely to the left leg, the right foot being advanced a short distance and let fall in a direct line from the left heel toward the opponent, and this position was called on guard.

Then commenced the advance and retreat, which seemed to me to consist of a series of steps taken very rapidly, the right foot always moving first. In the retreat the left foot always moved first, followed by the right.

The lunge which came next seemed very easy to execute until one has tried it and then they find the difference. The arm is extended to its full length in front, the left leg is straightened, the right foot thrown forward without scraping the floor, as far as possible without losing the equilibrium. The left hand is held at the back all of the time and the fingers extended, and is used to balance the body.

Miss Reston, who is a very good fencer, fenced with Prof. Muegge and seemed to enjoy it very much, the fencing-master keeping up the running fire of orders which are not understood by the uninitiated.

They fenced for several minutes, the young lady's trim figure seeming to assume a hundred graceful attitudes which seemed very easy to the looker-on, until finally her opponent threw her sword from her hand and she retreated, laughing and drawing her breath as if she was very tired.

"Come, professor, and show me how to hold my sword; I will never get it right," said one young lady who had had very few lessons, and was trying to fence with another more experienced pupil.

FINDS HERSELF GETTING QUITE A BICEPS.

"I can never make a lunge without falling down," said another as she recovered her equilibrium with difficulty, amidst the laughter of her companions.

"Well, I am tired enough to die," said another who had just had her first experience in the art of fencing. "I had no idea that it was so hard to do. Carrie seems to do it so easily, and the foil is so light, but it tires one out in five minutes. And she fell upon one of the mats, panting.

"What makes you wish to learn to fence?" I asked one of the young ladies. "You will never have any use for it unless you go upon the stage, as I don't supppose you expect to use your knowledge in fighting a duel some time?"

"I don't know, unless it is a fad; as for learning it to go upon the stage, I know since I have learned something of the art of fencing that the stage fencing is really a sham as practiced by some of the actresses and actors. They make a lunge or two and then one of them is dead. It looks very pretty and graceful from the audience, but it is hardly fencing."

Asking another young lady why she wished to learn to fence, she said: "Because I think it is the most graceful exercise known and gives one more strength than the Delsarte or any other gymnastic exercises. Then it is the fashion for girls to know all of these things, and I like it, and it is lots of fun."

I noticed that the young women have a great time pulling up their hose, often retiring in corners or behind each other to do so, and also in tying their shoes, for it seems impossible to get anything that will keep a woman's shoe from coming untied or her hose from coming down, and nothing looks worse than a wrinkle in a woman's stocking.

As for their hair, it was combed smoothly, and in most instances neatly braided and tucked up in the back, so that it would stay firm throughout the violent exercise they underwent.

I could but notice the thorough enjoyment it seemed to give all of the ladies to be without the encumbrance of long skirts.

They did not walk about the hall, but skipped and ran like children, and while standing about in groups talking they moved their feet and limbs constantly like little girls and boys, as if they were delighted to be rid of the long skirts.

After the exercise was over and they retired to the dressing room and came out entirely transformed in their long dresses, which made their faces look differently, I could hardly believe they were the same beings who had been running and skipping about the large hall and had rested about the stoves in easy attitudes, telling anecdotes and laughing and talking with each other. A few minutes before, one of them more frolicsome than the rest, had been teasing her companion to try to fence, and when she refused had taken her by the feet and in fun tried to pull her up. After coming out of the dressing room they looked as if they were incapable of such an undignified performance.

"Would you like to fence, and try how it feels?" said the fencing master, after he had given his last lesson, approaching me. "I am afraid I will make a goose of myself, but it looks easy enough; so easy I can hardly believe it is as hard as you say it is."

Putting off my cloak and taking the foil in my hand, I attempted to take the position I had seen the young ladies take in making the lunge. But I made an utter failure, and lost my balance and came near slipping upon the waxed floor.

"Try again," said the professor, laughing.

I did try and a good many times, but I felt as if I was going to fall every time, and I appreciated the feeling of the lady who had sat down upon the mat after five minutes' exercise with the sword, by the time I had made three trials.

"One of the hardest things for me to do," said one of the young ladies who had remained after the others left, "is to keep my eye on my opponent's eye. I will forget and look elsewhere, and that is all wrong."

"Were you ever as awkward as I am?" I asked, as I noticed her graceful and easy movements, although I seemed a larger and altogether stronger woman than she.

"I had the advantage of having taken lessons in various gymnastic exercises long before I undertook to learn fencing."

"Do you think that is necessary?" I asked.

"Strength is very necessary and if you haven't it naturally you must cultivate it. Feel the muscles in my arms, and my limbs are twice as strong since I commenced taking fencing," and she held out her shapely arm and drew it up slowly for me to feel the muscles, which were surprisingly developed.

Before I left I had a little talk with the fencing-master, who seemed to take a great interest in his scholars and their lessons.

"Do you really think fencing is a good exercise for girls and women?" I asked.

"O, yes; I think so, for it develops muscles that other exercise but imperfectly develop. Watch that young lady as she walks across the floor," pointing to the girl to whom I had been talking a few minutes before, "and see if you don't think she walks differently from the generality of ladies."

Looking at the girl indicated I noticed that she was very erect, and walked with great freedom and grace, her movements unhampered and much freer than those of most girls.

"She walks very well," I said, "and differently from most women, as you say."

"COME ON. WHAT ARE YOU AFRAID OF?"

"Well, she was a very delicate girl when she first commenced taking gymnastic exercises, and almost had nervous prostration, but she is over all that now, and as healthy as can be, and one of the best fencers I have. Fencing is a very trying exercise at first and although a woman may be used to gymnastic exercises she can rarely fence in the beginning more than five minutes without resting. It is very trying upon the muscles of the legs, but it makes one very strong and is the most graceful of all exercises for females. Did you ever see Sandow?"

"Certainly."

"Well, the ladies all seemed struck with the development of the great muscles upon his stomach and thighs and groins, and some of them began to inquire into the matter as to how he had brought them to such perfection. They found that fencing cultivates the muscles of those portions of the anatomy and it makes them much stronger and more graceful in the way that they carry themselves. A woman who has learned to fence nearly always walks better than her sister who has never learned the art, and she carries herself altogether with a freer grace and movement, especially their heads and bodies."

"Do they ever get injured when learning? I noticed one of the young ladies limping as she walked about this evening."

"No, indeed; we are too careful, and when they wear the mask, the chest protector and gloves, it is hard to get hurt. Those who injure themselves go into the business on their own responsibility, and fool with the weapon without understanding its use, and sometimes one of the girls will hurt herself a little running about the gymnasium and doing other exercises, but they rarely hurt themselves in learning to fence."

"Have you many scholars?"

"I have a good many who come here and I have several private classes in fencing."

"Where do you teach the private classes?"

"Some of them I teach in their own homes."

"Are there many fencing schools in the city?"

"A great many German girls learn to fence, and there was quite a large class, so I have heard, at the Pastime Club at one time."

"Whom do you consider the best female fencer that you have seen upon the stage?"

"Miss Rose Coghlan is the best, I think. She is really a very graceful woman fencer."

Regarding the best and most graceful fencers among the society women of St. Louis, I found out that the following ladies, some of whom are taking lessons and some of whom have finished their course, are good fencers: Miss Edith Rexford, Miss Emma Whittaker, Misses Clara and Angie Reston, Mrs. Frank Filley, Miss Clara Warner, Miss Dietering, Miss Thorne, Misses Gertrude and Daisy Dillon, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Scudder, the niece of the late Mrs. Cupples, Miss Scudder, Miss Scullin, Miss Gareschе and the Misses Frost.

Is it pretty to see this use of foils by women? Yes, pretty and graceful and winning. One does not know how bewitching our society girls can be until one sees them in their "chic" fencing costumes, atttacking, retreating, lunging, parrying, as they were seen this past week by MAB.

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HE WAS A CHARACTER.

Chief Harrigan's Reminiscences of a Famous Crook.

At the Four Courts one day last week Chief Harrigan grew reminiscent. A case of alleged petty larceny that came up in the day's routine reminded the Chief of the motto of an old St. Louis crook and "con" man named Mott, who flourished some thirty years ago. Mott used to say when a petty thief was caught: "Why will men steal trifles when something valuable will serve their purpose just as well?"

Then the Chief went into some reminiscences of Mott. One day a policeman saw him work a jay for a good-sized roll. Mott saw the policeman and started off in a rapid walk. The policeman followed. Thinking he was unperceived Mott "planted" the roll in an old boiler in a junk yard. The policeman saw him, appropriated the roll and gave up the chase.

Some days later Mott met the policeman and wanted him to take a drink. The "jay" had continued his journey to the far West and there was no danger of prosecution. Mott wanted the policeman to divide and do the square thing. There was $1,000 in the roll. The policeman denied all knowledge of it. Mott was great on quoting Scripture, and his favorite quotation of it, a little mixed, was that "The Lord will not let the righteous suffer, but the wicked shall be punished with fire everlasting." But he could not quote enough Scripture to make the policeman shell out. Rumors of the affair reached the ears of the Chief of Police. He sent for the policeman, who still denied having the roll. "If I had $1,000," he said, "I would not be fool enough to be a policeman. I would go over to Illinois and buy me a farm."

The Chief insisted that the matter must be cleared up and crowded the officer so that he wrote out his resignation then and there. Then he went over to Illinois and bought a farm.

Mott had a pal named Clifford. Clifford was converted while doing time in the Indiana Penitentiary. Afterwards he became a preacher, and his conversion seemed to be genuine. One day Mott struck the town where Clifford lived. He had a good thing in tow, a cattle man with a big roll. The latter was about to get away all because Mott had no "pal" to represent the freight agent who insists on having the cash instead of a check. It seemed like a special act of Providence to the biblical Mott when he met his old pal Clifford. But Clifford refused. He said he had abandoned all his evil ways and was preaching the Gospel. Mott brought all his eloquence to bear on him, appealing to him on the score of old times and the sinful folly of letting an "easy mark" get away. Finally Clifford asked how much there was in it. In telling the story afterwards—and Mott took a fiendish delight in doing so—he always used to say that he knew he had his old pal when he wanted to know "what was in it."

The end of it was that Clifford forgot his cloth and fell from grace. The cattle man squealed, and on his description Clifford was arrested and identified. He went back to the penitentiary. Mott got clear away with the money, and, as the buncoed man disappeared after the conviction of Clifford, Mott could safely tell the story.

Mott was one of the most famous "con" men in the West in the good old days, and his name was as well known then throughout the country as that of "Hungry Joe" twenty years later was in the East.

"THEY DIDN'T KNOW."

The Boys Chaffed Dugan and He Forbore to Undeceive Them.

Dugan didn't come down Monday morning. He appeared, however, at noon time and proceeded over to his desk and took up his regular work, which had been untouched since Saturday. The boys in the office proceeded to roast him as soon as he had started to work. "What did you do to yourself?" "How you have grown?" "Where have you been? Tanking up?" said another. "You sot!" cried the temperance agitator. Dugan made no reply. He simply smiled and bent a little closer to the column of figures. Along in the afternoon I had occasion to go to his desk with instructions and he said to me, "The boys are having a nice time with me, ain't they?" I said that this was not his first offense, and before he had acknowledged that he drank a little more than he ought. Of course, he had always been excused on the plea of sickness. I expected to hear the same excuse again. He continued a minute later: "'Taint booze this time nor sickness. Look at this." And he exhibited a telegram which read:

Dec. 13. Dear Tom: Come home at once. Father is dead. Funeral Sunday. Yours, JOHN.

"Please don't tell the boys, they might be sorry they said anything to me. They don't know." Dugan bent down to his figures again, and at 5 o'clock he came to me and said, "I've sworn off." H. H.

Cascarets
CCC CANDY CATHARTIC CCC
Purely vegetable,
Palatable of taste,
Perfume the breath,
Pleasant of action,
Powerful yet mild,
Potent but non-griping,
Perfect laxative,
Positively guaranteed to
CURE CONSTIPATION.
A booklet and sample free for the asking, or you can buy a box for 10c, 25c, 50c at your drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed. 73
Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago. Montreal. New York.
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed to cure Tobacco Habit by all druggists.

LEARN TO SWIM OUT OF WATER.

This Is What Gotham's Women Are Doing Now.

Swimming lessons are the fad of the hour. This winter, for the first time, the timid girl is as enthusiastic over the sport as her athletic sisters, for the latest and most scientific mode of teaching the art of swimming is to give the first lessons, which every novice dreads, not in the water, but in a pleasant, warm room, out of sight of the tank, which is often such a nervous shock to a beginner that the first few lessons are absolutely wasted.

This new and sensible method of instruction will be one of the novelties at the big swimming schools to be opened in New York this week. There are many other changes in the methods of teaching swimming, all of which will be introduced this winter, and all of which will be deeply interesting to the young person who is getting ready for her winter campaign.

The water in the new school will be kept at an even temperature of seventy-five degrees, and the supply instead of reaching the tank in the ordinary method of faucets arranged at intervals, comes tumbling in at one end of the tank from the cascade, apparently rushing down a mountain side. This pretty scenic effect is the result of some very clever mechanical work, which not only keeps the cascade supplied with torrents of water, but also keeps the water in the swimming tanks in perpetual motion.

Cozy, warm and bright is the room where the new method of swimming is taught. The pupil whose turn it is comes in with an air of delighted expectation. There is no awful plunge in seemingly treacherous water, no gasping for breath, no wild clutching at the instructor. A piece of matting, long and narrow and velvet-lined, is suspended from the ceiling and hangs in midair, looking more like a primitive hammock than a new scientific apparatus for teaching aquatic sports.

Although the pretty pupil is not "to go near the water," she still prepares for her lesson by donning what is called the practical bathing suit, which leaves her arms and legs free for a dextrous practice of every stroke. The strip of matting is lowered to the floor; the pupil takes the first swimming position on it, face down and arms extended. Then she feels herself drawn up to midair and the lesson begins.

She is taught first the arm strokes, then the leg strokes, and as soon as practicable a combination of the two, and all this is accomplished with surprising facility, for the pupil is calm, interested in the novelty of the situation and on the alert to receive and follow advice.

Just as soon as the necessary strokes for the simplest manner of swimming are acquired the pupil is placed on a similar bit of matting suspended over the tank. This is gradually lowered into the water and the strokes are still practiced for a lesson, until the pupil is perfectly accustomed to the situation, with the consciousness that the matting is still under her, moving along on pulleys as she swims. As she acquires confidence the matting is slowly lowered until without the slightest apprehension or struggle she finds herself swimming easily and fearlessly, and she suddenly realizes that she has "enjoyed learning to swim."

The fancy strokes, diving, floating and "hiding," are of course all taught in the water after the pupil is perfectly at home and brave enough to enjoy the excitement. Dr. Bode especially recommends swimming for the complexion, and not only swimming, but all sorts of gymnastic exercises in the water.

"I do not believe," he said, recently, "in exercising in a warm room until one is overheated and exhausted, and then plunging into a swimming tank. Few people can stand the reaction. The proper thing is to exercise in the water, and I have a full set of gymnastic appliances suspended over the tank in the new school, so that the exercise, plunge and swimming lesson can all be taken together, which is the only right way."

The doctor has taught swimming both in Berlin and Rome. It is, he says, the favorite accomplishment among the women of the German nobility. While in Rome he numbered among his pupils many beautiful Americans, the women of the Vanderbilt families and Mrs. George Gould. One of the first society women to take up swimming was Mrs. August Belmont. The Belmonts are all enthusiastic swimmers. Mrs. Belmont learned at Newport, and trying to swim in the ocean, by the way, is a different matter from learning in a warm, bright room. To understand something of the popularity of this comparatively new accomplishment, it is only necessary to glance at the names of hosts of fashionable matrons and debutantes who are experts in the graceful art.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin swims with the same pluck and nerve with which she hunts, rides and sails. Mrs. W. E. Iselin, Mrs. De Lancey Kane and Mrs Alfred Roosevelt can dive from a fifteen-foot plank or swim the over-hand stroke with equal ease. The Misses Barber are expert swimmers; so are the Sloane girls, Miss Sherman and Miss Wilmerding.

Prof. Wilson, at the Berkeley Lyceum Gymnasium, New York, has probably instructed more of the youth and beauty of the 400 how to keep above water than any other swimming master in the country.

"As a rule," he says, "women learn to swim much more quickly than men. They don't go into the water the first time thinking they know all about it, and so waste several lessons finding out that they don't. They rely upon an instructor and obey orders. I have known women to learn the five necessary strokes in four lessons, and in a dozen they could dive, float, walk and even waltz in the water. It is a mistake to think that age has anything to do with learning; a woman of 60 can learn as well as a child of 8. It is all a matter of pluck and confidence in the instructor."

The fashionable hour for a plunge is 11 o'clock. When in town, Miss Helen Gould is often seen at the Berkeley at that hour. She was a fine swimmer long before it was a popular fad, and is fond of swimming in the Hudson when she is at Irvington. It is an acknowledged fact that women float much better than men, the scientific reason being that the adipose tissue, which gives the pretty roundness to the feminine figure, also aids in keeping the body on the surface of the water.

The vexed question of what to wear for a swimming suit is easily settled if the advice of the swimming masters is accepted. They insist that no woman should attempt to learn clad other than in a single garment, practically a "trunk," sleeveless, a little low at the neck, and ending loosely at the knees. Silk or some knitted stuff like jersey cloth is the best material to employ. Wool holds water and drags a swimmer down. Of course, this simple garment would scarcely be complete at the seashore, but a short, light-weight skirt and peignor is all the addition made by the girl who expects to go in the water and swim and who does not pose on the beach.

CUSTARDS AND CREAMS.

Eggs Are Cheap Enough in St. Louis and a Sensible Housewife Uses Them.

"Are you not tired of the everlasting creams and boiled custards, my dear?" says my hostess, when we are cogitating over desserts.

Indeed am I, and tell her so, to such purpose that we spend a week concocting a different dessert for each of its seven days, all with eggs and milk as foundations, but no two alike.

"With eggs and milk as cheap and plentiful as they are here in St. Louis," says my stanch little woman, "there is absolutely no excuse for a woman serving her family with thin boiled custards and stale creams ever."

Now, here is a coffee cream, for example, that is such a pleasant variety for those who are fond of coffee, and who isn't? For this use a pint of milk, sweet and fresh; let it come to the boiling point and pour it over two ounces of ground coffee. All Mocha is the best, but one of our big grocery houses sells a mixture of half Java, half Mocha, at 35 cents a pound, that is delightful. When you have stirred the milk and ground coffee together put into an earthen vessel and set to draw, not boil, for ten minutes; strain and add the well-beaten yolks of five eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. The eggs must be beaten very light, and after the whole is mixed beat all together vigorously for a few minutes. Pour the mixture into cups, which should be set in a pan that you can fill to nearly reach the tops of the cups, and which can also be covered with another pan—the double roasting pan is the best for this purpose. Pour in boiling water within an inch or so of the cup tops, cover the whole and let it stand where it will boil, but not hard. The success of these custards lies almost as much in the proper cooking as in the making; the cups should be taken from the water when the custard begins to thicken, usually ten minutes, and set to cool; serve cold.

For chocolate cup custards to be cooked the same way, use two ounces and a half of chocolate, the same of sugar and four eggs, to a pint of milk. Let the chocolate dissolve in the hot milk and then finish as for the coffee.

"You will observe," says the busy little housewife, as she sets her delicious custards to cool, "that I have here the whites of five eggs; if it was chocolate, I should have four—so here goes for a white cake to serve with my custards. A cup of flour, one of sugar, half a cupful of sweet milk, a scant teaspoonful of baking powder, the whites of the eggs rapidly whisked and beat in a turk's head pan, greased, a drop or two of almond essence, and in half an hour the prettiest little golden-brown loaf of cake you or I ever saw; this to go with the coffee custards; for the chocolate flavor with vanilla"—although my fastidious little caterer does not believe in vanilla flavoring, says it is too unctuous!

Another way of using the whites is this: Boil a pint of milk and add a tablespoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful and a half of corn starch, which you first dissolve in a little milk. Cook until it bubbles, then take from the fire and mix in the whites of three eggs, which you have first beaten until a spoon stood upright in it. Pour into a fancy mold, let it get cold and serve with a wine sauce. Your cream will not turn out well unless you first fill the mold with cold water. This is such a pretty dish to serve for a children's dinner or tea, especially if you use a tall, pointed mold, and call the cream "Mont Blanc."

A snow cream is made with the whites of two egggs stiffly beaten and then mixed with a pint of sweet, thick cream, into which you have first stirred a pinch of grated orange peel, two tablespoonfuls of Angelica wine, or any sweet white wine, and sugar to taste; beat all together until stiff and put into glass cups or claret glasses. You may substitute Jamaica rum for the wine if preferred.

You see my little friend is not a Prohibitionist; like Rudyard Kipling, who substituted infants' food for the glass of Madeira his hero drank, at the solicitation of a too scrupulous editor, she believes that it is not the use but the abuse of liquor that does the mischief.

A Russian cream that is delightful is made of a pint of whipped cream, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and two eggs. Put the eggs and sugar into a big brown bowl and stir round and round until the mixture is smooth and thick—maybe half an hour. Stir in a tablespoonful of the best brandy you can get, and then add the cream, a little at a time. This should be served at once, and is enough for half a dozen guests.

For Sunday dessert we made the simplest and easiest, because there is no cooking and not much time required. My dear little Dame Industry has a store of jams and jellies. Of these she selected a glass of clear raspberry jelly and took out three tablespoonfuls. This she put into a bowl, broke in the whites of six eggs and added three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Then I sat down to beat it. A beautiful, rosy pink cream, stiff and with the delicate flavor of ripe raspberries, rewarded my efforts.

As we ate this pretty cream, or foam, as you please, my dainty madam eulogized eggs as the most nourishing, easily digested and assimilated food procurable, and as they only cost a few cents a dozen in St. Louis markets, why not use them often, every day, in fact, if you but know how to serve them in variety?

THIS BY THE MEN.

They Issue an Entire Edition of a Woman's Magazine.

The tables are turned at last, and instead of a "woman's edition" of a paper usually conducted by men there has appeared a man's edition of a woman's paper. Good Housekeeping has its January number entirely written by men. Here are a few of the subjects treated, together with the names of men treating them: "Home," by George K. Holmes of the Census Bureau; "Heaven Lies About Us in Our Infancy," by Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field; "Literature in the Home," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Culture of the Home, in Its Relation to the Culture of the College," by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia College; "Games and Amusements," by Milton Bradley; "The Home and the Public Schools," by Thomas M. Balliet; "From the Windows of the Home," by Architect E. C. Gardner. Not a lively number, perhaps, but a very instructive one.

To Sweet Sixteeen.

From the London Sketch.

To Sweet Sixteen I herewith send
A little birthday dividend:
'Tis not in silver, check nor gold—
'Tis just a wish that joy may mould
Your life, that Fortune may attend.

I sometimes think that one might mend
The broken days if one could wend
One's way across the lengthening world
To Sweet Sixteen.

Then, mistress mine, I pray thee, spend
The days in gladness. Time will lend
Its somber shadows, I am told.
When one grows weary, worn, and old—
Why should I preach about the end
To Sweet Sixteen.

ST. LOUIS WOMEN

Miss Margie Elliott has devoted a great deal of time to the study of music, and may be reckoned among the best of our amateur lady pianists.

Mrs. William L. Huse has always been foremost in advancing woman's work in any and every field. She was prominent in the organization of the Wednesday Club and is now its president.

Mrs. Philip Moore has been prominent in St. Louis Culture Club circles for a good many years and was president of the Wednesday Club. She was made temporary chairman on Tuesday at the first State Conference of the Women's Clubs of Missouri.

Miss Isabelle Brownlee has shown herself a gifted artist with her brush. She has some charming studies in water color and has the gift of dashing off in a few minutes' time dainty little pictures that are gems in color and drawing.

Miss Anna Vieths is one of St. Louis' most brilliant lady pianists. She was a student of the Boston Conservatory, and afterward studied in Europe. She has taken part in the Philharmonic concerts and belongs to several musical clubs. St. Louis will soon lose Miss Vieths, as her engagement has been announced recently. She will marry an Eastern gentleman, and will reside in New York City.

Mrs. Halsted Burnett, who is altogether one of the most charming of our St. Louis women, is gifted in the art of entertaining. She is hospitable to the last degree and delights in surrounding herself with people of culture in various arts, particularly musicians. No one knows better than she the fine arts of the cuisine, and she takes great delight in superintending personally the delicious menus with which she often favors her friends.

Mrs. Nellie Strong Stephenson, wife of Mr. Houston Stephenson, son of Gen. Stephenson, received from Paderewski the highest compliment ever paid to a St. Louis pianist, and one that he can rarely pay to any pianist. She was introduced to him by a mutual friend. She played for him some brilliant compositions when he remarked to his companion, "Doesn't she play wonderfully?" and when she started off on one of his own compositions he listened with much enthusiasm, then seated himself at another piano, and accompanied her. A rare condescension and tribute from so gifted an artist. Mrs. Strong has been an ardent student of the piano for many years, and spent several years in the best schools in the East, perfecting herself in the art. To some purpose, as it has proven.

Mrs. Henry Siegrist, whoever she is seen, is a perfect picture that delights the eye. The exquisite coloring of her complexion, hair and eyes, attract attention in any assembly. And she knows well how to set them off by the dainty accessories of dress and other surroundings. At the seashore last summer the New York papers praised in lavish terms her beauty, the beauty of her toilettes and the style of her turnouts. She is an enthusiastic cyclist, rode the first wheel manufactured and had a stylish outing suit for every day in the week. From the seashore she went to New York and remained at the Waldorf until after the Horse Show, where she had a box, and created quite a little stir of enthusiasm. She has a little blue-eyed daughter, 4 years old, who bids fair to be quite as pretty as the mother.

Miss Octavia Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, is one of the most intelligent as well as attractive young women in society. She possesses the two accomplishments in an eminent degree for which the Empress Josephine was celebrated, that of being a fine performer on the harp and an adept in needlework. She is a graduate of Visitation Convent, Georgetown, Md., and is gifted with a most amiable and cheerful disposition that wins friends wherever she goes.

Mrs. Roger Hayne is one of the most enthusiastic believers in prayer among the charitable workers in the city. Mrs. Hayne is the President of the Bethesda Home for Foundlings and its three branches, every one of which, Mrs. Hayne affirms, has been the outcome of faith and prayer. Since she rented the first house occupied by her helpless charges until the present time, when three separate homes are kept up and supported, Mrs. Hayne states that the rule of those in charge of the work has been never to ask alms, but to go to God in faith and prayer for everything that the helpless babes and old ladies need.

Miss Jessie Ringen, who has recently returned from Europe, after a year's study under Marchesi, has a brilliant future before her if she chooses to avail herself of the fame and fortune that lies in her superb voice, of which her teacher says: "It will be a wicked shame if it is not heard in grand opera." She has accepted a position to sing at the Church of the Messiah, where she has made a wonderful hit, and numbers of people go there to hear her sing. Her voice is contralto, very deep and powerful, but she has it under perfect control, her shading and technique being as exquisite as one need ever wish to hear. It does seem a pity that she will not choose a wider field for it.

Mrs. Goodman King is one of the most enthusiastic workers in the Decorative Art Society and has devoted a great deal of time to the development of this charitable work, which was designed to enable women of talent to help themselves in those lines in which they have special ability. Mrs. King has shown herself very resourceful in planning interesting entertainments for the benefit of this society. She, among others, engineered the recent successful entertainment, "An Evening With Gibson."

Mrs. Nellie Strong Stephenson has for several years held her place in the front rank of pianists and her number upon any programme is looked forward to with great interest. Since her early childhood she has been a most earnest and painstaking student, having completed her education in the best schools of the East.

PROMISING ST. LOUIS SCHOOL GIRLS.

Agnes Wilkinson, Room No. 9, Pope School.

Agnes Wilkinson is the 12-year-old daughter of A. W. Wilkinson of 3026 Chestnut street. She is in Room No. 9 of the Pope School, and last week passed her examination for the next highest grade, her per cent being the highest made in the class. Her teacher, Miss Mills, thinks she is the smartest girl in her room. Agnes has a good ear for music and plays very well on the piano. Singing is another of her accomplishments. At school and at home she is a good and lovable girl.

Plaid Hosiery.

Plaid silk stockings are much worn in the house. The plaids are very gay, and the young men about town are wearing them as well as the maidens of fashion.

SCENES IN NEW YORK SWIMMING SCHOOLS.

Aprons Again.

The apron is again. When milady pours an informal cup of tea in the afternoon she dons an airy confection of muslin, ribbon and lace and looks delightfully domestic as she brews the cup that cheers. A dainty apron is made of Indian mull, trimmed with inch-wide embroidery beading, through which satin ribbon is run and below which a ruffle of lace falls. The belt is of the beading run with ribbons, which tie on the side.

Don'ts for Fat Women.

Don't expect to be sylph-like without dieting.

Don't wear plaids or horizontal stripes.

Don't despair while there is outside exercise untested.

Don't hope for miracles, but walk, ride, row, wheel and diet.

Don't forget that loose draperies conceal superabundant curves.

Don't overlook the saving grace of long lines from neck to hem.

Don't lace in your waist at the expense of your bust and abdomen.

For His Majesty the Baby.

When the baby is promoted from the close-fitting muslin cap or Saxony hood his first bit of headgear is a Tam-shaped affair, tying under his chin. Bengaline in pretty colors is often used for the Tam o' Shanter crown, and very soft silk or silk mull of the same color forms the strings and bow.

Banded With Seal.

A rather remarkable wrap, worn on Fifth avenue one day last week, was of tan-colored cloth. It was short, with a ripple back. The front was a narrow blouse of brown velvet, and brown velvet formed the ruche collar. The sleeves and the front of the bodice on each side of the vest were trimmed with narrow horizontal bands of seal. Two long ends of seal dangled in stole fashion from the sides of the collar.

SUMMER FABRICS ARE HERE.

Organdies, Linen Batistes, Dresden Dimities and Grass Linens.

Bargain sales are no longer the chief attraction at the big shops. The dainty summer fabrics have all come to town. And the wise woman buys at least a few of her summer frocks now, when she has the opportunity of selecting special patterns.

All the summer materials so familiar by name are here again this year, but in many cases their best friends would not recognize them. They are much improved, both in design and color combinations. The grass linen of last year was principally plain. This year it is seen in different designs. There is the ecru grass linen sprinkled with embroidered dark blue dots and the grass linen showing a fine stripe in a contrasting color. In addition there come patterns both striped and dotted.

Perhaps the most stylish piece of grass linen is the one embroidered with delicate green silk dots and also striped with a narrow ribbon matching the dot in color. Owing to the fact that these grass linens are a novelty they are selling for $1 a yard. There are still other linens in various colors—pink, blue, ecru grass linen embroideries. Butterflies of cream batiste or grass linen with embroidered or guipure lace edges are also to be used in trimming these linen gowns. A swarm of butterflies at one side of the skirt is exceedingly effective.

Of course the ginghams are seen in a variety of patterns. Those showing plaids the colors of which are rather indistinct and yet exquisitely blended are the newest. A novelty Scotch gingham coming in this pattern sells at 60 cents a yard. The big striking Scotch plaid ginghams will also be worn this summer.

Organdies have never been so beautiful as they are this year. The Persian designs are the novelty of the season. They cost 35 cents a yard and are in exact imitation of the Persian silks so much the vogue. Then there are satin striped organdies for 23 cents a yard which make up into charming summer gowns, trimmed with valenciennes lace and ribbons to match the stripe in color. The flower-strewn organdies are also daintier than ever. Some patterns look as if a basket of blossoms had been carelessly spilled over the filmy fabric. Others are sprayed with somewhat conventional nosegays.

The perforated lawns in delicate colors will be much worn this summer, especially for waists. In price they vary from 45 cents to 65 cents a yard. Other patterns of embroidered lawns are striped and dotted. As for the dimities, they come at 14 cents and 25 cents a yard and show hair-line stripes, odd figures, dots in various sizes and a great variety of floral patterns. The Dresden dimities, with their wee bouquets, are one of the daintiest of summer fabrics. The linon batistes are simply bewitching. They are seen in all the new colors. The newest are the plaids just large enough to be effective and yet not conspicuous.

For summer tailor-made suits pique will be high in favor. Once upon a time pique was only seen in white; now it comes in pink, blue, ecru and yellow. It is also dotted. The new piques sell at 50 cents and 60 cents a yard.

Throughout all the summer fabrics green is the favorite color. It varies from the faintest possible tint through all the shades of leaf, lizard and emerald green to a deep green which combines most effectively. Porcelain blue is another shade much in evidence, and all the yellows are the vogue.

Ribbons will be much used on summer gowns. Velvet ribbon will trim the heavier fabrics and Dresden and gauze ribbons the others. The organdies will be trimmed with Valenciennes lace and the linon batistes and grass linens with the grass linen embroideries.

SHE PAINTED THE HOUSE.

Clad in Bloomers a San Francisco Girl Did a Man's Work.

Miss Ida Munroe of San Francisco is a heroine in her neighborhood. She herself regards her performance a very simple one. She merely painted her mother's house. She is known in the house as the "man of the house," and is often called upon to drive nails and fix fences. When the roof needed painting, and the Munroes could not afford to hire any one to do it, it seemed a very natural thing for Miss Ida to take the task upon herself. She donned her bicycle bloomers, and says that she enjoyed the work immensely.

On Facial Massage.

Blackheads and pimples flee before a good digestion and plenty of baths, but wrinkles succumb only to massage. Every night and every morning the face should be pinched and rubbed gently with the thumb and forefinger. Cocoa butter or very good cold cream should be used for the massage treatment. Once a week the massage should be preceded by a face steaming.

Leather Vests.

Leather vests are much worn with tailor-made suits. The newest are in brown and black ooze calf, and look exceedingly stylish with light cheviot frocks.

LOVERS MUST REMEMBER

That the inhabitants of the earth are more than two.

That they can live without each other if occasion demands it.

That his headache and her sore throat are not likely to prove fatal.

That pairs of very prosaic, middle-aged persons were lovers once.

That it is a kindness to the community to hurry on the wedding day.

That a wilfully ignorant public is more interested in other things than in him and her.

That they have no right to reveal to each other confidences imparted to them as individuals.

That nothing is so painful to contemplate as love letters when the engagement is ended.

That the United States mail is indifferent to lovers and that delayed letters are not withheld out of malice.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have sent out invitations to an informal reunion, which will be held on Tuesday evening in the building formerly known as the Office Men's Club. It is purely a social affair with a delightful programme of music and recitation, and will be select, since there is no admission save by card of invitation. It is anticipated that the Daughters of the Confederacy will prove the nucleus for the formation of a "Southern Society" like the "New England," which would be a most delightful organization, since there is so large a contingent in this city of charming Southern people.

Mrs. Minor Meriwether's reception on Monday, celebrating the tenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Rivers Meriwether, and introducing the young bride of her eldest son, Mr. Lee Meriwether, the Labor Commissioner, will be the opening fashionable function of the week and a delightful affair.

The reception given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. John W. Harrison was one of the elegant affairs of the many fashionable functions of the season of '95-96. The spacious family mansion, grouped with palms and decked with flowers and aglow with light, presented a beautiful picture to those who came in from the murky atmosphere without. Despite the rain, the house was crowded with the most fashionable folk of the city, for the Harrisons belong to the "old set" of half a century or more ago and count their friends by more than the "400."

In the main salon, Mrs. Harrison, beautifully gowned in pale blue satin brocade, with chiffon and jewels as accessories, stood with her receiving party, Mrs. George Hoblitzelle and Miss Carrie Wilkinson. Mrs. Hoblitzelle wore a dainty gown of pale green silk, with vest and large collar of pink chiffon and lace trimmed with mink fur. Miss Wilkinson wore lavender silk and gauze, with lace. Mr. Harrison, who objects in toto to the women having all of the good things of life to themselves, made a new departure and set the fashion for the men by appearing early in the evening—the only man among four or five hundred women—and he enjoyed it, as did also the ladies.

In each apartment of the suite was set a table, presided over by a bevy of beautiful girls. Misses Julia Cox and Mason had charge of the cafe frappe in the salon; two young ladies had the chocolate table in the music room, Miss Mason had the champagne punch in charge, and in the dining room was set a table presided over by Miss Florence Harrison, Miss Fannie Inez Stickney and Miss Mamie Wilkinson.

Upstairs Master John Harrison, Jr., the only son of the house, aged four months, held court.

The ladies of the Humane Society will be tendered a benefit entertainment by Mrs. Anita Comfort at her home, 3709 Westminster place, on Washington's birthday. The programmes will be printed in the form of American flags, and will be pretty souvenirs of the event. One of Jacob Mahler's pupils will dance and sing "Anita," the Spanish waltz composition of the young hostess, with tambourine and orchestra accompaniment; "Eugenie," another two-step waltz, also by Mrs. Comfort, will be played for the first time. A drama, "An Obstinate Family," will be given, and talented little Misses Josephine Newman and Mabel and Grace Metcalf Shapleigh and a host of others will take part.

Among the many pleasant memories of the past week was Mrs. Wayman McCreery's cotillion, given Monday evening to the young people in compliment to her daughter, who has just been presented.

A breakfast was given on Friday by Miss Jessie Kehlor in compliment to Miss Mittie Cowling of Louisville, Ky., and a pretty luncheon was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson in compliment to the same lady, with Misses Sallie O'Fallon, Mary Walker White, Isabel Skinker, Fannie Cabanne, Lavinia Butler, Dean Spencer and Lucille Papin as guests.

Mrs. J. J. Scholten of Hotel Beers will give a box party at the Grand Opera-house on Friday night in honor of Mrs. John Furlong of Milwaukee, formerly Belle Leitch, who, with her little daughter, Marguerite, are the guests of her cousin, Mrs. O. K. Garrison.

A pleasant affair will be the first dancing party to be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, under the auspices of Miss Jennie E. Bowles, the efficient manager of the Business Women's Club. The function will take place at John Mahler's hall, 3204 Lucas avenue.

A pleasant affair of the week was the entertainment tendered to Mrs. E. V. P. Ritter by Mrs. J. H. Sawyer at Hotel Beers on Monday evening.

Visitors.

Miss Ella Cochrane of Westmoreland place is entertaining Miss Bell from the South.

Mrs. George Marion Brown of West Pine street is entertaining Miss Margaretta Brown of Louisville.

Mrs. William Brady is still the guest of her sisters on Locust street, her daughter, Mrs. Abe Mermod, having returned to Colorado.

Miss Pearl Davenport of Helena, Mont., daughter of one of the wealthiest capitalists of that city, is the guest of Mrs. William Bagnell of Westmoreland place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Friedman and Miss Ruth Friedman of Toledo, O., are guests of Mrs. Kleinberger of 3450 Pine street.

Mrs. Nellie Fisher is entertaining her cousin from Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Monk Harris of 1824 Lafayette avenue is entertaining Miss Tillie Abeles of Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. Clarence Parker is entertaining her mother, Mrs. John Crangle of Winona, Minn.

Departures.

Mrs. Virginia Hoseapple and daughter have gone to Little Rock, Ark., to reside.

Miss Lillie Hellman leaves for the South early next month to visit friends at Baton Rouge.

Miss Bertha Heyman will return to her home in Huntsville, Mo., the first part of February after a visit of several weeks to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Schoch of this city.

Misses Sallie and Nina O'Fallon leave shortly for Memphis, Tenn., for a visit.

Major and Mrs. F. R. Rice sailed yesterday for Europe to remain six months.

Miss Rose Shields has returned to Cincinnati after a pleasant visit to Dr. and Mrs. S. Sale.

Gossip.

Mr. and Mrs. Duthil Cabanne are at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carr Cabanne, 5356 Vernon avenue, where they receive their friends on Tuesdays.

Miss Elsie Brown has returned from a visit of six months with friends in Asheville, N. C.

Watches. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co.

The engagement of Miss Paula Frankenthal of West Pine street and Mr. Ed Emanuel has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Steiner of Victor street has announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Steiner, to Mr. Adolph Soebey of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hyams have given up their homes at 4122 Sarah street and taken apartments at 1615 Lucas place for the winter.

Mermod & Jaccard's.

The engagement of Miss Sadie Ruby Wright and Mr. Eugene Herbert Booth has been announced. Both young people reside in Webster. The marriage will take place in February.

The Pioneer Club celebrated their seventeenth anniversary on last Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Weiner of 3850 Westminster place.

Mr. Silberstein will make reduction on all garments for the next thirty days.

Miss Ray Rothschild entertained the Monday Whist Club at her home on West Pine street. The first prize was won by the hostess, the second by Miss Tillie Hellman and the visitors' prize by Miss Hattye Lowenstein of Memphis, Tenn.

The engagement of Miss Fannie Cabanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cabanne, which has been lately announced, has been known by the intimate friends of the family for some time. The young gentleman is Mr. Lawrence Pierson of Pittsburg, Pa., and the marriage will be celebrated in April, before which time Miss Mamie Cabanne, the twin sister of the fair young bride, will have taken the white veil at the Convent of the Visitation Sisters at Cabanne.

Diamonds. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co.

The marriage of Miss Johanna Block and Mr. Max Kohn will be celebrated on Feb. 12, at Mahler's assembly rooms.

The engagement of Miss Rosa Bauman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Bauman, and Mr. William Goldstein of Louisville, Ky., has been announced.

Miss Emma Whitaker, daughter of Mr. Edwards Whitaker, gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, assisted by Misses Lucy Hodgeman, Ethel Collins, Annie Donaldson and Ida Pollard.

Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson gave a luncheon on Wednesday to Miss Mittie Cowling, from Louisville, Ky. Among the young ladies present were Misses Sallie O'Fallon, Mary Walker White, Lucille Papin, Dean Spencer, Lavinia Butler and Isabel Skinker.

Miss Daisy Evill gave a lotto party on Saturday evening, assisted by Miss Belle Loader.

Broadway, corner Locust. Mermod & Jaccard's.

The silver wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Burnham will be celebrated by his church members in honor of their pastor and his wife on Feb. 8.

Miss Evadne Rumsey gave a German "kaffee" to her classmates of the senior class at Mary Institute last Thursday. A Dresden bowl filled with daybreak carnations constituted the chief decoration of the table. The feast consisted of twelve different kinds of coffee, bread and small cakes and Dutch bread. Among the young ladies who graced the occasion were Misses Susan Williams, Edna Fichel, Alice Morton, Alice Eiseman, Mary Kennard, Bertie Boogher, Christine McCreery, Elinor Jones, Jessie Wright, Maymie Jones and Celeste Clark.

Miss Hester Laughlin has almost entirely recovered from her late illness and is preparing to give a novel entertainment to twenty-four of her girl friends. It will be a progressive breakfast.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Cherot, the gifted young daughter of Dr. Cherot, to Mr. Harris Carney is announced amongst their friends.

Miss Ella Beers, who is with her mother at Asheville, N. C., has been enjoying the novelty of fox hunting at the Country Club, where she won "the brush" in the last hunt on Tuesday. The hunt was followed by a grand ball. Mrs. and Miss Beers will return home early next week.

Miss Lillian Green is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. M. Strother, of Hotel Beers. Mrs. Strother, her friends will be glad to learn, is convalescent from her recent severe illness.

Two distinguished men, Capt. J. G. Mason Blair and Dr. W. O. Owen, both friends and of the United States Army, are visiting relatives at Hotel Beers.

Watches reduced. Mermod & Jaccard's.

Diamonds, special prices. Mermod & Jaccard's.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Boyce, the heiress, is ensconsed for the winter in handsome apartments at Hotel Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nichols and family, who have been visiting friends in Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C., for several months, have returned to their old home at Hotel Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Broderick and family have handsome apartments at Hotel Beers for the winter.

Miss Emma Whittaker gave a young ladies' tea on Wednesday afternooon, at which she was assisted by Misses Ida Pollard, Annie Donaldson, Edith Collins and Julia Hodgeman.

Miss Susie Mellon gave a large card party on Thursday afternoon to her young lady friends.

Cut Glass; largest stock; lowest prices. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Miss Fannie Hart gave a tea on Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. J. P. Neville, who was here from Carthage, Mo.

Miss Nellie Stockton, who is residing with her mother at the West End Hotel, entertained her card club on Friday evening at the hotel.

Miss Dora Prewitt gave a handsome dinner party on Friday evening.

Miss Stella Culver gave a large card party on Monday evening at her home in Portland place.

Mrs. A. S. Teasdale gave a dinner party last week in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Teasdale.

Miss Sadie Thompson gave a small informal on Thursday evening.

Mrs. William D. Orthwein gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon, assisted by her daughter, Miss Alice Orthwein, in compliment to Miss Miller of Little Rock, Ark., who is their guest.

For this week Mrs. H. H. Culver has issued cards for a reception Jan. 31 at her home on Morgan street. Miss Stella Culver's card is inclosed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bakula entertained the Abdegorz Euchre Club at their home on the South Side Wednesday evening. Prizes were won by Miss May Richter, Mr. F. W. Richter, Miss D. Etzkorn, Mr. W. Gieselman. Miss May Richter will entertain the club Feb. 5.

Mrs. Harry Sweeny gave a large reception on Monday afternoon at her residence in Forest Park.

Miss Edith Thiel gives a dance next Friday evening, Jan. 31, at her residence on Lindell boulevard. Miss Mabel Green's card is inclosed.

Mrs. William Stickney gave a euchre party on Wednesday evening to her lady friends.

Wedding and Social Invitations; exquisitely engraved; correct forms; latest style; executed in our own factory at very lowest prices. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Miss Josie Kern, who has been visiting relatives in Kentucky, has returned to her suburban home.

Mr. Guerrin of Columbus, O., spent last week, visiting his fiancee, Miss Florence Lucas.

Miss Maragret Belt is spending the winter with her brother's family in Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. John P. Neville of Carthage, Mo., who has been spending a week with Mrs. Charles Greely of West Pine street, had numerous entertainments given in her honor during her stay in the city.

The engagement of Mr. John Garneau to Miss Wilson of Memphis, Tenn., has been announced.

Mr. Guy Smith, who is now residing at Oklahoma, is visiting for several weeks his relatives in the suburbs.

Mrs. W. Hamilton Steele and her daughter, Miss Rosebud Coghlin, are in New Orleans. After the carnival they will make a tour of Old Mexico.

Mrs. Parker is spending the winter in Colorado with her son, Mr. Harry Parker, who is superintending some work connected with the mines. Her daughter, Mrs. Ella Parker Robinson of St. Paul, with her children, is with her in Colorado.

Miss Ida Deverge, who has been residing for the past two years in Montana, has returned and is with her brother's family at their country home.

Progressive euchre prizes. Pretty things at low prices. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust. Tally cards free.

Miss Grace Allen will spend the remainder of the winter season with the family of Mr. H. W. Farnsworth at their home in the Northwest.

Mrs. Andrew Warren is in Detroit visiting her sister, Mrs. White. She will be absent about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fidler and niece, Miss Edna Fidler, who have been residing in the suburbs for six years, will return to the city next month.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Rule, who have recently returned from their wedding journey, are domiciled at the West End Hotel for the winter.

Mrs. L. M. Rumsey and her daughter, Miss Evadne Rumsey, have recently returned from the South and will leave shortly for California, where they will spend the remainder of the season for the benefit of the young lady's health.

Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler, who has been visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, has returned to his home in New York.

See our reduction in fine American Clocks; going at less than half their value. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mr. George Wilson and wife, formerly Miss Minette Mayer, are spending their honeymoon in the South. When they return they will be domiciled at No. 15 South Boyle avenue and will receive their friends on Thursdays after Feb. 15.

Mrs. Joseph Strauss is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bodenheimer, at her home in Jefferson City.

Mr. Edwin Jacob and his niece, Miss Kate Jacob, have returned to the city and are domiciled at the northeast corner of Grand and Morgan street.

Miss Nellie Barnett is spending a couple of months with relatives and old friends in Vicksburg, Miss.

The best value ever before offered—a Box of Fine Irish Linen Paper, 125 sheets, with envelopes, only 75c, and one pound same, with 50 envelopes, only 50c. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mrs. Balmer of Chicago, formerly Miss Teensie Simmons, with her baby boy is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Simmons, at their home at Webster Groves.

Mrs. F. F. Espenschied is still with her mother in Brooklyn, N. Y., but is expected home soon, since her mother is now convalescent.

Miss Nellie Holland of St. Joseph, Mo., spent several days with St. Louis friends, en route for Texas, where she will spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. George Kerr is still at the West End Hotel, but will join her husband shortly at their winter home in California.

Miss Claudie Ballard has been spending a fortnight with Miss Bessie Rogers at her home in Illinois. Miss Rogers gave a white and pink euchre party in her honor last week.

Wedding silver, finest qualities, lowest prices, new and exclusive designs. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Mrs. Cornelius Tompkins, on her return from Europe, left her youngest daughter in Paris to pursue her studies in one of the French finishing schools.

Mrs. James T. Drummond, who leaves soon with her husband for the South, entertained last week Mrs. C. B. Rohland of Alton, Ill.

Miss Hester Laughlin, who has been ill at her home on Lindell boulevard for several weeks, has recovered and is able to be out again.

Miss Lucille Woodward is spending several weeks with her relatives at Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Boogher have been spending the past week with her relatives in Clarksville, Tenn. She returned home in time for her third Friday reception of her bridal calls. Next week will be the last of her series.

Gentlemen's Business and Social Visiting Cards our specialty; beautifully engraved; finest work and best quality at very lowest prices. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mrs. J. H. Gough is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. R. James, at her country home.

Mrs. Vosburg is spending the winter traveling on the Pacific Coast.

Miss Sylvia Seaman is visiting her cousin, Miss Mabel Seaman, at her home in Southwest Missouri. Miss Seaman gave a dance in her honor last week.

Mrs. J. H. Brooks is in San Francisco, and will spend the remainder of the season visiting points of interest on the Pacific Coast.

Grandfather hall clocks $50 to $875. One of the largest and finest stocks in the United States. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Mrs. Anna M. Orr is visiting Mrs. Frank L. Keith at her country home at Doe Run.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Riddle, formerly of this city, are residing in Denver, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledlie, who are in New York City visiting his relatives, are expected home soon.

Have your jewelry neatly repaired at short notice in our own factory; we will save you money. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

The marriage of Miss Sadie Gauss to Mr. George Tenny of New York will take place Feb. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. James Green and their daughter, Miss Mabel Green, will leave with a party of friends early in February for a tour of California. Miss Grace Woodworth will be of the party.

$1 for 100 finest calling cards from plate. $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Miss Dell Dieckriede will spend the remainder of the winter with her sister, Mrs. Walter Horner, in Topeka.

Mrs. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and Miss Helen Ramsey are in Washington City.

Miss Fannie E. Taylor has given up her home, No. 2811 Washington avenue, and is residing for the present with her sister at her home at Webster Groves.

Only $1.50 for finest Engraved Copperplate and 100 Visiting Cards; only $1 for 100 finest Visiting Cards from plate; orders promptly filled. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Miss Louise Williamson, after spending several weeks with relatives in St. Paul, has returned, bringing with her her cousin, Miss E. Cunningham.

Miss Susie Addis, who has been spending some months in the West, is now in Spokane, Wash.

125 sheets of writing paper and envelopes, beautifully stamped with your monogram from steel die in any color desired, for $2. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Mr. James D. Lucas and his daughter, Miss Nanon Lucas, will spend February in Florida.

Mr. Frederick Jacobs and wife, formerly Miss Eva Kirby, who were married Jan. 8, have returned from their little bridal trip and are located at 1507 Lucas place.

Wedding Silver in endless variety from $1 upward; our stock the only new one; our prices always the lowest. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hoblitzelle, who have been spending the past six months in Old Mexico, where Mr. Hoblitzelle had business, returned last week to the city.

Mrs. A. S. Aloe spent last week in Philadelphia, whither she accompanied her son to be present at his marriage Tuesday evening.

"Tourtrelle" bond writing paper, a new shade in five sizes, $1.15, $1.35, $1.75 and $1.90 per box of 125 sheets and envelopes. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Mr. Frank L. Wright, after spending several weeks in New York, has now gone to Washington City.

Miss Florence Eiseman is visiting friends in New York City and will not return before the middle of February.

Only one week more in which to purchase at one-quarter, one-third and one-half off from the elegant stock of clocks, vases, marbles, silver-plated wares, music boxes, bronzes, chinaware, lamps, cut glass, onyx tables, pocket-books, opera glasses and silk umbrellas of Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust. Better call quickly.

Miss Rose Clayton is visiting her sister in Southwest Missouri.

A DEBUTANTE OF THE PAST WEEK.

MISS LOUISE McCREERY, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. WAYMAN C. McCREERY.

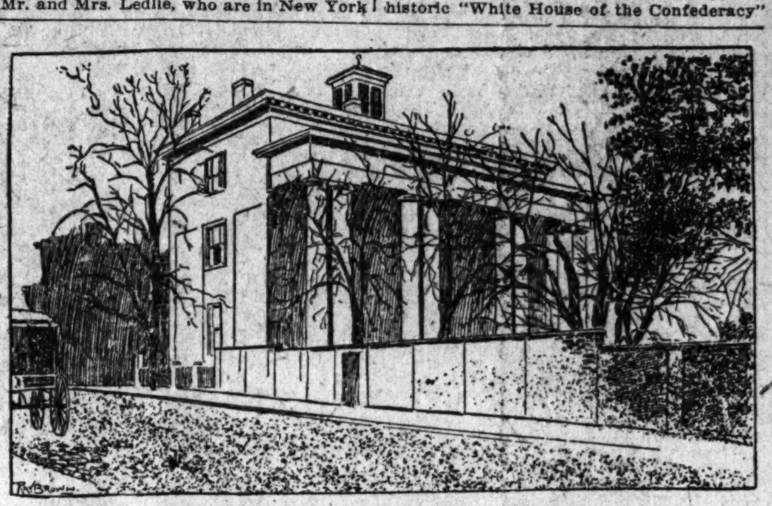
IT WILL BE A "BATTLE ABBEY."

Confederacy's White House Now a "Lost Cause" Museum.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL WORK.

Preserving Jefferson Davis' War-Time Residence in Richmond—Informal Opening Ceremonies Last Week.

Next to their own good work, the maintenance of the Home for ex-Confederate Soldiers at Higginsville, Mo., the Daughters of the Confederacy in St. Louis are at present deeply interested in another touching memorial of the lost cause, namely, the historic "White House of the Confederacy"



THE CONFEDERATE WHITE HOUSE.

in Richmond, Va., which is now to be kept sacred for all time as a museum, or "battle abbey," in which will be preserved important relics and mementoes of the South's great struggle.

This last work, the restoration and maintenance of the Confederate White House, Jefferson Davis' official residence in Richmond during the four years of the Civil War, while in charge of an organization of Southern women known as the Confederate Memorial and Literary Association, having its headquarters in Richmond, Va., is of deepest moment to Southern women throughout the country, inasmuch as they are represented in the board of the organization by regents selected from the various Southern States.

The Daughters of the Confederacy in St. Louis have been honored by the selection of one of their most devoted members, Mrs. L. B. Valliant, as the regent for Missouri on the board of the Confederate Memorial and Literary Association. While this latter society has no organization outside of Richmond and makes no call for assistance in its work, its mission is very close to the hearts of all Southern women and the local membership of the D. O. C. is in heartiest sympathy with its purposes and aims. The "White House of the Confederacy" is to be formally dedicated as a Confederate museum in May next, at which time it is likely that Mrs. Valliant, the regent for Missouri, and many other ladies of the D. O. C., will attend and witness the opening ceremonies.

In a quiet part of Richmond, Va., out from the noise of business and the clang of electric cars, in a neighborhood no longer elite, though emphatically respectable, surrounded by schools, hospitals and public institutions, is located the old Confederate White House. Here Jefferson Davis spent most of his time during the four years that marked the existence of the Confederacy. Here all that was brilliant and gay had its center. From here the Confederate President, tall and gaunt, but erect and dignified, walked daily the four blocks that brought him to the Capitol building. Upon the entry of the Federal troops into the city in April, 1865, the house was occupied by them, and remained until 1870 as headquarters for "Military District No. 1." From 1871 to 1894 it was used as a public school for the children of Richmond.

The building, a three-story structure with a basement, was bought by the city of Richmond for $43,000 and presented to Jefferson Davis at the time the seat of government was moved from Montgomery, Ala., to this city. Mr. Davis declined it as a gift, but consented to live in it. Then it was one of the handsomest of many old mansions surrounding it, occupied by the old and wealthy families. Now these are nearly all devoted to educational or other purposes, while the old Confederate White House has been converted into a battle abbey, and formally opened as the Confederate Museum by the Confederate Memorial and Literary Association, composed of ladies all over the South. Though soiled and defaced by the use of many years, its substantial character withstood all assaults, and to-day, as restored by these ladies, it is an exact counterpart of its former proportions.

The house is a handsome structure. A square portico, with tall pillars, fronts on Clay street, and in the rear, which formerly opened into a large garden, where now stand some fine old trees—one an English walnut—is a portico which runs the length of the house. It is very wide and supported by massive round columns, reaching to the third story. It was from the top of this portico that little Joe Davis, the President's oldest son, fell and was instantly killed during the first year of the war. Here, amid the darkly gathering clouds by which the little life would be forever shadowed, amid confusion and alarm, anxious comings and goings, the rattle of the sword and spur—in the only place where quiet reigned, the third-story front room—Miss Winnie Davis, "the daughter of the Confederacy," first opened her soft, dark eyes.

On the right as you enter the quaintly shaped hall through the front door is a small room which leads to the large reception room, fronting on Twelfth street. This was Mrs. Davis' private sitting room, and here her husband spent much time. It was there that the private conference took place between him and Gen. Lee when important steps were to be decided upon. Mrs. Davis always kept on hand in this room a small quantity of pure coffee, even at such times when the family were drinking parched rye as a substitute, and this coffee was always served to her husband and Gen. Lee at such times.

The building has been reproduced in every particular and made fireproof, the interior fittings having been removed and replaced with terra cotta partitions and cement and terra cotta arched floors. The main staircase of wood has been replaced by a facsimile of iron. This building is visited daily by hundreds of tourists and they exhibit the greatest interest in it.

An incident occurred during the rehabilitation of the building which caused the lady managers no end of regret and annoyance. While the house was scaffolded all over and full of workmen in every room, a well-dressed man walked briskly up to the front door and, taking from his overcoat pocket a screwdriver, deftly removed the heavy, old-fashioned bell-knob and plate, wrapped it in a piece of newspaper and left unchallenged. His air was authoritative, and the workmen did not suspect he was a relic hunter until too late. The relic cannot be duplicated and all offers of reward have been unsuccessful.

In 1892 a Confederate bazaar was held in this city, from which $30,000 was realized for the restoration of this building. In June, 1894, it was turned over to the ladies of the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society by the Mayor of the city, and will at once be opened for the arrangement of the great store of Confederate relics already gathered. They include the De Renne collection of Georgia and various collections from the soldiers' homes. The intrinsic value of these collections is hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It is probable that the Battle Abbey, for which Charles Broadway Rouss of New York has set aside $100,000, will be consolidated with this museum. The matter is in the hands of a committee of the Grand Camp, which will report to the annual meeting of that organization here next May.

A room will be assigned in the museum to every State that belonged to the Confederacy, to be in charge of a regent, whose duty it will be to collect the relics, and of a vice regent, who will be a resident of this city and who will have charge of the room. The regents and vice regents are the daughters of distinguished Confederates, and with few exceptions the vice regents, though residents of this city, are natives of the States they represent.

Mrs. Joseph Bryan of Richmond is president of the society. The following regents have been appointed:

For Virginia—Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

For South Carolina—Miss Daisy Hampton, daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton.

For Georgia—Mrs. Robert Emory Parks of Macon.

For Florida—Mrs. Francis P. Fleming of Jacksonville, wife of a former Governor.

For Alabama—Miss Mary Clayton, daughter of Col. Clayton of Eufaula.

For Mississippi—Miss Winnie Davis, "the daughter of the Confederacy."

For Texas—Mrs. A. V. Winkley of Corsicana.

For Tennessee—Mrs. Kellar Anderson of Memphis.

For Kentucky—Mrs. Norbourne Galt Grey of Louisville.

For Missouri—Mrs. L. B. Valliant of St. Louis.

For the "solid South"—Miss May Baughan of Richmond.

Regents for Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas are yet to be appointed. Vice regents are:

Maryland, Mrs. C. O. B. Cowardin; Virginia, Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson; North Carolina, Mrs. T. D. Neale; South Carolina, Mrs. W. W. De Sessure; Georgia, Mrs. J. W. Harrison; Florida, Mrs. R. A. Patterson; Alabama, Mrs. J. H. Drake; Mississippi, Mrs. R. N. Northern; Louisiana, Mrs. George Wayne Anderson; Texas, Mrs. Cazneau McLeod; Arkansas, Mrs. Decatur Axtell; Tennessee, Mrs. Norman V. Randolph; Kentucky, Miss Mattie Harris; Missouri, Mrs. G. P. Stacy.

COOKS AND HOUSEMAIDS

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH YOUR SMALL SAVINGS

Hidden away, they are liable to loss and theft.

Spent for pleasure, they are forever gone and can never multiply.

Profitably invested, they become the foundation of a fortune.

SO THE BEST AND SAFEST PLACE TO INVEST YOUR SPARE MONEY IS BY DEPOSITING "ONE DOLLAR" OR MORE AT THE—

OPEN Every Day from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Monday evening from 6 to 8 p. m.

ST. LOUIS SAFE DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANK, 513 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

THREE GOLD And ONE SILVER Medal. World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1887.

DIPLOMA Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888.

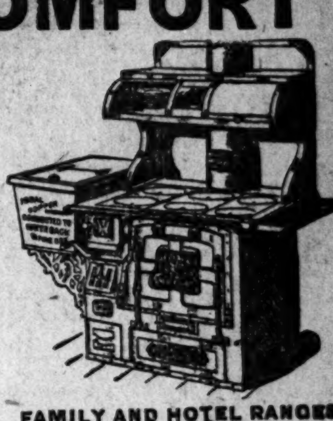
HIGHEST AWARDS St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Ass'n, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS Western Fair Association, London, Canada, 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

SILVER MEDAL Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.



FAMILY AND HOTEL RANGES are unequalled. Because they are made of malleable iron and wrought steel. Will not break by overheating or rough usage. Waterbacks bear pounds hydraulic pressure; no explosions by freezing. Flues lined with asbestos. Bake quickly. Economical in fuel. Abundance hot water. Burn hard or soft coal or wood. Convenient and ornamental. Will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Fully guaranteed.

Over 321,597 Sold to Jan. 1, 1896.

Our ranges No. 69 is sold only from Company's wagons by their own salesmen at one uniform price throughout the United States and Canada.

See our full line of Hotel and Kitchen Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

"HOME COMFORT" HOT-AIR STEEL FURNACES are superior to all others.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY.

Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th streets, and 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO. ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. FOUNDED 1864. PAID-UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BIG FOUR ROUTE. 2 Trains Daily to All Points East

Via Merchants' Bridge—No Tunnel, No Ferry Transfer.

Knickerbocker Special Leaves (2 noon). New York Express Leaves 7:55 P. M. For Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Washington

Through Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches.

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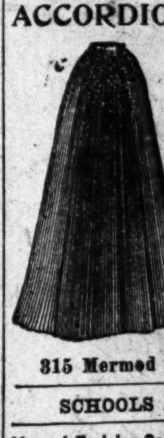

The revival of the pretty and graceful Accordion Plaiting now so fashionable in Paris and the East, used on ladies' garments in the shape of Walking Skirts, Evening Skirts, Waists, Capes, Wrappers, Trimmings on Dresses and Hats, enables every lady to procure a stylish suit at reasonable prices. We make to order all the above named garments on very short notice, and do also plaiting by the yard when material is furnished. All our work is done by the latest improved machines. For particulars call or address

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Manual Training School, Washington University. Applications for admission to the number of 25 will be received on or before Jan. 30, 1896. Applicants must be at least 15 years old; and bring diplomas of graduation from first-class grammar schools. Should the number of qualified applicants be less than 20, no new section will be formed. For particulars as to course of study and tuition fees, apply to C. M. WOODWARD, Director.

SMITH ACADEMY, Washington University. The Academic Department receives boys eleven to seventeen years of age and prepares them for any college or scientific school or for business. The Preparatory Department offers facilities to boys eight to eleven years of age. The second term, or half year of twenty weeks, will begin Monday, Feb. 3. Applications for admission of new pupils may be made at the Principal's office from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon. For catalogue or further information apply to J. W. Fairbanks, Principal.

Delicate Stationery.

Correspondence cards are entirely out of favor. Their place is taken by sheets of paper, about five inches long, in a pad. Every sheet is stamped either with the owner's monogram in the center of the top, or her address in the left-hand corner. Blue bond paper is particularly fashionable. The very delicate shades of heliotrophe and gray, so faint as to be almost uncertain, are also in favor. They come more frequently in the smooth linen than in the bond. The monogram or the address in silver, gold or bronze, is the only adornment permitted at present on "correct" paper.

THE COUGH WHICH LINGERS

because of a run-down condition of the system, and is not affected by ordinary cough medicines, will yield readily to Scott's Emulsion, because it gives strength to the weakened body and enables it to throw off disease.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Ivan Feodorovitch Kouzmin, 138 Years of Age.

The accompanying picture is the true likeness of Ivan Feodorovitch Kouzmin, who is, according to the Russian authorities, the oldest man in the world! This seems a rather broad statement, but the records are there to show that Ivan first saw the light of day on Oct. 21 (old style), 1757, which would make him 138 years of age next birthday. One hundred and thirty-eight years of age!

Late last September, Gospodin Lomonossoff, a member of the Moskovski Viedomosti editorial staff, happened to stop at a wayside inn near the village of Dukova, in the Government of Kostrama. While sipping his tea by the hissing samovar, debating in his mind whether to risk the hospitalities of the establishment over night, he was approached by an aged moujik with a request for alms.

"Not for myself do I beseech your charity, barin," said the supplicant, "but for my poor old father, who has not tasted kasha (mush) these two days. May the saints bless you!"

The sum and substance of this episode was that Lomonossoff, with the true instincts of a journalist, determined to investigate the matter for himself. The beggar had disappeared for the nonce, but a day's search in the neighborhood resulted in his discovery, and also in that of his father. The two were found in a log house on the banks of the Wetluga River, and at first appeared to resent the intrusion, but a crisp one-rouble bill quickly dispelled the clouds on their brows. Since neither could read nor write, and had led a hermit's existence for many decades, the task of questioning them as to the events of the past with a view to ascertaining their respective ages proved no easy one. The old man appeared to remember events, however, that antedated by years the birth of the present century.

Having satisfied himself that Ivan Kouzmin, for he it was, was telling the truth, and having obtained some data as to the aged peasant's probable birthplace, Lomonossoff set to work to discover, if possible, the entry of his baptism. This required an unusual amount of labor and research, but finally the church where this ceremony took place was found, and the archives containing the entry were brought to light. There was the full name and the date, and, curious to relate, an addenda by the officiating priest to the effect that God had blessed the child with the holy sign of the cross beneath the right shoulder blade, and had thus marked him for his own. A subsequent examination of old Ivan's body revealed this peculiar mark, a growth of warty substance, slightly resembling the Greek cross seen on the cupolas of all churches of the Eastern orthodox faith.

So there could be no mistake about it! Ivan Feodorovitch Kouzmin was 137 years of age! The records showed it, and his own words told the story still more eloquently. He was a veteran who, though entirely illiterate and barely able to understand more than the requirements of a peasant's daily routine, could, in his lucid moments, recall the happenings of a century ago. Ivan and his son, it may be said, very quickly benefited by their sudden bound into fame. When discovered by the Moscow journalist they were living practically like live beasts, with a shirt, hempen trousers and an old sheepskin shouba for sole covering, not to mention the painful irregularity of their meals. This state of things was promptly ended by public subscription, so that our picture represents this modern Methuselah in the garb of a well-to-do peasant. Ivan is a most remarkable specimen physically, for, although his skin is dry as parchment from extreme old age, his movements are comparatively quick and his eyesight almost perfect.

In the latter respect and in almost every other, indeed, he seems younger and stronger than his own son, a man presumably of four score and ten.

THD OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

EVERYONE HIS OWN SVENGALI.

Nineteenth Century Magic Now Taught in St. Louis.

Everybody, according to Prof. Dewey of 1906 Morgan street, can be his own Svengali by merely studying the art and mystery of hypnotism, and paying a fee ranging from 50 cents to $5 according, apparently, to the amount of indicated horsepower developed among the faithful. A Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter was shown one of the Professor's circulars, which states that by practise and concentration any man or woman can mesmerize, the only requsite being firmness of will and close attention—all of which are easily acquired if not already on hand.

The house where this nineteenth century magic is dealt out across the counter as it were, is a dingy old three story building, which, in its palmy days, was a boarding-house for medical students. It stands close to the Blind Asylum and its location is perhaps significant. The professor is a small, alert little gentleman with beady black eyes, voluminous whiskers and that disregard for toilet which one always associates with genius. He talks well and a good deal, and he is always careful to finance on a sound money basis when entertaining angels unawares before the entertainment begins.

"Yes," he said, "I have a class in hypnotism which meets here three times a week, and if you like to join there would be no objection. It consists of a lecture and experiments conducted either upon the subjects provided or upon the members of the class."

"Where do you get your subjects?"

"I hire them. There are two or three young women who come regularly and I get boys and young men once in a while."

That evening the class met. There were eight people present—six women and two men—and there were three "subjects" introduced later. Two hectic, unhealthy-looking girls and a boy of perhaps 17, who proved wholly unavailable by the way, in that even the professor could not bring him under the "influence," wherefore he rebuked and dismissed him.

The lecture did not amount to very much. It was a rehash of Charcot and the old writers, not very intellectually put, but going to show that the main thing is to fix the hypntized person's attention upon something that he cannot see without getting a cramp in his eyes. This, it seems, gives him something that is of blood kin to catalepsy, and there he is.

But the experiments were interesting. The Professor, as stated above, failed wholly to mesmerize the boy, but the first young woman went to sleep in less than four minutes. She was seated in a long bamboo easy chair, with a foot rest, and Mr. Dewey held a small looking-glass before her eyes, about three inches from her face and rather to one side. Then he held her hands in his quietly for a moment or two, explaining to the reporter that it was necessary to equalize the temperature of the two bodies before anything could be done. She spread her hands out in her lap then, and he raised and lowered his own over them with much the same motion and apparent exertion of strength as though he were pressing down and raising a heavy weight. He did not touch the young woman, however, at this stage of the proceedings, but soon changed from the up and down, see-sawing over her hands, to an up and down moving of his fingers in her face. Evidently she had been through the mill before, because she expected and awaited each of the Professor's movements. Finally he put his thumbs upon each of her eyebrows and rubbed them strongly outward. It ought to be said that after each of the passes Dewey shook his hands at his sides as though he were throwing water off of them.

The girl's eyes turned upward until only the whites were visible and she went into what was apparently a state of complete coma. Mr. Dewey handed her a glass of plain water and said: "Here, now, you must take your medicine. I know it is bitter, but it will do you good." She drank the water and gagged at it as though it were so much castor oil. Then he told her he would give her some very sweet lemonade to take away the taste of the medicine and handed her the same glass again, which she took greedily, and evidently enjoyed.

The other girl was seated in the far corner of the room and was being experimented upon by one of the young lady students, who had already brought her under control and was putting her under the same paces that the other subject was doing. One of the students of the female gender was kind enough to experiment upon the reporter, and it may be said in passing that there are points about being hypnotized by a good-looking young person of the opposite sex. The result, however, was nil; and the attempt of the language-carpenter to mesmerize this young lady were equally futile, although made with the utmost attention to detail.

A ROMAN VILLA OR A YACHT.

Interesting Antiques Dug From Lake Nemi's Bottom.

Some extraordinary antiques have been brought up from the bottom of Lake Nemi, near Rome, under the direction of Prince Orsini, who bears the title of "King's Cousin." These interesting curios are on private exhibition in the Eternal City, and a correspondent was permitted to see them. It seems that an old legend says that the licentious, sanguinary, very vain and pompous Roman Emperor Tiberius, who reigned from the year 14 A. D. to 37 A. D., sunk one of his great pleasure yachts in Lake Nemi as a safe resting place for this memento of imperial grandeur which future generations might some day discover.

In 1535 Cardinal Colonna endeavored to find out whether the legend had any foundation in fact or not, but divers were then not so well equipped for work as they are nowadays, and His Eminence's researches resulted merely in the discovery of some ancient beams with bronze nails and decorations, of the same pattern that have been found in Pompeii. They are now in the Museo Kircheriano in Rome.

Prince Orsini ran across these relics quite accidentally some weeks ago and at once determined to re-examine the bottom of Lake Nemi, which is in his dominions. The most expert divers were engaged, and within ten days succeeded in locating at a distance of 100 feet from the shore and at a depth of 75 feet a wooden structure. The first measurements showed the wreck to have a length of 70 by 30 feet, but later it was proved that the ruins covered a distance of 220 feet by 50 feet.

This was a puzzler for the men of science, who argued that the Roman pleasure yachts did not generally exceed in size 75 by 30 feet. It was suggested that instead of a pleasure yacht Prince Orsini's divers found what was probably the ruins of a Roman villa, which an earthquake, possibly, or other natural phenomena (Lake Nemi forms the mouth of a crater) may have tumbled into the water.

The divers got their hoisting apparatus ready and in the course of days brought up from the bottom of the sea the following articles and materials, which are now stored in the hall of the Villa Orsini, whither scientists and statesmen make prilgrimages to view the curious bric-a-brac of bygone days.

No one is allowed to make photographs or drawings in the hall, and dealers in bibelots are rigidly excluded, as the State has reserved the first right to purchase. While there is a great deal of talk as to the hopeless state of Italy's finances the Minister of Public Worship and Cult, on behalf of the Government, has offered Prince Orsini 30,000 francs for one of a number of bronze pillars taken from the floor of the lake.

The list of the articles includes three bronze pillars, each five feet high and weighing 318 pounds, with a lion's head at one end, the teeth holding a large movable ring. At the lower end these columns are hollow, and one of the divers said that when found they stuck on wooden supports, that gave way when touched. They resemble in general shape the pillars used at landings in Venice, but nothing produced in that line to-day resembles these discoveries in their artistic finish and exquisite workmanship.

The animals' heads are hammered work, and are all different. They are as clean and fresh as if they had been fashioned but yesterday. The alloy of the bronze must have been of the costliest kind. The lion's head is grand in outline and classic in feature.

Another column, weighing 150 pounds, is topped off by a wolf's head, and still another by the head of a Medusa. The latter is the smallest, weighing 138 pounds. Connoisseurs attribute the head to one of the great Greek masters.

Several days ago the divers rescued the bronze image of a fierce dog from the water, the animal being modelled in the act of springing upon an intruder. This device was found in the vestibules of all the larger Roman houses, as the excavations of Pompeii prove. This is reasonable ground for belief that not Tiberius' ship, but the ruins of a villa have been discovered. Still, this is by no means certain. The mythical ship may have been as large as any house built, for the Greek writer, Athenaos, tells of the pleasure boats of Hieron II. and Ptolemeus IV., that were of tremendous size and furnished with all of the luxuries of the age. The Roman Caesars, too, employed the great architect, Apollodorus of Damascus, to build pleasure boats and villas. He worked after Greek models.

Two leaden water pipes, eight inches in diameter, were also dragged up. They were inscribed as follows: "Caes, Avg. GERM," Emperor Augustus Germanicus.

A large number of bronze nails, seventeen to eighteen inches long, and fragments of enameled and mosaic ornaments in porphyry, serpentine and green stones, besides a dozen beams with bronze ornaments, were discovered. The Minister of Cult called the correspondent's attention to the fact that the mosaics above described exhibit the national colors of Italy of to-day—green, white, red.

THE RAREST BIRD IN THE WORLD.

It Has Just Been Discovered and Named.

A new bird of paradise has been discovered. Only two speecimens are in captivity. One is in the Royal Zoological Museum of Dresden, and the other is afforded a conspicuous place in the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

This remarkable bird is a rara avis par excellence. Strange to say, although its range is limited to New Guinea and the adjacent Papua Islands, the Paradiscidae occur in infinite variety. Ornithologists have been dumfounded by the distinction in plumage and colors of the numerous specimens that have been brought from that far away region during this century.

In honor of King Albert of Saxony the scientists have named the bird Pteridophoea Alberti. Pteridophoea means a carrier of feathers—but why the word is used in the feminine is hard to understand, for the females are, without exception, exceedingly homely creatures.

Both sexes of these birds of paradise are distinguished by the enormous development of certain parts of their plumage, but the mates are favored with an exceedingly beautiful variegated covering. They are about the size of the common jay. Their heads and necks are covered with short, thick feathers, resembling velvet, of a bright straw color above and a brilliant emerald green beneath. From under the shoulders on each side springs a dense tuft of golden orange plumes, about two feet in length, which the bird can raise at pleasure, so as to inclose the greater part of its body. The two center tail feathers attain a length of thirty-four inches, and being destitute of webs, have a thin, wire-like appearance.

The females are of a dusky brown color and possess neither plumes nor lengthened tail feathers.

In the breeding seasons the males assemble in numbers varying from twelve to twenty on certain trees and there disport themselves so as to display their feathery charms in the presence of the females. The natives call these affairs sacaleli or dancing parties. The birds' wings are raised vertically over the back, the head is bent down and stretched out and the long plumes are raised up and expanded till they form two magnificent golden fans striped with deep red at the base, and fading off into a pale brown tint.

It is only at this season that the birds can be captured. The native bird catcher, having found a tree selected for the dancing party, conceals himself among the lower branches. As soon as the male birds have begun their graceful antics, he shoots them one after the other with blunt arrows for the purpose of stunning them and bringing them to the ground without drawing blood. It is almost impossible, however, to make them survive in captivity. They invariably die of a broken heart after a few weeks' absence from the forests.

Until the time of Linneus it was universally believed that birds of paradise possessed neither wings nor feet; that they passed their lives in the air sustained on their ample plumes, resting only at intervals suspended from the branches of lofty trees by the wire-like feathers of the tail and drawing their food "from the dews of heaven and the nectar of flowers."

THE RAREST BIRD IN THE WORLD.

FACTS ABOUT THE STORMY PETREL.

"Mother Carey's Chickens" Are Dreaded by Superstitious Sailors.

It is no wonder seafaring men all regard the stormy petrel as a forerunner of disaster. Not only do the queer, low-flitting, dusky birds seem to love the tempestuous weather, but they come out in the greatest numbers just before and during the particularly violent hurricanes. When no other bird, large or small, is in sight these weird fowl, like so many imps, skim low across the whitecaps and hover close by a ship until its superstitious crew are well-nigh frantic with dread.

Many of the older jack-tars, indeed, believe that the petrels, instead of coming with the storms, actually call them up or still them at pleasure. They weave many wild yarns about "Mother Carey's chickens" and tell you how they never rest and never fly to the shore. The English Channel Islanders even contend that the eggs are held under one wing until hatched and that the young learn to fly the instant they emerge from the eggs.

The real facts concerning the petrel's life and ways are full of interest, even if in accepting them we must rudely shatter the fondest traditions of the fo'castle. One reason why nothing of its nesting habits was known until about forty years ago was because it chooses only the remotest and most lonely strands for its home. On the deeply indented shores of Nova Scotia thousands of them nest every year. Cape Sable and the Mud, Tusket, Shag, Gannet, John and Negro Islands swarm with their clumsy young in June.

A cleft in the wave-washed rocks, a water-worn niche, the deserted burrow of a rabbit or a woodchuck or a muskrat, any sort of a scooped place, is good enough for the petrel. It is abundantly able to dig a suitable cavity for itself, however, if no lazier way out of the difficulty presents itself. Only twelve or fourteen inches deep are these hollows, just deep enough to hold Mother Petrel and her babies and protect them from the gales that sweep the coast.

The mother lays but a single egg of a dull, lusterless white, very large for the size of the bird. She sets on it almost constantly for three weeks, while the mate brings her food from the sea. Only at night does he feed her, and after the young one is hatched it, too, only receives nourishment after dark.

All day long the birds are winging over the sea, searching for something to eat, often flying miles from shore. Carefully do the old birds watch over and feed the cottony, tumbling, weak little baby petrel for four or five weeks. Nearly six months elapse ere the youngster can shift for himself. The parents feed them with a rich oil which they secrete in their own stomachs, and so thick and fine is this fluid that the savages of the far north use the poor birds as lamps. Killing them, they thrust a hempen wick into the throat, and, pushing it as far down as possible, light the loose end, which will burn for hours with a clear, bright flame.

In reality, when the seamen fancy the poor waifs are following the ship to bring her bad luck, they are really looking for the things which the cook may throw away. Any sort of refuse is eagerly gathered up and taken home to the lonely baby. Silently they pursue the vessels for a whole day, waiting in patience for a morsel.

Only at night do they cry, and a most weird and plaintive note is theirs. Pitifully it rises above the low roar of the wind and the booming of the breakers on the shore. The solitary lookout in the bow at night often draws his oilskin closer and whistles loud when he hears that fateful wail. He shades his eyes with a big rough hand and peers more anxiously into the blackness ahead, for it bodes his ship no good to be followed by Mother Carey's chickens.

MILE RECORDS UP TO DATE.

Latest Compilation for All Sorts of Speedy Flight.

Here is an authentic list of the best records up to date for a mile, as covered by man, bird, beast, steam and electric motor, boat and various other things that are capable of rapid flight:

Bicycle, on a Track—2m. 2-5s., on Oct. 12, 1895, at Denver, Colo., by W. W. Hamilton, unpaced.

Bicycle, on Straightaway Road—1m. 17 1-5s. on Dec. 16, 1895, on a straightaway road built for the purpose, at Cheyenne, Wyo., with a wind blowing thirty miles an hour, by two riders, John Green and Charles S. Erswell.

Bicycle, Quadruplet—1m. 47 4-5s., on Oct. 17, 1895, at Denver, Colo., unpaced, flying start, Connibear, Dickson, Stone and Swanbrough.

Bicycle Tandem—1m. 52¾s., on Oct. 27, 1894, at Waltham, Mass., flying start, paced, Haggerty and Williams; on Aug. 17, 1894, at Denver, Colo., flying start, unpaced, Titus and Cabanne in 1m. 52¾s.

Bicycle, Triplet—2m. 1 4-5s., unpaced, standing start, Kennedy, Murphy and Saunders.

Bird—18s. It is said the frigate bird flies 200 miles an hour; a mile in 24s. by the kestril, or sparrow hawk, which is said to fly 150 miles an hour; in 1m. 9s by a pigeon, when flying 200 miles in an actual race; in 1m. 15½s. by a pigeon, when flying 400 miles in an actual race.

Boat—1m. 45c., torpedo boat Sokol, made by Messrs. Yarrow of England, for Russia, and which developed in October, 1895, a speed of 34 miles an hour. Steamship Lucania in 2m. 13 4-5s.

Cannon-Ball—1 6-10s., if it traveled at the muzzle velocity of 3,300 feet per second obtained by some guns.

Canoe—6m. 40s., July, 1894, by C. E. Archibald, at the fifteenth annual meet of the A. C. A., held at Groton Point, L. I.

Crow—2m. 40s., or 25 miles an hour.

Dog—1m. 43 1-5s., if the greyhound coursed one mile, the usual distance of 200 yards having been run in 11¼s.

Duck—40s., or 90 miles an hour.

Earthquake—½s., as calculated by delicate instruments, or around the world in 3½ hours.

Electricity—.00000347 of a second or 288,000 miles per second.

Electric Railway—59s. on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, at the Baltimore Tunnel in September, 1895.

Falcon—48 24-38s., or 74 miles an hour.

Frigate Bird—18s., or 200 miles an hour.

Greyhound—1m. 43 1-5s., if coursed one mile at the record made of 200 yards in 11¼s.

Hawk—24s., or 150 miles an hour.

Horseless Carriage—4m., a carriage running 750 miles, from Paris to Bordeaux, in the international race of 1895, or 15 miles an hour throughout.

Horse Pacing—2m. 1⅛s., by Robert J., at Terre Haute, Ind., on September 14, 1894, against time.

Horse Running—1m. 35½s., by Salvator, at Monmouth Park, August 28, 1890.

Horse Team Trotting—2m. 12¼s., by Belle Hamlin and Honest George, driven by E. F. Geers at Providence, R. I., September 23, 1892.

Horse trotting—2m. 3¾s., by Alix, at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 13, 1894.

Horse under saddle—2m. 13s., by Johnston, pacing at Cleveland, O., Aug. 3, 1883, against time; in 2m. 15¾s. by Great Eastern, trotting at Fleetwood Park, Sept. 22, 1877.

Ice boat—1m., at Newburg Bay, Hudson River.

Light—.000005102 of a second, or 196,000 miles in one second.

Man bicycling—1m. 17 1-5s., by John Green; also Charles S. Erswell, at Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 16, 1895.

Man in tub—1h. 10m., by Gus Frates, in Oregon, in 1895, paddling in a tub 6 miles in 7 hours.

Man paddling—6m. 40s., by C. E. Archibald, in a canoe race, July, 1894.

Man rowing—5m 1s., by Ellis Ward, on the Savannah River, Florida, April 1, 1872.

Man running—4m. 12¾s., professional, W. G. George; in 4m. 17 4-5s., amateur, T. P. Conneff.

Man skating—2m. 12 3-5s., by J. F. Donoghue.

Man swimming—27m. 21 2-5s., J. H. Tyers, Englishman; in 28m. 55 2-5s., G. Whitaker, American; both amateurs; both with seven turns.

Man walking—6m. 23s., professional, W. Perkins of England; in 6m. 29 3-5s., amateur, F. P. Murray, of the United States.

Railway train—32s., on May, 1893, the Empire State Express of the New York Central and Hudson River road, drawn by engine "999," with Engineer Hogan, near Crittenden, N. Y., or a rate of 112 1-3 miles in an hour.

Sound in air—5s., or 1,090 feet in one second.

Sound in water—1s., or 4,900 feet in one second.

THE BIGGEST BOY IN THE WORLD.

Ten Years Old and Weighs 150 Pounds.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch recently published a portrait and biography of the heaviest living man, M. Canon-Berg, of Paris. To-day the picture of his only youthful rival, the largest boy in the world, is given. His name is Anton Mochty, and he is a peasant boy, living with his parents, well-to-do people, at Haindorf, in lower Austria. He is 10 years old.

This growing Colossus weighs at the present time 150 pounds, his breast measures 45 inches from arm pit to arm pit, and his head is twenty-two inches in diameter. He is just five feet high.

As a small child he was so phlegmatic that he refused to learn to walk for four years after his birth. With the beginning of his fifth year he began to creep, and after a little while learned to walk. When a baby Anton was thought rather small. His mother nursed him until his fifth year, and he took little solid food before that time. On his sixth birthday, when there was a party at his father's house, the boy first attracted attention on account of his large features.

During the last two years he has gained over seventy pounds in weight and two feet in height.

Nature gave Anton six toes and six fingers on each hand and foot. As the portrait printed in the Sunday Post-Dispatch shows, all these members are perfectly developed and well shaped, except that the small fingers stand out from the rest. The joints, however, work like those of the other fingers.

Anton's footgear is expensive. His wooden shoes, as well as those of leather, must be made to order. He wears his father's trousers, coats and vests, shirts, underwear and hats, and would be taken for a young man of 20 if it was not for the freshness of his complexion and his youthful manners.

Where nature is so generous in one direction she must be expected to even things up. So it happens that Anton is by no means a bright boy, but as in the case of M. Canon-Berg, he enjoys average intelligence and a sunny temper. In his village they call him "the rubber ball," on account of the rotundity of his features.

The causes that contribute to the boy's extraordinary size are as yet hidden to the scientists who have undertaken to explain the phenomenon. He comes from normally built parents and his numerous brothers and sisters are distinguished neither for largeness nor for extraordinary toes or fingers. Anton has never been a big eater.

THE FATTEST BOY IN THE WORLD.

TWO LITTLE THEOLOGIANS.

How One Reconciled Her Soul to Admiration of the Devil.

Little minds show a depth of reasoning powers which sometimes startles their elders. A St. Louis Sunday-school teacher was astonished and shocked by overhearing the conversation between two precocious youngsters of 7 and 8 years old, who thought they were alone:

Ethel: "Maud, whom do you love the best, God or the Devil?"

Maud (promptly): "Why, God, of course; don't you?"

Ethel (apologetically): "Well, I don't know, I feel sorry for the devil. He has got nobody to love him."

Maud: "Yes, but the devil sends people to the bad place."

Ethel (triumphantly, after a pause): "Well, I don't care if he does. God has him to do it."

And the little philosopher was unaware that she had in one sentence sounded the very bottom of all the Voltairean and Ingersollian philosophy the world has known.

A JUDGE'S HUMOR.

He Springs a Villainous Pun on a Recaptured Prisoner.

Attorney Harry Hill tells this story of an episode in a court room: A man was arraigned for some misdemeanor in the Police Court. After hearing the evidence the Judge fined him $20. Just as judgment was pronounced the prisoner noticed that the officer who had been guarding him was at the clerk's desk in the corner of the room furthest from the entrance and that the way was clear to the door. He decided to make a run for it, but first he relieved his mind of his opinion of the court. Briefly, but in the choicest expletives, he "cussed out" the court and skipped.

"Run after that man and bring him back," thundered the irate Judge.

An officer gave chase, and after a long run he overhauled the fugitive and brought him back in triumph.

Again arraigned before him, the Judge raised the fine to $50, remarking, as he did so: "If your language had been more chaste and refined, you would not thus have been chased and re-fined."

Wise Mrs. Craigie.

Many women will echo John Oliver Hobbes' emphatic dictum that limited means does not make tasteful and becoming dress impossible. Mrs. Craigie confesses a weakness for beautiful gowns, but insists that it costs no more to wear an artistic frock than an ugly one.

SOUND TEETH FOR MAIL CLERKS.

A Curious Postal Regulation That Prevails in England.

Most of the postal clerks in the smaller offices in England are women. Candidates must pass an examination. One of the regulations, acording to a Paris paper, is that no one shall be employed who has not absolutely sound teeth, no matter how fit in other ways for the post. The reason for this regulation is shrouded in mystery. To comply with this rule an English woman the other day exhibited a strange heroism. Having passed the other tests, the dentist reported against the condition of her teeth his affidavit stating that two of her teeth were quite hollow and that twelve others were in various stages of decay. Without hesitation the fair candidate hurried to the nearest dentist's shops, and at a single sitting had extracted the fourteen teeth that threatened to terminate her official career before it had fairly begun. Armed with a fresh certificate, testifying that her remaining teeth were sound and in good condition she again applied for employment and was appointed.

Rattling Off Prayers.

A clergyman in the Church of England calls attention in a London paper to the astounding pace at which morning and evening prayers are read, or, more correctly, gabbled, by the modern Anglican clergyman.

FOOTPADS ON WHEELS.

Two Robber Bicyclists Try to "Hold Up" a Parisian Coachman.

Paris has discovered a brand-new use for the bicycle. Cycling, as everybody knows, is highly regarded in the French capital, but this new phase of it has never been thought of. It is simply highway robbery upon wheels. A coachman, August Mondet, was driving along one of the outer boulevards the other evening when two swiftly moving cyclists swerved suddenly from their course and spoke to him. As the coachman reined up to answer one of the men neatly brought the horse to a stop by barring the road with his machine while the other leaped from his wheel and commenced to scale the box seat.

Mondet had a leather satchel about him containing money, and his attention was divided between endeavoring to keep hold of that and to restrain his frightened horse, who was now plunging and rearing at the machine. But he was a plucky man and by a well-directed kick he sent his assailant tumbling in the road, at the same time keeping a tight grip on the reins, and then turned to look for the other highway robber. This fellow had dismounted and now started in to attack the coachman. A desperate struggle ensued, and Mondet would probably have been beaten had not another vehicle approached. At this the two robbers broke loose and, jumping on their wheels, "scorched" away into the darkening night.

Miss Hosmer's Dress.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, dresses in the quaint old-fashioned style which was popular in her youth. Her hair, which is still abundant and shows more of brown than of gray, she wears gathered into a net in the way that school-girls used to dress theirs thirty or forty years ago. Her face shows few wrinkles, except the lines graven by smiles, and her merry, genial chat puts the mere acquaintance instantly at his ease.

WAS ONLY A LEAP YEAR BALL.

Carlyle Belles Deny That They Are "Bachelor Girls."

ENTERTAINED PROUD MAN.

But Only Once, and Then Their Organization Dissolved—A Story of Blushes and Bravery.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

CARLYLE, Ill., Jan. 25.—The young society ladies of Carlyle, Ill., declare that they have been maligned, and the young men of that flourishing town grossly slandered by the report that the former had been forced to the extremity of organizing a Bachelor Girls' Club to provide social entertainments because of the lack of gallantry on the part of the latter.

The "New Woman Movement" has not penetrated Carlyle or Clinton County. The bloomer is not seen pounding the pedal of the bike, the tailor-made girl does not go on dress parade in mannish-looking garments, man has not been reduced to the subjective condition, and the young women are of the old-fashioned kind in manners—that is, they are modest, retiring, healthy in mind and body, not given over to the latest fads; the kind in short which, while not making so much noise in the world as their louder sisters, are the kind which furnish loving obedient daughters and good wives.

A few of the young ladies decided to give a leap year party last week. This was as bold a project as had ever been seriously contemplated by the fair ones of Carlyle, and some even shrank from this first step in the progression of the new woman. Of course a girls' leap year party entails the necessity of the girls taking the initiative, and not only sending the invitations to the young men, but calling for their escorts. This last feature was what made the young ladies hestitate. Some wanted to compromise on this on a basis of the girls footing the bills, making all arrangements, and inviting the young men, and then letting the young men do the escorting as heretofore. But it was decided to give the leap year party with all the accessories, and so the young men who were fortunate enough to secure invitations were duly called for, and escorted to the ball. But "after the ball was over" and the young men were escorted home the rules were suspended, and the young men in turn escorted the girls home.

About three weeks ago a few of the young ladies conceived the idea of celebrating the last leap year there will be till 1904 by giving a ball to the young men, not as has been stated, to rebuke them for lack of gallantry, but rather as a reciprocation for the many and constant attentions paid them. It was necessary to organize so that committees might be appointed and the affair be conducted in an orderly business-like way, so this was done at an informal meeting held at the Truisdall House. A graceless representative of the press, not having the fear of the wrath of either the young ladies or the young men of Carlyle before his eyes, gave it out that a "Bachelor Girls' Club" had been organized, and that this the girls had found necessary because of the parsimonious apathy of the young men of the town who were represented as wholly deficient in gallantry and spirit. Undue importance was given to the affair from the fact that the preliminary meetings were held in the Truesdail House. As a matter of fact Miss Pearl Fisk, one of the prime movers in the enterprise, lives at the hotel which is conducted by her mother and aunt and the meeting was held there as affording a suitable, central place.

The reporter who invented the "Bachelor Girl's Club" intended to have a little fun with the girls, but the latter declare that they would be guilty of the basest ingratitude if they consented to be held up to public view as engaging in a movement to rebuke the young men of their town, who, they emphatically declare, have been "just as good as they could be."

A Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter called at the home of Miss Laura Keshner for more detailed information of the purposes of the club, and the shortcomings of the men which made its formation imperative. He wanted to know what ailed the young men of Carlyle that they could be indifferent to the grace and beauty which surrounded them; was this a new woman movement, and were the girls going to assert their leap year privileges and bring the bashful, indifferent males to time, willy nilly?

Miss Keshner was glad of the opportunity of setting both the alleged Bachelor Girl's Club and the young men right in the premises. She is a petite brunette, with hazel eyes filled with a timid tenderness. She is modest and retiring and as a sample of the new woman is a decided failure. So far from being self-assertive in manner, she looks as though a harsh word from one she loved would utterly crush her. She declared with emphasis that the young men of Carlyle had behaved "just beautifully;" the girls had no complaint to make, on the contrary the men had given them all the social entertainment that could be expected—much more than the majority of small towns could boast—and that the ball projected by the girls was intended as a compliment to the young men, and in appreciation of the kindness uniformly shown by them. With the ball the organization would cease to exist, although it was just possible an entertainment of some kind might be given later in the season.

When Miss Pearl Fisk was appealed to as Secretary to give the details of the club's aims she laughed and declared that the first knowledge she had that she was Secretary came from the papers. As to the alleged dereliction of the young men, she said: "Why, they have done splendidly. They could not have done more. They have a literary and social club and every two weeks they give us an entertainment of some kind—sometimes a ball and sometimes a card party, with dancing after supper. We are giving this ball in return for their many kindnesses and there is no Bachelor Girls' Club about it."

Miss Fisk is a very pretty blue-eyed young lady, fair complexioned, but not a pronounced blonde. Very prettily she told how embarrassed some of the girls were when it came to inviting the young men and how hard it was to bring them to the point of consenting to call for them and escort them to the ball. As for herself, she thought it great fun and coyly admitted that she was to take two of the stern sex under her protecting wing on the occasion. When asked if there were not enough girls to go round in Carlyle that she had thus to sacrifice herself, she said that many of the girls were not available for dancing purposes, owing to the restrictions of church membership, and the dancing men outnumbered the girls.

Miss Winifred Maddux, Vice-President of the organization, a lively, intelligent young lady, declared she had no grievance against the boys, but she had against the girls. "You have no idea what a hard time I had getting some one to accept an invitation to go with me to the ball." The reporter was convinced for the first time that the young men of Carlyle were indeed lacking in enterprise, and said so. Then Miss Maddux explained: "It wasn't their fault," she said, "but some of the girls did act real mean. After the first meeting it was decided to prepare a list of the eligible young men to be invited to be present at the next meeting. Well, don't you think, before the next meeting, before the lists were even seen, a lot of the girls had invited the boys they wanted, and I asked four or five, only to be told they had already promised their company for the occasion.

"As for this being a bachelor girls' club," continued Miss Maddux, "that was all imaginary on the part of the reporter. The young men have done their part nobly and we decided to give them a leap year ball in return. Of course, we had to have an organization of some kind, so as to have some head to the affair, and a few of us met at Miss Fisk's to make the necessary arrangements."

One of the young men favored with an invitation by one of the prettiest girls told how embarrassed the young lady was in inviting him. She called him aside, and with much blushing and hesitation began: "I have something to ask you. I want you to——. Oh, can't tell you what I do want. I want—that is—a lot of us girls are going to give a leap year party, and I want you to—I want you—well, you know at a leap year party the girls have to ask the boys, and escort them, and I want you to be my company. Now I've said it."

Of course the young man consented.

The young ladies engaged the Opera-house for the occasion, secured the Trenton orchestra, and did themselves proud in the arrangements. The programmes were decorated by hand by Misses Bertha and Lee Capelle; the hall was beautifully decorated with bunting and flowers by the young ladies, and they paid all the expenses.

The officers and members of the organization were: Miss Laura Keshner, President; Miss Winifred Maddux, Vice-President; Miss Pearl Fisk, Secretary and Treasurer; Misses Helen Schlafly, Celo Murray and Minnie Freiker, Directors; Misses Kate Niehoff, Anna Jarvis, Nani Murray, Jule Murray, Mabel Shoupe, Fannie Weigle, Mary Murray, Celia Menkhaus, Tillie Winheim, Maggie Schaffer, Dora Volmer, Christina Volmer, Bertha Capelle, Lee Capelle.

The ball was given last night. It was attended by about twenty couples, representing the best society in the town, and was a great success.

SOCIETY BELLES OF FORT WORTH, TEX.

They Are Among the Lone Star State's Fairest.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 23.—This city is justly proud of the beauty of its young ladies, and feels justified in claiming for them the highest place for personal attractions and charms of mind and manner. The great Southwest has many fair daughters—the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas being specially favored in this respect—and the Sunday Post-Dispatch has presented to an admiring public the pictures of many of these beautiful young women. Where all are fair it may be almost superfluous and needless to call attention to especial galaxies of beauty, nevertheless, Fort Worth now enters the field with the assertion that her charming representatives bear off the palm. The following young ladies, whose portraits accompany the articles, are our standard-bearers in the competitive art gallery of Southwestern attractiveness:

Miss Olive H. Edrington is a native Texan. She was educated in Virginia, being a graduate of Hollin's Institute. She has made a specialty of music, and can play several instruments, among them being the piano, pipe-organ and mandolin. Miss Edrington is the daughter of the president of the Trader's National Bank of this city.

Miss Irma Louise Fosdick was educated at Jessamine Female Institute of Nicholasville, Ky., and studied music under Miss Clara Bauer of the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati. She has a high soprano—lyric—voice. Miss Fosdick is the daughter of Edwin E. Fosdick, once president of a Texas Railway Co., but now in the fire insurance business.

Miss Clara Ross Whitla is not only one of the prominent society belles of Fort Worth, but is conspicuous in church work. She is vice-president of the Guild Society of the Episcopal Church. Miss Whitla was a pupil at St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., and is one of the many very popular young ladies of this city.

Miss Alma Loving Turner is the daughter of Mrs. Ida L. Turner, Postmaster of Fort Worth, and was a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition. Miss Turner is the most notable debutante of the season in Texas. Her debut was an event that is fondly remembered by those who were so fortunate as to attend. She is a native of Texas and combines in a high degree beauty of mind and manner—a pronounced brunette, but with eyes as blue as the English violet. Truly youth and beauty have met, joined hands, and each strengthens the other.

Miss Bessie Evangeline Lyle is a pronounced brunette, and attended school at Belmont Female College, Nashville, Tenn. She is a musician of considerable note, and has become quite prominent as a singer. Miss Lyle is a member of several dancing and whist clubs of the city.

ODD FRENCH TAXES.

Nearly Everything in Sight Levied Upon for Revenue.

The French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are now engaged in the delicate task of making up the "budget" for 1896. As related in an article several weeks ago, in an account of the now famous "Continental death duties," i. e., the tax on inheritances, the financiers are having a hard time to make both ends meet.

For a long time France has been running behind in her income and ahead on her expenses. In order to preserve the national credit, the French statesmen have for many years imposed on their countrymen many varied unique systems of taxation; 1896 is to see these even more whimsically modified.

It is a case of "every little helps." "The death duties" tax will yield the Government this year 25,000,000 francs, the tax on servant girls and male help, "contributions sur les domestiques," 10,000,000 francs; that on horses and carriages, 1,600,000 francs; on foreign securities, 15,000,000 francs; from the Custom Houses in Algeria, 4,500,000 francs, and from the tax on playing cards, 1,200,000 francs.

On matches France exacts a heavy duty for each box. Within the past three years match making has become a Government monopoly and is managed like a trust, the country profiting handsomely.

On articles that would seem to Americans as worthy of being as free as air the State places a duty, small in itself, but which in the long run brings in tidy little sums. Among these are bicycles, dogs, billiard tables, playing cards, horses, carriages, social clubs and checks and notes.

To prevent people from trying to evade the death duties by transferring their property for a nominal sum when they are growing old a substantial tax on transfers, which amounts to a percentage of the value, is insisted upon.

Most curious of all is the taxing of doors and windows throughout the entire country, in the villages as well as in the great cities, pro rata according to the number of such openings a building may happen to have. All tradesmen are licensed, each being made to pay a certain small tax for their shops each year.

Since the people do not kick the State is each year able to put on the screws a little tighter. Take the case of playing cards for example, or, as the French call them "cartes a jouer." In 1875 the tax stood at 15 centimes, or about 3 cents a pack. That same year it was raised to 30 centimes, or 6 cents. In 1871 the duty was doubled, and now in the new budget the tax is to be remodeled so that for piquet cards it will be 15 cents and 25 cents for whist packs. In the clubs double the tariff will have to be paid. From cards alone the additional revenue will be about $250,000.

Then, again, the taxes imposed vary. Articles are taxed impartially throughout the whole country, but at different rates. In the tiny villages in the thinly populated communities, in the small towns, the duties are low. In Paris they rise to the maximum. In no other corner of France is taxation so high as in the gay city. Steadily downward the scale drops, a hundred thousand, fify thousand, twenty-five thousand, ten thousand, until at last it stops short at three thousand. Communities below three thousand in population, whatever their size may be, are taxed alike. Exactly the same rate of duty, for instance, would prevail in a little village numbering only five or six hundred souls as would in a larger place where population had climbed up to 2,900.

From this it follows that there is a wide margin between the lowest taxing rate and the highest.

Horses are taxed from $1 to $5 each, dogs from 20 cents to $2, this impost being much complicated and varied, however, because of the fact that different rates are charged on different breeds. Last year 2,847,000 canines were taxed, including even the two Chinese edible dogs, the property of Waldeck-Rousseau, the statesman—the only dogs of this description on the Continent.

Carriages are taxed variously, those on two wheels running from $1 to $8, and those on four wheels from $2 to $12. Bicycles pay the uniform rate of $3 a year. It is probable that this coming year they will contribute a far greater amount to the revenue, for the number of them has increased enormously of late.

Social clubs are very curiously taxed, 20 per cent of their dues being taken up by the State. The revenue from this is not the enormous sum it would appear to be, for the reason that in proportion to England and America France has very few social clubs. The tax from this source aggregated in the last budget less than a million and a half francs.

The game of billiards is tremendously poular in France. There must be very nearly 100,000 places wherein billiard tables are set, and the tax on each of these is from $1.20 to $12. In the cafes, along with the billiard tables, checker boards are almost invariably set out. These, however, are not taxed as yet.

The impost on doors and windows is a graduated tax, the details of which it would take almost columns to fully outline. Like nearly all of the other schemes for revenue collecting, it varies according to the size and importance of the commune. Its general principle is that each building has to pay so much for each door and window, the ratio increases as there are more of these openings. Thus the lowest rate is 6 cents for a single window or door a year, 9 cents for two openings, 18 cents for three, 32 cents for four, and 50 cents for five. In the big cities the ratio graduates from 20 cents to $1.70. This tax is really a tax on light, air and sunshine.

MICROBE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Discovered in Paris, Where Sufferers Have Been Successfully Treated.

A remedy for erysipelas has just been discovered by Dr. Marmoreck, an Australian physician of the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The microbe which causes the disease, too, has been definitely classified. This new microbe is called the streptococus, and like all others is infinitely small in size. Besides producing erysipelas it is also the cause of various inflammations in the cellular tissues beneath the skin, such as whitlow, and is the dangerous element in the fever that follows childbirth.

The streptococus is one of the most active workers towards the ruin of the human organism, this French physician says, and since the human race has walked the earth it has been an active agent in the carrying off of the millions who have died of fevers, especially those which follow wounds or surgical operations.

Erysipelas is also known as "St. Anthony's fire," and is characterized by a diffuse inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, spreading from its initial site and accompanied by fever and other general disturbance.

The methods of research were the same as those pursued by Dr. Pasteur. The experiment was first tried of inoculating horses and guinea pigs with the erysipelas microbe, and after the disease had appeared in a violent form injections of the new serum were given. So successful was the result in every case that it was deemed safe to make a trial of it on human beings.

Many of the great Parisian hospitals have special wards for erysipelas patients, the largest number being treated at Trousseau. Here, it is said, Dr. Marmoreck tried his remedy upon the sufferers with unvarying good results. Equally successful in other hospitals were his confreres, Drs. Chantmesse, Pozzi, Bar, Cuffer, Sevestre and Dieulafoy. The detailed results of their work will not be made public, however, for some weeks to come, when a full report will be made to the Academy of Medicine.

Owing to the excessive virulence of the streptococus, the serum which is employed is said to be particularly powerful. The difficulty of its preparation is apparent from the fact that twenty-five different "operations" are necessary to prepare it.

Not long ago another French physician asserted that he had discovered a cure for leprosy, a disease which has always been regarded as the most hopeless of any that flesh is heir to. This remedy consisted in the inoculation of the leprous patient with erysipelas. The erysipelas microbe had not at that time been classified or named, however, though something of the sort was known to exist.

A GOOD JOKE ON BOUCICAULT.

How Lester Wallack Overreached and Had the Laugh on Him.

James J. H. Scullion, treasurer for Neil Burgess, has been in the box office of the Star Theater, in New York, for twenty-two years this month.

He was treasurer for Lester Wallack and was a part of that great establishment in the days of the famous Wallack stock. He has enjoyed the personal acquaintance of as many grand personages in the drama as any man in New York. He fosters the traditions of the Star with loving care and can reel off delightful reminiscences like a serial story with no last chapter.

"I recall some amusing eccentricities of Dion Boucicault when he was under Wallack," said Mr. Scullion last evening. "The great actor-dramatist was quick of temper, although prompt to make amends when he discovered himself in the wrong. During one of his engagements here he set in to clear out the stage hands. He discharged them right and left, but not a man of them was allowed to go. When Dion Boucicault fired a man whose place had been in the "prompt" wings, Wallack transferred him to the "O. P.," or back of stage, or up in the flies, and so on all around.

The engineer, a big man, with spreading whiskers, however, made Boucicault so mad by overheating his dressing-room and swearing back at him, that he followed him up to make sure that he left. As he was a valuable man, Wallack made him shave smooth, wear a white shirt instead of a blue jumper, as heretofore, and answer to another name. The "new man" pleased the irascible actor very much.

On the last night of the engagement Wallack remarked to Boucicault:

"We've had a pleasant season together, Boucicault. I only regret that you found it necessary to discharge all my stage people."

"I've done you a service, sir," replied Boucicault. "I found a lot of rascally loafers here and leave you with a crew of capable, gentlemanly fellows. You certainly must admit, at least, that I afforded you a prize in your new engineer."

When the truth was revealed to him, Boucicault laughed heartily and treated all hands, including the engineer, to a big dinner.

NO USE FOR THE NEW WOMAN.

Bernhardt Laughs at Advanced Females and Bloomers.

WOMAN IS MAN'S INFERIOR.

Of American Actresses She Considers Julia Marlowe the Most Artistic —A Bright Talk.

"American women I consider superior to all others," said Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, resting her chin on the palm of her hand and looking straight ahead of her. "But even they are inferior to men." She gave this opinion after reflection and with emphasis.

Mme. Sarah had been asked to say for a New York paper what she thought of the new woman.

"No," she continued, "from every point of view women are men's inferiors. I have always been of that opinion. Everywhere, at all times, they are inferior. Women are sometimes very clever, very intelligent, accomplish a great deal in the world and sometimes attain eminence, but such women are rare, exceptional. You cannot say all women are beautiful because one woman is beautiful, or clever because one woman here and there is clever. The world is man's world. He has made it. Woman is not man's equal."

"But, madame," I asked, "the new woman in America is a superior personage, one that makes us hopeful of the new man?"

"Bah! Men are all the same the world over, and the women, too, except that in some countries you find them under better or worse conditions. You Americans favor women by law, perhaps, too much; that makes your new woman. Our laws in France don't favor woman at all, which is bad for women. But your laws make your new woman; she is not a real creature, she is not reality. She is but a fancy, 'a fad,' as you Americans call it.

"A delegation of the Societe des Femmes, from Belgium, did me an honor. They called on me and asked me to be President. I laughed. I told them I was flattered, but I did not believe in the emancipation of woman. I believed woman was best off when she was a woman."

"What is your idea of the everyday woman?"

"Mine? Oh, my—I like a woman to be a woman—sweet, pretty, amiable, the inferior of man, who believes him to be greater, wiser, better than she. Women may like to think they are stronger, abler, cleverer than man until a crisis, then their physique tells. They are no longer unreal, fanciful things, but real women, who need the strong arm, the stout heart, the clever head of the man. God made man to be the head—women must obey.

"There is Louise Michel," she continued, "in Paris. They say she is a new woman. I am very fond of Louise Michel and interested in her plans, but I am sure Louise Michel does not want women to be what I read the new woman is.

"I look out of my coupe in the park and I see women in bloomers. Very strange! In Paris the reigning fad is the bicycle. Everybody rides—men, women, children. Bloomers? Oh, no! Women of good family and position do not wear them, although the best women, the grande dames, ride bicycles.

"A smart woman can look very chic on a bicycle if she rides well. It gives an awkward woman an absurd appearance, but a truly graceful woman who holds her shoulders back, her head well up and moves her legs properly makes a very smart appearance. Woman can look as attractive on a wheel as on horseback. Why have not women worn bloomers on horseback, eh, the new woman! It will pass, new woman and bloomers. Men can excuse much, but not women in 'pants.'"

"Do you ride the wheel?"

"Only in the country—I am very fond of the wheel in the country. It is amusing, and it improves the health. It is good for your American women. They don't get air enough—not like the English—and these—(Mme. Sarah cast a look of horror at the hotel radiator which was heating her parlor to suffocation)—Mon Dieu! they must kill a graveyard full every day. For me the open log-wood fire.

"One thing in Paris is growing very much," Sarah said, her wonderful face lighting with a pleasant thought, "and that is private theatricals. It is almost a craze. That is good for the theater; it brings women of wealth, position and family to the theater. It wasn't always so. More than that it brings a different class to reinforce the stage; the amateurs pass often from the amateur to the professional stage. It was not so in my younger days, when actors and actresses were recruited entirely from the ranks of the poorer and middle classes, who did it for the purpose of earning their livings or possibly fortunes. In England also, when a young woman of good position loses her fortune, the first thing she thinks of is the stage.

"Private theatricals not only develop taste for plays and acting, but frequently great talent. True, some women go on the stage because they are fond of the dramatic art, and some to have the opportunity to show themselves; still, when the good and the bad are sifted down, the stage is much benefited.

"I hear so much of divorce in America that I am astonished—what you call Dakota divorce. I think it is no better for people to be married for a few weeks and then divorced and marry some one else than to live together without any ceremony at all. The Dakota divorce is too bad."

"Do you believe in divorce?" I asked.

"I believe it is good that divorce is possible, but since divorce has become easier in France, separations have decreased very much. People knowing that divorce is possible think more before marriage as to the character, temperament and circumstances of their partners. In France society turns its face against divorced people—they can never go in good society. In England it is not quite so strict, and American friends tell me that it makes no difference here. But I don't believe such conditions can last; it strikes too hard at the family; it makes society too unnatural."

"Do you believe, as some do, that marriage will become a partnership dissoluble by mutual consent?"

"Never, never. Three hundred years hence—that, Mon Dieu, and the little children? Oh, never, never. It can never be! Laws will become more stringent, not less. By and by, fifty years, perhaps, there will be no divorces a la Dakota. It is bad for society. No, not even the man-woman—pardon, the new woman—would want that. Women may want the law to give them great privileges, too much for their good, but they will never want the marriage tie to be too easily broken. Some women are old at 40."

"The newspapers have universally stated, madam, that you look younger to-day than you did ten years ago; how do you manage to do it?"

Mme. Sarah laughed heartily. "I really cannot tell you—c'est le bon Dieu, voila tout."

"Have you discovered no secret, no conduct of life, no royal road to perpetual loveliness and youth?"

"Ah, if I only knew; if I could only tell all women how to keep young. Would they not bless me, pray for me? French women ask me the same question and all I can say is, it is the good God."

"It is said American women fade quickly; have you observed it?"

"That I cannot say, for of course I do not know; but I know many American women in Paris who are 35, 40 and much more, and they are beautiful, charming. American women, I think, resemble French women and a little the English; but American women are always charming. Miss Davenport, how old is she?"

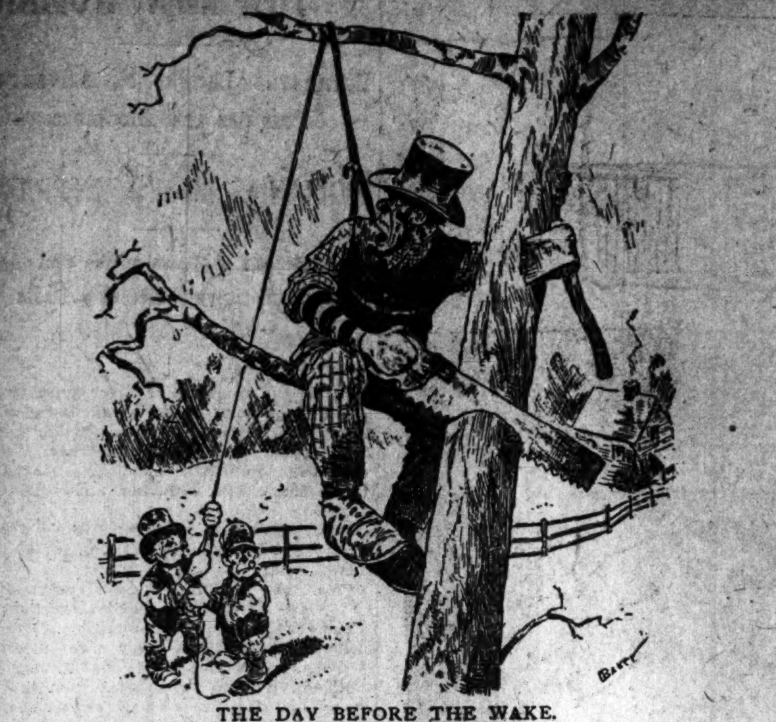
"Say 45."

"I do not think she is well preserved. Ada Rehan? Forty? Ah, well she is well preserved. Mrs. Cora Potter is young, charming; very charming woman. An artiste? I never saw her play. I like her as a woman. But Julia Marlowe. There, I admire her very much; she is charming and a great artiste—the first artiste in America—but what a pity you have not a conservatoire in America."

"Yvette Guilbert? She is making a hit."

"Guilbert!" Mme. Sarah shook her head and sighed. "I do not know her."

"A GOOD OLD LAUGH, SURE IT'S NO SIN,



THE DAY BEFORE THE WAKE.

PAT—"Now, min, phin yez see th' tree shtartin' t' fall yank me up out av har-rm's way."

From Judge. Copyright, 1896, by Judge Publishing Co.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

The man had been writing, but he suddenly sprang from his seat with a muttered oath.

Then he reseated himself and wrote again for a few minutes, only to arise once more and rush around the room in the wildest frenzy.

He sat down again and seemed to write a word or two, but in a moment he jumped up, and, seizing his chair, he dashed it to the ground, where it broke in a thousand splinters.

The sight of the wreck but served to increase the man's fury, and, clutching every loose object in the room, he smashed each to atoms, cursing fearfully the while.

Next he grasped a piece of wood from the broken chair, and, yelling like a maniac, he hurled it against the mirror. His rage was fearful to witness.

His hair was a matted tangle.

He foamed at the mouth.

Calling the spirits of the nether world to the aid of his imagination, he gushed forth a volume of weird profanity.

He danced in wild rage, and drawing a glittering knife, with a diabolical shriek he stabbed himself to the heart.

And in the mass of the destruction, on the floor, lay, calm and unconcerned, the cause of it all—his fountain pen.

A "NEW" PAIR OF SKATES.

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SATURDAY EVE.

From Puck.

The blizzard time—ah! bitter chill it was;
The cop for all his wrappings was a-cold.
Snow covered up the sign, "Keep off the Grass!"
For all the parks were dreary as the wold.
But yearning, wistful Madelaine went out,
Tho' strong men feared to tempt the icy gale,
And strove with some five hundred women in the rout
Around the counters of Redstar's bargain sale.
Noting, "as advertised," with spirits all elate,
Three-dollar things marked down "2.98."

THE SUPPLY INTACT.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Don't try to deceive me, Mabel," said Mrs. Point Breeze to her daughter, in a severe tone. "Mr. Bellefield took a kiss when he left. I heard him."

"Oh, well, mamma, it's all right," replied the girl. "I took it back from him immediately."

A FULFILLED PROPHECY.

I sometimes sit and ponder
Over the days of long ago;
Of the schoolmates of my boyhood,
Of the joys I used to know.

And I find myself depicting
The lives of those I knew
When we went to school together,
Way back in seventy-two.

There was Johnny Fiske; his lessons
He never tried to learn,
But he started out in business
And now has stuff to burn.

And Nellie Fry, who always stood
The highest of the pack,
Is in a near insane retreat,
A raving maniac.

And Freddie Low, who always was
As good as he could be,
Is serving time for burglary
In the penitentiary.

And Sammy Small, the timid boy,
Much more so than the rest,
Is killing off the Indians
In the wild and woolly West.

And Billy Sands, who bullied all
The boys, both near and far,
Is said to be a motorman
On a Brooklyn trolley car.

And then there was a lazy boy,
As shiftless as could be,
Who never knew his lessons—
And the boy, of course, was me.

The teacher said that he would ne'er
Amount to much in life,
Correct! I now am living
On the income of my wife.

DURING TRANSVAAL'S TROUBLE.

"Well"——

The doughty doctor, Jamison, surveyed his armament with pride.

"This beats the Dutch!"

His eye dwelt fondly a moment on a Maxim gun.

"But really, I'd be glad to be through with the whole business, for"——

He noted apprehensively the approach of the soldiers of Oom Paul.

"These fellows are such dreadful Boers!"

The fight that followed showed that his latter surmise was correct.

YOUTHFUL CONCEPTION OF EDEN.

From Judge.

Three very young children who were suppossed to be in bed attracted the attention of their mamma by the noise they were making. Upon inquiring the cause of the disturbance she was greatly amazed to find the little ones parading around the nursery with large straw hats on their heads and otherwise entirely devoid of clothing.

"We's playin' Darden of Eden," said one. "Yes, and I'm Adam," said the oldest boy. "And I's Eve," chimed in the little girl. And then in a most important tone the third little voice chirped up. "And I'm the Lord Dod walking in the tool of the day."

PROVIDED NOW.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Though she usurps our trousers,
We do not greatly care,
Since she can now no longer say
She hasn't a thing to wear.

A BACK SLAP.

Marie: "Your fiance tried to kiss me last night and got a slap for his pains."

Minnie: "Indeed? He must have had very severe pains to want to kiss you."

"AIN'T YEZ ME PERTICKELER FRIND, CASEY, ME BOY?"

"DONOVAN, ME GOOD MAN, AN' IF OI WAS PERTICKELER, OI WOULDN'T BE YURE FRIND!"

From Life.

FROM AN AUTHORITY.

From Truth.

First Editor: "Are you going to publish that article on the servant girl question?"

Second Editor: "Great Scott, yes! It was written by a policeman."

THE NECESSARY ADJUNCTS.

Padley: "Do you think Scribley's play is good for a long run?"

Spacer: "It ought to; it's got the legs."

ON TO HIM.

"Say old man, if you'll lend me $5 I'll be under everlasting obligations to you."

"Not on your life. If you'll cut the obligation down to a week I'll consider the proposition."

AND THEY ATE.

He: "You are sweet enough to eat."

She: "There's a restaurant in the next block."

HE JUDGED BY APPEARANCES.

Little Tommy—"Mamma, are you going to take a bath?"

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NOT INFORMED ANATOMICALLY.

Mrs. Oatcake: "Silas, why do they call these clams 'little necks?'"

Farmer Oatcake (cautiously): "I dunno, Nancy. I warn't around when he cut the heads off o' them!"

THE QUIET HE FOUND.

Wiggins: "I thought that you moved to the suburbs for quiet?"

Fussy (who is late): "No sir, it was to watch for the whistle of my morning train."

HIS STEADY JOB.

Chaffers: "What's your occupation?"

Tramp: "I'm a collector, sor."

Chaffers: "Of tomato cans?"

Tramp: "No, sor; av the livin' thot the world owes me."

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

"You don't mind if I get up a war scare?" The ruler of 60,000,000 of free, enlightened people smiled obsequiously at the delegation from Wall street.

"I want a third term and this will throw dust in their eyes."

"Nope"——

Mr. Morgan's tone was affability itself——

"Not so long as this"——

He pointed at the gold bond agreement on the desk hard by——

"Throws dust in our pockets!"

They all laughed heartily, but it is a pity that such jokes are so expensive.

THE CLIMATE CHANGED.

Bims: "New York seems to be very much colder than it used to be."

Sims: "Yes; so many Bostonians come here to spend the winter, you know."

REV. M'KOON INQUIRES.

From Judge.

"Does any one in dis hyer congregashun know a Mistah Pott?" No one responded.

"Has any one in dis hyer congregashun heered tell ob a Mistah Pott?" All were silent.

"Dat is mighty funny," said the Rev. McKoon. "Las' Sunday I remarked dat Brudder Jingeng Jarvis had a new watch, but I said nuffin', but kep' a-t'inkin'. Den I heered Brudder Stillwell Jackson 'say dat he got dat watch ob a Jack Pott. Day befo' toemorrer was a Tuesday week Brudder Slammer cum intoe town drivin' a gray hoss, an' Brudder Anxiety Andrews said he got dat ob a Jack Pott. Since dat time a young brudder has worn a yamethyst ring as big as fo'r cents' wort ob cheese, an' dey claim dat a Jack Pott donated dat, not toe menshun Bruder Soapstone's co'n-colored necktie or de janitor's new shiny rubbers. Now ef dere is any beneficcious an' charitybobble pusson supplyin' dis church I wud like toe get acquainted wid him an' ask him fo' a bracer on de chu'ch debt an' yo'r pastor's celery. Ef any one knows dat Jack Pott let him stan' up."

A sickly smile was on many dark faces, but they were not going to expose their knowledge of the term, so they studiously regarded a large blue-bottle fly which sounded under the ventilator like a train of cars going into a tunnel.

"De quire will now file intoe deir places an' stop swappin' gum-drops while I remarks dat I hope I has heered de las' ob dat disreputashunable pusson Mr. Jack Pott. Ef I does, mah cheerful chumps, I'm gwine toe talk a han' mah-self."

JUST CAUSE FOR SHOOTING

MRS. BRAIDEM—Why, Col. Pody! what do you mean by shooting the butter.

COL. PODY—I tho't I saw it move.

ORIGINAL JOKES.

Small Cause.

Cholly Chumpleigh: "I have been troubled a great deal lately about my head."

Miss Coldeal (consolingly): "Nonsense, Mr. Chumpleigh. I don't think I would worry about a little thing like that."

His Favorite.

Rakeoff (growling): "I don't believe in girls in a game of poker."

Jack Potts: "Oh, I don't know. I remember one girl you never objected to in the game at your house."

Rakeoff: "What girl was that?"

Jack Potts: "Kitty."

Needed Filling Out.

Mrs. Nuwed: "I don't know much about it, but that turkey looks awfully thin."

Shopman (cheerily): "Nonsense, madam! Wait until you see it stuffed."

Just as Horsey as He.

Mr. Stirrups: "See here, I'm a plain, horsey man. I admit it. Will you enter for the matrimonial stakes with me?"

Miss Sadler: "Well, Mr. Stirrups, I'll be just as horsey as you and answer with a neigh."

Consolation.

Dominie: "Madam, pray accept the inevitable. Death cannot come twice to your dear husband."

Widow: "That's just the trouble. He was insured for a paltry fifty thousand, and I did so need a hundred."

Her Reason.

Belle: "Are you engaged to that huge football rusher?"

Beatrice: "Only temporarily. I don't propose to go to another swagger church wedding and see nothing at all."

Tables Turned.

Haggs "Folsome married his stenographer, I believe."

Daggs: "Yes; she used to take his dictations; now, poor fellow, he has to take hers."

Archly Confessed.

Agatha: "Charley is tickled with his new mustache, isn't he?"

Marie: "Yes, but (with a sly blush) not half so much as I am."

Sweet Anyway.

Madge: "I'm afraid all these sweet speeches of yours are only honeyed flattery."

Dixon: "Oh, no; I assure you it's my candied opinion."

Yes, Indeed.

Miss Gusher: I have four cats, and I adore them."

Rusher: "Indeed? How poetical!"

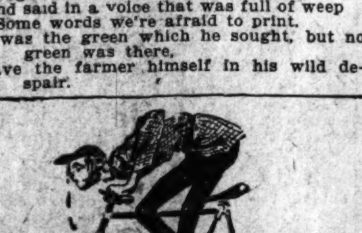
Miss Gusher: "How so?"

Rusher: "To be so devoted to the mews, you know."

GREENER THAN HIS GOODS.

The granger sat in his rural home
In the stilly hours of the night,
Without was a taste of Stygian gloom,
Not a glimmering star in sight.
He drew the blinds with a trembling hand,
And with eyes like the eyes of a fox,
Bent low in his chair and eagerly scanned
A small and mysterious box,
And he said with a knowing wag of the head,
"The man is a fool who will toil for bread!"

He opened the box and his rural eyes
Lost all their joyous light,
And expanded to twice their usual size,
While his face grew an ashy white,
His fingers he ran in the sawdust deep,
Right fresh from the lumber mint,
And said in a voice that was full of weep
Some words we're afraid to print.
'Twas the green which he sought, but no green was there,
Save the farmer himself in his wild despair.



ON PLEASURE BENT.

From Life.

RESTFUL CONTENT.

My neighbor owns a corner lot;
A narrow front is mine;
My neighbor scorns my humble cot,
Beside his palace fine.
A wide lawn stretches 'round his home;
I've but a bit of green;
Nor have I a cupola or dome
Which on his house is seen.

Once envy filled my foolish breast;
I coveted his lot,
But now such thoughts are laid to rest
And are all but forgot—
For as the wintry snowdrifts pile,
And blizzards hold their sway,
I clear my walk in no time, while
It takes him half a day!

A PLAN FOR SATISFACTION.

From Puck.

Hungry Hawkins: "Don't put me out, mister! I jest found a pocketbook and I've got lots of stuff."

Proprietor of Restaurant: "Oh, that's all right, then! What do you want? The prices are on the bill of fare."

Hungry Hawkins: "Say, how much do you charge by the hour?"

A DIFFERENT ARTICLE.

From the Washington Star.

"Johnny," said the boy's mother, "you've been playing in the dirt again."

"Dirt's something that is cheap and everybody wants to get rid of, ain't it?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Well, I ain't been playing in any dirt. This was coal dust."

NERVE.

Van Pelt: "Will you marry me?"

Miss Sears: "Not on your life!"

Van Pelt: "Would you mind putting it in writing?"

Miss Sears: "Why should I do that?"

Van Pelt: "Just to decide a bet!"

IN CHICAGO.

From Puck.

Visitor: "Where is it that man lives? Must be outside the city limits, isn't it?"

Resident: "Outside the what?"

Visitor: "The city limits."

Resident: "We haven't any."

ALSO IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Vaneer: "Do come down stairs and see my charming little cuisine."

Mrs. Gilt: "I didn't know you had any cousins at all. But you are wise to keep them below stairs where they can't embarrass you."

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

Miriam (sighingly): "You have just gotten a typewriting machine, Nancy? I am so glad!—you used to so hate to sign checks for me, and now it will be positively no trouble at all!"

WAS NOT QUITE SURE.

Mrs. Muchblest (at 7 a. m.): "Do you think this is a fit time to come home and go to bed?"

Mr. Muchblest: "I don't know. Is the baby up yet?"

CAUSED BY THE OCCASION.

From Puck.

He (eagerly): "What would you say if I kissed you?"

She (demurely): "Why, I don't know! I always think that the best speech is extempore."

"Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?"

"Well, I heard everybody say it is a bouncing baby and I wanted to see it bounce."

From Truth.

SAWDUST.

The shades of night were falling fast
As off the ferryboat there passed
A hayseed with a carpet-bag,
With these words written on the tag,
Green goods!

His brow was gay, his eye was bright;
His coat was loose, his pants were tight,
And 'neath his whiskers, bright and new,
A necktie gleamed of rural hue.
Green goods!

In fair ginmills he saw the light,
In one or two beheld a fight;
He saw beyond, five blocks or more,
Before the police station door,
Green goods!

"Try not to pass," the copper said,
"Sneak under cover; get to bed."
Then 'neath his coat the "finest" shied
His nightstick, but the jay replied,
Green goods!

"Oh, stay," the soubrette said, "and buy
A bottle, for I'm awful dry."
"By gosh!" he said, "I guess I will."
Then in his glass she dropped a pill.
Green goods!

At break of day, as down the street
The copper slunk along his beat,
He saw perched on a cobble-stone
A man, and heard him faintly moan,
Green goods!

There, in the twilight, cold and gray,
Battered, but beautiful, he lay.
In one hand still he held the bag,
But fainted when he read the tag,
"Sawdust!"

TAKEN LITERALLY.

From Truth.

Young Benny: "Mr. Masche called this morning, Aunt Louise, and I told him you were out."

Aunt Louise: "You naughty boy! What did you say to him?"

Young Benny: "I said you'd been out all night."

Aunt Louise: "Why, you wicked, disagreeable child. How dare you invent such horrible falsehoods? I shall speak to your father at once!"

Young Benny: "Well, I heard papa say you came out last evening and that now you'd be out for good."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAID.

"In art the ladies excel, you say,
But in science are 'way behind;
But what is the difference, anyway,
That between the two you find?"
A clever woman thus questioned me,
And I would have replied—had I dared:
"The working of doylies is art, you see,
But it's science when socks are repaired!"

SHE KNEW BETTER.

Leavitt (to his fiancee): "Why did you pass me in the street last night without speaking to me?"

Maudesca: "Great heavens! Do you think I want to get arrested?"

HE HAD A RELATIVE.

She: "Are you a good judge of diamonds?"

He (absently): "No, but I have an uncle who is."

HIS IDEA OF HAPPINESS.

An editor who had paid the debt which all mortals must pay at some time was being taken to heaven in charge of an angel specially detailed for that purpose.

"Any objection to my having a look at the other place before we ascend to eternal bliss?" he asked.

"None in the least," said the angel.

So they went below and pandered around seeing the things of interest in the lower region. In the course of their rambles the angel missed the editor for a short time, but eventually found him sitting in front of a huge furnace, prespiring freely and gazing with rapturous delight upon a lot of people squirming in the midst of the fire.

"Come," said the angel sadly, "it is time we were going."

"You'll have to go without me," said the editor; "heaven contains nothing to equal this."

Turning to an attendant for explanation the angel learned that the people in the fiery receptable were amateur poets. Without a word he passed on alone.

A STITCH IN TIME.

From Life.

AT VASSAR.

Professor: "Miss Huggum, what kind of a noun is a kiss?"

Miss H.: "Common; very common, indeed."

Professor: "Decline it?"

Miss H.: "I never did."

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

Philanthro: "Don't you pity that poor blind man with starvation staring him in the face?"

Joculo: "If he's blind, he doesn't know what is staring at him."

JOURNALISM.

"Who gave you away when you were married?"

"The press."

Saying which she fetched several large scrap books and reverted with especial bitterness to the newspaper discussions of the hosiery in her trousseau.

HE THOUGHT IT WAS FOR HIS AMUSEMENT.

LITTLE WILLIE (*as his grandpa slips up on a banana-peel*)—"Do it again, gran'pa!"

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THE STRANGE PART OF IT.

Smither: "What on earth made Brownkins and Jonesley so sick to-day?"

Rinktums: "Drinking each other's health last night."

THE BEST WAY.

Wilkins: "How do you manage to make so much money horse racing?"

Bilkins: "I follow the newspaper tips and put my money on the other horse."

COULDN'T SPARE IT.

From the Onondaga Gazette.

Cholly: "What did she say when you asked for her hand?"

Wolly: "She said she declined to submit to the amputation."

ECONOMY IN NATURE.

Teacher: "In the process of nature we have the egg and then what?"

Dick Hicks: "The actor."

"AND HERE IS WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

AS IN A LOOKING GLASS.

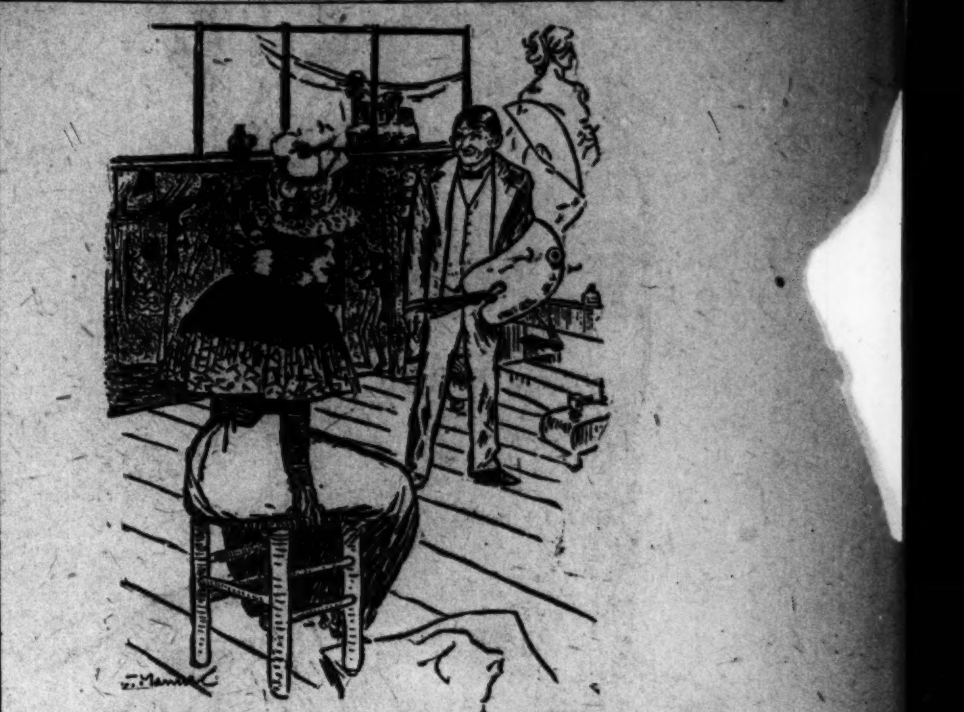
CHAPPIE—So that's a blooming ass. By Jove! what a stupid looking creature—hang it all, I believe Dashleigh insulted me yesterday when he called me a blooming ass.

SHE WAS NO SPORT.

(From St. Paul's.)

"Won't the young lady skite?"

"Me! a-goin' to knock myself about like them blokes and spoil my 'at? Not likely!"



"What objection have you to becoming an artist's bride?"

"Oh, people would be always pointing me out as a model wife."

—Pick-Me-Up.

IN THE NEXT CENTURY.

A Story Turned in by the Police Court Reporter, A. D., 1906.

From Puck.

"Prisoner," said the Judge, "would you like to address the jury before it retires to consider your case?"

The prisoner was a young man. It was his first offense, and the evidence had shown that he was guilty of embezzling a vast amount from his employer. The faces of the jurywomen were stern and relentless. It was evident that the verdict would be "Guilty."

"Thank you, Judge," said the prisoner, rising; "there are a few words I would like to address to the jury."

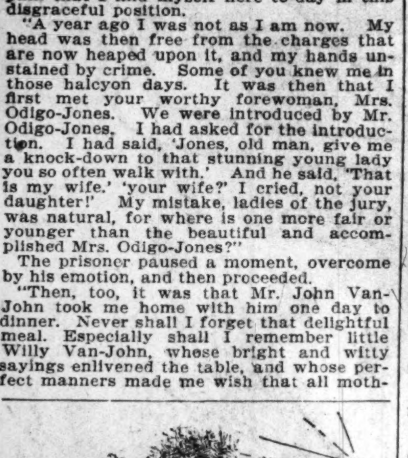
Then, turning to the jury, he bowed.

"Ladies of the jury," he said, "it is with pain that I find myself here to-day in this disgraceful position.

"A year ago I was not as I am now. My head was then free from the charges that are now heaped upon it, and my hands unstained by crime. Some of you knew me in those halcyon days. It was then that I first met your worthy forewoman, Mrs. Odigo-Jones. We were introduced by Mr. Odigo-Jones. I had asked for the introduction. I had said, 'Jones, old man, give me a knock-down to that stunning young lady you so often walk with.' And he said, 'That is my wife.' 'your wife?' I cried, not your daughter!' My mistake, ladies of the jury, was natural, for where is one more fair or younger than the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Odigo-Jones?"

The prisoner paused a moment, overcome by his emotion, and then proceeded.

"Then, too, it was that Mr. John Van-John took me home with him one day to dinner. Never shall I forget that delightful meal. Especially shall I remember little Willy Van-John, whose bright and witty sayings enlivened the table, and whose perfect manners made me wish that all mothers were Mrs. Van-Johns. But, alas! when I emerge from my prison little Willy will be a man, and I will no more see him in his childish merriment!"



CHASING THE BARE.

From Life.

Here the prisoner raised his shackled hands and wiped away a tear.

"Ladies of the jury, it humiliates me to be obliged to stand a wretched criminal before the eyes of that queen of charity and righteousness, Mrs. Cornelia Hobbs. Many a time have I kept my eyes upon her as I sat in Saint Simon's Church, forgetful of preacher and sermon, and finding a better sermon in that graciously benevolent face, so full of the glory of the kingdom. It was that face that kept my hands from wickedness for years, and had she not journeyed to foreign climes and thus removed her helpful influence from me, I should not now be here."

Mrs. Hobbs was observed shedding tears, and the sobs of the prisoner were so powerful as to stop his utterance for many seconds. When he regained his self-control, he continued:

"Ladies of the jury, in the box before me I see nine radiant, beautiful young women, any one of whom might claim for herself the wealth and titles of foreign lands. But with the nobleness of true-born American citizenesses they scorn such paltry baubles, and thrusting them aside, choose to retain for awhile the mantles of virginity."

Here the nine spinsters were observed to assume less severe countenances.

"But, ladies of the jury, although the weight of my coming punishment hangs heavy upon me, there is a still greater pain that wracks my whole being. Must I confess? Alas, yes! Why should I conceal at this time what I have so long hidden in my heart? Ladies, I have loved—loved deeply and passionately and above my station. For a year before my apprehension I had in silent faithfulness cherished in my heart the image of one of the young ladies of the jury. But I was poor. In my love and desperation I allowed myself to go astray. Thinking the sooner to be able to lay my life and love at her feet, I let my hands fall upon my employer's wealth, and for her sake I became a criminal. Ladies, I will not subject the object of my love to the infamy of being named in this place. It is enough that she sits in yonder box, a paragon of youth and beauty, the star of my life; she who has so long been the unconscious prize for which I labored. And now, alas! the prize is torn from my grasp, my poor heart is crushed, and my life becomes a dark, dismal dungeon! Oh, ladies! it is not for freedom I plead, it is for respite, that I may be bound by the chains of loving wedlock to the angel of my dreams."

The prisoner could no longer control himself. He sank into his chair and buried his head in his arms, while his sobs seemed to shake the room.

The jury filed slowly out of the courtroom. In a minute they filed slowly back. The forewoman arose.

"Ladies of the jury," said the Judge, "have you well considered your verdict?"

"We have!" replied the forewoman firmly.

"Guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty!" cried the entire jury in one voice.

And that evening the embezzler received twelve invitations to tea.

BETTER THAN ENUNCIATION.

"I wish," said the young man, as the twilight deepened, "I could believe you loved me as much as I love you."

"That," replied the Vassar maiden, "is simplicity itself. Suppose I demonstrate it to you mathematically."

"Well," he responded, somewhat doubtfully.

"You and I," continued Miss Axiom, "belong to a certain circle, do we not?"

"Yes," he assented.

"Consequently," she said, "we might call ourselves radii of that circle."

The young man nodded.

"Two radii of a circle are equal to a third radius of the same circle."

He did not contradict her.

"It is established beyond all possible dispute that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

The young man was interested, but still puzzled.

"Now," she concluded, in triumph, "if you and I are both equal to an unknown quantity, which we will call X"——

"What is X?" he interrupted.

"Our love for each other," was the prompt reply.

"Oh!" he said, satisfied.

"If," she repeated, "you and I are both equal to X, our mutual love; then, as things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, I must love you in the same ratio that you love me."

And he was so satisfied that, not needing any more light on the subject, the gas was not illuminated for fully two hours.

A POPULAR MISCONCEPTION.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"There never was a bigger fool notion in the world," said young Fullback, pulling on his padded trousers, "than this idea that foot ball is a dangerous game. These reports about boys getting hurt," he continued, adjusting his shinguards and fastening them on securely, "are half the time exaggerations and half the time they're made out of the whole cloth. A fellow simply can't get injured in a game," he proceeded, stuffing a quantity of wadding about his hip bones and around his shoulders and chest, "unless he just wants to injure himself and does it on purpose. Now I've been in a dozen games this year"—here he strapped his earguards round his head—"and with the exception of a black eye now and then and one or two fingers dislocated, or something like that, I haven't had the slightest injury."

Here the young man put on his noseguard and mouth protector, and shortly afterwards went forth to engage in a harmless little game of foot ball.

THROWN INTO THE SHADE.

From the Chicago Record.

Louise: "The Bishop looked awfully cross, didn't he?"

Isabel: "Well, no wonder; every one of the bridemaids had on bigger sleeves than he had."

TRAPPED.

Wife: "John, why do you always insist upon hiring a pretty typewriter."

John: "Oh, it's merely a matter of form."

Wife: "Worse and worse, you wretch! I thought it was merely a matter of face."

COLLECTORS OF ANTIQUES.

Bookseller: "Yes, there are collectors of almost every kind of books. Some of them collect old almanacs."

Customer: "Ah? I see—joke writers."

METHODICAL.

From Puck.

I pressed a kiss upon her hand,
And there I put the ring;
She blushed and softly murmured,
"There's a place for everything."

AN UP-TO-DATE DUEL AT THE NORTH POLE.

(From Fliegende Blaetter.)

A PETITION.

O, kindly fate, and pitying,
Avert from my poor head,
The things that will remind my friend
Of what his baby said.

WHERE SIMIAN IS SPOKEN MOST

From Puck.

Wade: "Prof. Garner is in Africa again, talking with monkeys."

Butcher: "Giving pink teas?"

PAPA WAS THAT KIND.

Van Puff: "What I want in life is something to elevate me, don't you know?"

Lolita: "Well, I think if papa finds you here when he comes he will do it."

SHE COST HIM MONEY.

Mrs. Rhinestone: "My daughter is a girl who likes to be well treated."

Van Waffles: "Yes, I have noticed that every time I have taken her out."

MAY HAVE HINTED.

From the Youth's Companion.

"I'se ben a lucky man all my days, Mr. Johnsing, sah," said Pompey Babson, as he lingered for a few moments' conversation in the little shop belonging to the first-named individual. "I suttinly has, sah. Now, jes' cast yo' eye ober de 'casion ob de decease of Caesar Lawson's wife. Dat war a great 'scape for me, sah."

"How's dat?" inquired Mr. Johnson, turning a solemn ebony countenance upon his customer. "I unnerstood she died from de effects of Caesar's extravagant uses ob de broom handle."

"An' so she did, sah, so she did," returned Mr. Babson. "But she mought 'a' been my wife, an' dat broom handle mought 'a' been mine, if things had come diff'rent twen'y years ago, sah.

"I started out wid de intention ob axin' Moll Lincoln—dat's jes' deceased—or Fanny Celestine Williams—dat's my wife, sah—to accept ob my han' an' heart, sah. I drobe Mr. Flagg's hoss—dat I war workin' for 'at dat time—an' when I come to de cross roads, says I: 'De right takes me to Moll, an' de lef' to Fanny Celestine, an' de hoss shall decide.' Dem war my berry words, sah."

"An' you done lef' such important matters to dat triflin' hoss, Pompey Babson?" asked the astonished shopkeeper, with some reproof in his tone.

"Yes, sah, I did so," asserted Mr. Babson, as he gathered up his armful of small paper parcels. "But I'se willin' to allow, sah," he added, as he turned toward the door, "I'se willin' to allow dat I mought hab pulled jes' a little on de nigh reign, sah."

AT THE CONTINUOUS SHOW.

From Puck.

Before his eyes still pass the scenes
That have appeared before,
But forward eagerly he leans
Once more to view them o'er.

The hours pass on—again the songs
Fall on his willing ear;
The old joke still its life prolongs,
And yet he lingers here.

'Tis vain to beg of him to rise,
As time flies on apace.
He stayeth still with staring eyes
And gawking, grinning face.

And says: "I'll see the whole show out,
You bet! or bust a girth!
Yore country cousin, don't you doubt,
'll get his money's worth."

HIS ULTIMATUM.

"Do you wish to open an account?" The small man who, but a moment before, had entered the large grocery store and engaged the attention of the head clerk, shifted uneasily on his feet, as he replied:

"Certainly, sir, there is always that possibility. Suppose, having ascertained that my credit was fairly good, I should be permitted to do so. Are you aware of the amount of trouble I might possibly cause you? I say possibly because"—

"Excuse me," said the clerk, "but I am very busy. I"—

"One moment," urged the eloquent stranger, as he took a prune from an adjacent box. "Let me point out to you the annoyance, the expense to which you might be placed. Say, having opened the account, I buy $50 worth of goods the first month. The next month I put you off while ordering another $50 worth. Your collector calls repeatedly without avail. Finally you place the matter in the hands of a lawyer. He sues. The affair gets into the courts. Publicity ensues. Time"—

"Say," said the clerk, "I cannot stand here all day. What do you want, anyway. What"—

"Time, as I was about to remark," said the stranger, nibbling at a layer fig, "passes. You secure judgment, and being forced to it I pay up. But, sir, consider what you have lost; the interest on your money, the trouble, the immense annoyance, and what not. All this can be avoided. Now, sir, to business. I tell you what I'll do."

"Well," roared the clerk, "what will you do?"

"I'll do this," calmly replied the little man, carefully extracting the bones from a red herring, and mechanically breaking open a box of wafers. "Yes, sir, if you advance me the small sum of $2 in cash, I'll agree not to open an account with you."

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

BRIDE (*exasperatingly well*)—"I'm so sorry, my love. Couldn't I bring something up for you?"

BRIDEGROOM—"No, thank you; I can attend to all that myself."

From Judge. Copyright, 1896, by Judge Publishing Co.

GENEROSITY WITH THRIFT.

He: "They say she is very generous to the poor."

She: "Yes; and always trying to do something to amuse them."

He: "Indeed?"

She: "Yes; she gets up dances and all that sort of thing for them. This winter, I understand, she is going to give them a snow ball."

A GENERAL WISH.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Havana is invested," remarked the Horse Editor."

"I hope it will prove a profitable investment to the insurgents," replied the Snake Editor."

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION.

A new leaf I'll turn over.
No more I'll "take for mine"
Three fingers of old "Overholt,"
Or e'en a glass of wine.

My meerschaum pipe—I bid to thee
A long and fond farewell;
The friend that thou hast been to me
No tongue can ever tell.

And thou, too, dainty cigarette,
Of fairest Cairo make,
Thy perfumed kiss is not for me,
Although my heart should break.

Farewell to lovely woman;
She, also, I'll eschew.
The thought is bitter unto me
As aloes, myrrh, or rue.

There are most potent reasons
Why I thus self-abnegate.
For the next five years at Sing Sing,
I'll be working for the State.

NO CHANCE FOR JOHN.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I've got a scheme," said Williams, "to just literally mop the earth with England"——

"Eh? Out with it quick."

"Appeal to all the Napoleonic cranks in America to make it a personal matter to avenge the little Corporal."

COMMANDED BIG PAY.

Brownkins: "I shouldn't think Vansock would pay that typewriter of his much. She don't appear to know anything."

Smithson: "Not know anything! Why, Vansock is paying her big wages just to keep her from telling what she knows."

THERE IS NO SELLING THEM.

Cusmo: "Mrs. Darley has presented her husband with twins."

Cawker: "Those are duplicate presents which he will have to keep."

MARY AND THE JAM.

From Vanity.

Mary was a naughty girl,
And fond of currant jam,
Wherewith whene'er she got a chance
She greedily would cram.

Her mother lost the keys one day
Which locks the store-room door;
And Mary found it where it lay
Upon the kitchen floor.

She grasped the key in guilty haste
And to the store-room ran,
Unlocked the door, climbed on a chair
And then the fun began.

Now currant jam and little girls
Do not always agree:
Such was the case with Mary,
As we presently will see.

Her mother found her stretched at length
And weeping on the floor—
No need there was to ask the cause,
There stood the open door.

In accents stern the mother spake:
"My child, 'tis sad I am
To see confession on your face
Outlined in currant jam."

"It's not because of pain, I weep,"
Cried Mary from the floor,
"It is because I'm full of jam,
"And can't eat any more."

REVENGE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The clock in the church tower struck the hour of 3. Three in the morning.

A haggard and weary man softly laid a bundle of linen, surmounted with a small red face bearing traces of tears, within a cradle.

An object on the mantel caught his glaring eye. He picked it up and read the inscription:

"To the quietest and best-behaved baby. Shagwox's Baby Show, 1895."

Laughing bitterly, he crushed the fragile silver mug with his slippered heel, kicked off the slippers and wearily sank into bed.

AMENDED.

Julia: "Why do you call that actress a 'leading lady?'"

Marie: "What would you call her?"

Julia: "From the number of her divorces I should call her a decidedly misleading lady."

DOUBTFUL.

May: "Do you burn candles altogether abroad?"

Max: "Yes; in Rome do as the Romans do."

May: "What! Burn Roman candles? Whew!"

WHY, CERTAINLY.

Jeanne: "That handsome, impudent fellow staring at us ought to be horsewhipped."

Marie: "What for?"

Jeanne: "Why, for not speaking, of course."

TIME WILL TELL.

From Puck.

Of the "New" Woman we've had a taste,
She's set the world into a rage;
But she is new—and like good wine—
We hope she will improve with age!

AMERICAN GIRLS.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The English cannot lick us
In athletic sports; but when
They chase our girls with titles,
They are the winning men.

LAUGHED AT.

From Puck.

The brook looked up in the iceman's face,
And bubbled with gurgling glee;
"The lake beyond is the place for you—
"You cut no ice with me."

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Bumpus: "I see old Kerzogg has lost a limb."

McSmith: "You don't say!"

Bumpus: "Yes, that wild son of his is dead."

THE PUGILISTS WHO MET.

From Truth.

O'Duffy, champion heavy-weight tongue-lasher.

McCarthy, champion heavy-weight chin-shooter.

(They are separated by a distance of 5,000 miles.)

O'Duffy: "Hello, ye blackguard."

McCarthy: "Is that you, O'Duffy? I thought there was smell of whisky around."

(Each backs off several thousand miles.)

O'Duffy: "Do yez want to fight me, McCarthy?"

McCarthy: "For $40,000 and the championship, ye spalpeen."

(Each backs off several thousand miles further.)

O'Duffy: "Make it an even hundred thousand an' I'll put ye to sleep in wan round, McCarthy."

McCarthy: "I'll go ye, O'Duffy, and I won't do a thing to ye but kill ye."

(Each backs off 5,000 miles more, and they spend the next two years arranging the details in luxuriant verbiage.)

O'Duffy: "Are ye agreed, McCarthy?"

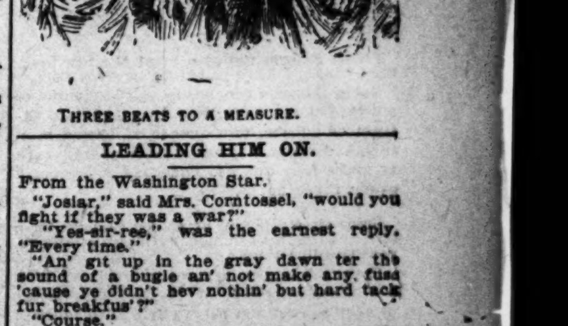
McCarthy: "I'm tickled to death, O'Duffy."

O'Duffy: "That ye will be, McCarthy."

McCarthy: "'Twill be at your wake, O'Duffy."

(On this each begins to back away again. They have backed but a few thousand miles when they meet on the other side of the earth. They faint from fright simultaneously. On coming to, each proclaims the other "champion of the world." They swear eternal friendship and agree to buy each other drinks for the rest of their lives.)

MUSICAL.



THREE BEATS TO A MEASURE.

LEADING HIM ON.

From the Washington Star.

"Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, "would you fight if they was a war?"

"Yes-sir-ree," was the earnest reply. "Every time."

"An' git up in the gray dawn ter the sound of a bugle an' not make any fuss 'cause ye didn't hev nothin' but hard tack fur breakfus'?"

"Course."

"Well, I'm glad to hear it. Ef ye're willin' ter do all that ye surely won't have no fault ter fin' 'bout gittin' up at 6 o'clock termorrow mornin' an' lightin' the fire, so's I kin cook ye some pancakes thet wouldn't be despised by nobody."

EXPENSIVE PLUMBING.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Snaggs, as she glanced up from the newspaper, "the extravagance of some people is something appalling."

"What is troubling you now?" asked her husband.

"In the paper here is an article headed 'The Gold Drain.' I've not read the article and I don't intend to, but what do you think of anybody who would put a gold drain in his house?"

HURRY ORDER.

Old Soak: "Give me a parochial cocktail."

Barkeep: "What's that?"

Old Soak: "Bowery whisky and a telephone call for a priest."

OLD SOAKS—Heavens, Mr. Burglar, how (hic) yeah frightened me—I (hic) thought yeah m' wife at first!

From Truth.

TRUE.

May: "Bah! Weddings are such a bore. They are interesting only to two people."

Lord Dedbroke: "Yes, to the groom and his creditors."

MISCONSTRUED.

Mason: "I say, old chap, will you let me have your check for a hundred dollars?"

Kilby: "Certainly. Where's your hundred?"

HE HAD.

Dominie: "My dear sir, have you something laid by for a rainy day?"

Rakesun: "Oh, yes; a collection of twenty-two borrowed umbrellas."

MORE THAN EVER NOW.

Barlaw: "I hear that you were blackballed at the club last night?"

Kilby: "Yes; it was so kind of them. They knew that I was in mourning."

TYPICAL MISSOURI EDITORS.

J. C. Gristy, Editor of the Scotland County Democrat.

J. C. Christy, editor and proprietor of the Scotland County Democrat, was born in Davis County, Ia., Feb. 8, 1846. He was raised on a farm and was educated in the public schools, is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and also of the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., enlisted in the 3d Iowa Cavalry at the age of 18, and served to the close of the war. Practiced medicine in Scotland County, Mo., from 1871 to 1893. Was a delegate from the First Congressional District to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1888. Represented Scotland County in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies of Missouri, and at both elections received a larger majority than any candidate received for the same office since 1860.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Common Ailments Which May Be Safely Treated at Home by Sufferers.

Kindly suggest a remedy for a chronic case of sour stomach.

Tincture of kino is a very good remedy. The dose is ten drops, to be taken between meals.

Please tell me what to do for my eyes. They are sore and inflamed as a result of a cold.

Bathe them several times a day with a solution composed of ten grains of pure borax and two ounces of camphor water.

Will you kindly say what is good for relieving the muscular soreness and neuralgia which accompany an attack of la grippe.

Phenacetine is usually very beneficial. Five grains should be taken every two or three hours.

Please inform me of a good remedy for a hard cough. I have had it for several days.

Get a mixture consisting of two drams of muriate of ammonia, two drams of fluid extract of cubebs, two ounces of brown mixture and enough syrup of wild cherry bark to make four ounces. Take one teaspoonful every three hours.

Some time ago you printed a remedy for a sore and inflamed bunion. Will you kindly repeat the directions?

Paint the bunion several times a day with a mixture composed of one part of tincture of aconite root and three parts of tincture of iodine.

My baby suffers from colic. What shall I give him?

Give him from five to fifteen drops of tincture of cardamom in hot water as required.

I have been afflicted with chronic rheumatism for many years. My joints are enlarged and some of them drawn out of shape and in pain all the time. Appetite fair, and am not losing flesh, but am very weak. Will you kindly suggest a remedy? I have taken salol and phenacetine, salicylate of soda, salicylic acid, etc., etc. Nothing of that kind appears to do me any good.

Try citrate of lithia. Take from ten to thirty grains in carbonic water three times a day.

Will you kindly publish a remedy for chilblains?

Get an ointment consisting of one-half dram of pure carbolic acid, one-half dram of tannin, thirty drops of tincture of iodine and two ounces of simple cerate. Apply it twice a day or oftener if necessary.

Kindly tell me what I can do for my daughter. She is troubled with canker sores in her mouth and down on her tonsils.

Take one dram of pure chlorate of potash, dissolve it in six ounces of warm water and use it as a mouth wash several times a day.

Please publish a remedy for hemorrhoids.

The compound gall and opium ointment is a very good remedy. Apply it twice a day.

My system is run down from mental worry and confinement to the house. Please publish a good tonic.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites with quinine and strychnine may be used with benefit. Take one teaspoonful before each meal.

Will you please print one or more good recipes for family liniment—a recipe to make at least a pint?

The following are all good household liniments: Turpentine liniment. Take two ounces of soft soap, one ounce of gum camphor and one pint of spirit of turpentine.

Ammonia liniment. Take four ounces of water of ammonia and mix it with twelve ounces of olive oil (sweet oil).

"White liniment." Take two ounces of oil of turpentine, two ounces of water of ammonia, three ounces of soap liniment, one ounce of spirit of rosemary and eight ounces of pure vinegar. Mix the first four ingredients in the order named and gradually add (with continual agitation) the vinegar.

This liniment is usually very efficacious in the treatment of chapped hands.

Will you please give the cause and what will help the pain under the right lung?

You should consult a local physician and have a thorough examination made to ascertain the cause of the pain.

I am troubled with belching of gas after eating and when my stomach is empty; also occasionally have slight neuralgic pains in the stomach, especially when the weather changes or I eat too heartily; have rheumatism occasionally that seems to come and go with the weather, and alternates between my hands, knees and feet, not remaining in one spot but a day or two. Health otherwise good. Appetite fair. Bowels loose. Am 50 years old. Have been thus troubled for several years. Will you give me a remedy?

(1) For the accumulation of gas take five grains of subgallate of bismuth after each meal. You should also cultivate habits which favor good digestion. (2) The attacks of rheumatism may be relieved by taking ten grains of salol every three hours.

Please print a good remedy for cramps in the stomach.

A mustard plaster is a very good remedy. Flannels wrung out of hot water may also be used with good effect.

Please say what I can use for nervous palpitation of the heart. I am troubled occasionally.

Get a mixture consisting of equal parts of compound spirit of lavender and Hoffman's anodyne. Take one teaspoonful in water as required.

I beg to avail myself of the privilege of consulting you on a matter of interest to me. I have a little girl, four and a half years old, who, while enjoying perfect health in every other respect, suffers from incontinence of urine at night. Her supper consists of bread and milk only, and knowing no good reason why she should be subject to such an untidy habit, I would be pleased to know if it cannot be corrected. I would also be obliged if you could tell me what to give children from one to five years of age for coughing at night, caused by simple colds.

1. The trouble may be corrected by depressing the head and shoulders and elevating the hips of the sleeping child. 2. Give from ten to fifteen drops of paregoric at bedtime.

I am suffering from rheumatism, the kind that settles in the joints, mostly in my hands and feet. Joints are considerably enlarged, and are very sore and lame, with considerable pain. Will you please give me a remedy?

You may obtain relief by taking ten grains of salicylate of soda in water every three hours.

Will you kindly publish a remedy for catarrh of the head and irritated throat?

Take a tablespoonful of borine or listerine to a glassful of warm water and use the solution as a wash and gargle several times a day.

Please suggest a remedy for sleeplessness.

Try a hot bath at bedtime. If it does not relieve you, then take fifteen grains of sulphonal in hot milk or water just before retiring and repeat the dose in an hour or two if necessary.

I see the United States Pharmacopoeia frequently mentioned in Doctor's Column. Is it published for sale? If so, where can it be had and at what price?

1. Yes. Any druggist can obtain a copy for you. 2. Six dollars.

Kindly inform me is there such a thing as Brazilian cocoa. What is it used for?

Brazilian cocoa, better known as guarana, is frequently used in the treatment of sick headache.

Will you kindly tell me the percentage of lime contained in ordinary limewater?

Lime water usually contains about 0.17 per cent of lime, the percentage diminishing as the temperature rises.

Please tell me what to take for an occasional attack of bilious headache?

Take a five-grain blue pill at bedtime and a good dose of salts (Epsom or Rochelle) before breakfast the next morning.

Kindly answer the following query: Do figs have any medicinal effect?

Yes. When freely used they act as a laxative. J. F. WHITMEYER, M. D.

THE SINGLE TAX.

Some Features of the "Passing Show."

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

In that department of the last Sunday Post-Dispatch termed "The Passing Show," its editor, "The Looker On," refers to the shocking case of Mrs. Hildebrandt of Maysville, Kan., who poisoned her eight children and then hung herself. "The family was in bitter want. Both husband and wife had looked in vain for employment. Starvation had already begun; charity was cold and repugnant; death apparently offered the only refuge, and that was sought and found." The editor adds: "Occasionally a terrifying story like this crops out into the brightness and comfort of our ordinary lives like a reproachful spectre. Something in the social system is at fault when such things can happen. What is it?"

"It" is modern progress acting upon the institution of private property in land. The remedy, and the only possible remedy, is the single tax. Consider:

Seventy-five years ago, when everything was made by hand and land was cheap and easy of access, Jefferson wrote, "There are no paupers in this land." To-day everything that we use is made either wholly or in part by machinery; and the land is so thoroughly fenced in that the opening of a scanty Indian reservation produces a scramble infamous in the sight of the world; and this rich country is filled with tramping and starving men, women and children unable to find employment. Why is this?

Everything that we use is the product of labor expended upon land. There is no exception of any kind. As machinery is introduced, human labor is less and less required. Imagine a time when all the work of the world will be done by machinery, and human labor will not be at all required. Then the men who own the land and the men who own the machines will get along very comfortably. But what will those do who own neither land nor machines, persons like Hildebrandt, or as we usually term them, the laboring class? They must either starve or kill themselves. We may never reach this extreme condition; but theoretically we are approaching it, and practically to a percentage of our population we are there now. Mrs. Hildebradt found it so, and thousands of others do every year. It is not "occasionally" that we read such things. Not a daily paper appears in recent years but contains an account of some suicide who found the struggle of life unendurable. So callous have we become that we forget them the next moment. And it will grow worse, not better, until we adopt the single tax. The primary cause of "hard times" of thousands of men being unable to find work, of the insufficient production of wealth and its inequitable distribution, of the racking anxiety of modern industry; the primary reason why men are driven into intemperance and crime through despair, and why girls who ought to be the mothers of happy homes are instead compelled to prowl the streets of our cities at night; why men betray high trusts through fear of want in old age, and beggars dog our footsteps in the streets every night until city life becomes a nuisance, is because modern progress is acting upon the institution of private property in land. We cannot abolish modern progress, but we can abolish private property in land.

And this occurred in Kansas in the dawn of the twentieth century! Kansas, that has rich acres, railways, telegraphs, coal, salt, millions of corn, a Republican government, and that has tried prohibition and Populists, and God only knows what other reforms except the right one. There is one other it has not tried. New Zealand has tried it in a modified form, and she is the only country in the world with high wages, no hard times, and no tramps. Until the people of Kansas are ready to try this one other and only efficient reform, her farmers will groan under mortgages, and despite her vaunted civilization her women and little children will starve, and enthroned injustice, with a naked whip, will lay the industrial lash upon her back adequately and well, and from intelligent men she can expect NO SYMPATHY.

St. Louis, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Republican Party When Young.

At the first National Convention of the Republican party, held in Pittsburg in 1852, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts was its chairman. The party was then struggling for power and recognition. The following is one of the planks of their platform:

"Art. 11.—That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil and that as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life."

The truth of that plank is just as potent to-day as it was in 1852, but the Republican party repudiates its earlier principles and now stands for plutocracy, based on a monopoly not only of the land, but of all the productive machinery of trade and exchange. The writer of this used to believe in the Republican party and voted its tickets; but alas! my faith was pinned to a fleeting shadow—a thing of great pretensions, but of little substance. Finally, I awoke and cast off the partisan spell that bound me to the old hulk that once heralded the name of Abraham Lincoln as its standard bearer and now stand, as we all should stand, for a reannunciation of those earlier principles of the party and another Lincoln as the standard bearer. It matters not under what name this new abolition party sails so long as it declares for freedom for the whole people in the decentralization of wealth and a disruption and destruction of monopolistic power by a return to first principles.

The sooner the voters learn that there is nothing in a name the better it will be for all of us. Great rascality always seeks to cover up its operations in the glamour of words and phrases. Dr. Johnson once said that "patriotism" is the last resort of rogues. So it is—that and the church. L. P. C.

Why Break Natural Laws?

All the experiences of human history have proved that nature never fails to punish the violators of her laws. Then why do "wise legislators" of human laws persistently strive to break the natural law? What, other than God's law, is natural law? Do human legislators presume to claim greater wisdom than the author of the laws that govern a universe?—laws which never fail to move in harmony with each other, or to exercise the highest power of utility.

Why do our legislators so severely restrict the freedom of men, and drive humanity up and down our "legal" road, until as now, the pathway of life becomes a dry wallow, which human laws and the social customs consequent from them have enveloped in a cloud of dirt so dense as to hide from sight and from the hope of most men the bright skies, the green fields, the flowers and sweetness of life, and, saddest fact of all, lead most men to believe the falsehood that the Creator's gifts are not for them; to believe that their wisest course, their personal duty, is to give over the way of life to the keeping and charge of the "dustmakers."

The history of previous and fallen civilizations has faithfully warned us of the dangers which confront us now. The inequitable social conditions, which in this last decade of the century we have witnessed and are witnessing, will not be ignored, though we strive to ignore them.

If wisdom is really superior to instinct, if humanity deserves to be called wise, it must sweep away most of this man-made dust from the pathway of human life, and make it easier for all men to get at and enjoy the bountiful gifts which a Creator, so very much wiser than we, has provided for all His creatures.

"Millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands."

Folly of Taxing Homes.

From the Johnstown Democrat.

There is absolutely no excuse in law or in reason why the improver should be fined for improving. He is a benefactor. He cannot improve without giving employment to labor; setting bricklayers, carpenters, masons, plasterers, painters and many others to work, and thus adding to the volume of trade and to the sum of human comfort and happiness. But who is set to work by the vacant lot? Why should the assessor deal gently with that while putting his foot down hard on the man who builds himself a home?

Familiar Sights.

In other places you see long stretches of high board fence shutting in vacant lots, usually the best lots on the street, which the landlord holds for the rise destined to accrue to him from the building all around and beyond his property. In the meantime he pays a low tax on his land compared with the tax which the improved property pays and gets some meager return for the use of his fence by the Italian fruiterers who build their stalls into it, and by bill-posters who cover it with a medley of theatrical announcements, picturing the scenes of the plays and the persons of the different players. To the Altrurian public the selfishness of a man willing idly to benefit by the industry and energy of others in giving value to his possessions would be unimaginable yet this is so common here that it is accepted as a proof of business sagacity; and the man who knows how to hold on to his land, until the very moment when it can enrich him most though he has neither plowed nor sown it, or laid the foundation of a human dwelling upon it, is honored as a long-headed and solid citizen, who deserves well of his neighbors.—W. D. Howells in Letters of an Altrurian Traveler.

Current Comment.

From the Wilmington Justice.

A highwayman demands my money. I secrete it and deny it. The tax collector asks me the value of my personal property. The same lie is used. See the instinct of self-preservation; one man with a thousand clubs back of him has no more right to my wealth than the footpad with one bludgeon.

"There's nothing to arbitrate," says the corporation manager. He knows what he's talking about. Giving him special privilege by your votes he wants the bargain carried out. In the "monkey business" he is not the monkey.

What the lowest paid laborer gets fixes the wages of the more competent. The Single-tax is lifting up the man at the bottom.

Don't push the fight off onto your children. You'd have no liberty now had your forefathers needed this advice.

Men Wanted. This is the sign that goes up when the Single-tax pulls down the "Keep off the grass" notice.

Protected labor is dependent labor. Free men can take care of number one.

Paternalism offers a crutch to the stumbling. Removing obstructions is the mission of freedom.

You now pay all taxes besides rent for the use of land. One Single-tax and that the rent of land is our offer to you.

FOR BABY'S SKIN AND SCALP

Nothing So Pure, So Sweet As

Cuticura SOAP

It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp humors with loss of hair.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. E. C. Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS MEN.

—D. C. Ball is in New York.

—E. N. Beach is in New York.

—H. M. Blossom went to Chicago Thursday.

—L. L. Whittemore is in Chicago on business.

—Charles Sutter has returned from a business trip to Chicago.

—Capt. Isaac M. Mason went to Washington, D. C., last Thursday.

—Dr. H. A. DeLorme will return from his visit in the South this week.

—Dr. Otto Sutter's pet idea is improvement of the City Hospital Service.

—Col. Wm. Garen of Havlin's expects a big crowd to turn out at his benefit.

—Judge W. C. Jones and his family are in the East and will not return for a week.

—His friends suspect that T. L. Crawford has received at least one leap year proposal.

—Franklin Ferriss is wishing for summer to come so he can get out his bicycle again.

—Dr. Kearney was Chief Dispensary Physician while Dr. Jordan was away last week.

—French Rayburn is getting ready to spring some big real estate deals on the public.

—Thomas K. Niedringhaus is one St. Louis man who has failed to master the bicycle.

—Henry W. Gays, manager of the Bluff Line, has acquired an interest in a Chicago car company.

—Fren Lucas, Chief of Police Harrigan's private secretary, is a wit and a humorist of the first water.

—Charley Jebb, associated with Prosecuting Attorney Zachritz, is the Apollo of local journalists.

—Dr. Newcomb was off duty several days last week on account of the serious illness of his father.

—Librarian F. M. Crunden of the Public Library has been confined to his home with a stubborn cold.

—William H. Thomson of the Boatman's Bank is considered by his friends an ideal traveling companion.

—James Y. Player, Secretary of the School Board, is an enthusiastic member of the Tennessee Club.

—H. C. Dalton, since he entered the legal profession, has become one of the nattiest dressers on the street.

—Johnny Robinson and his boutonnier will not be represented in the new Stenographers' Association.

—George McManus says he is able to sit up and take nourishment. He has not had a sick day for a long time.

—Jack Connell has had six proposals of marriage since the Post-Dispatch published a list of eligible bachelors.

—Johnnie Butler, youngest son of Col. Ed, gives promise of equaling his famous progenitor is a financier.

—Geo. Diel is the proudest man in St. Louis now that his football team leads all local amateurs in that line.

—Montague Lyon has as much street railroad information at his command as the general managers themselves.

—Col. "Dick" Johnson, the man who issues warrants at the Four Courts, is the best story-teller in the building.

—Dr. James C. Armstrong of the Central Baptist is considered one of the most gifted writers among the St. Louis clergy.

—Judge Thomas A. Russell is kept busy receiving the congratulations of lawyers on his occupation of his new court-room.

—Amadee B. Cole, the new Vice-President of the Merchants' Exchange, is an efficient and dignified presiding officer.

—Cecil Gregg, who presides over the business end of Hotel Beers, likes the West End better the longer he remains there.

—Frank Butterworth is on a tour of inspection of the Mine La Motte, the big lead mine principality in Southern Missouri.

—Clarence A. White says he never knew how many people read the Post-Dispatch until it published his picture as a charming bachelor.

—Norwood Fitch is again seen on the streets, after an absence of nearly two months. If you ask him, he will tell you all the best cures for rheumatism.

—Ford Smith's opinion of the acumen of the Supreme Court is below par since its decision rescued Chandler from the prospect of a term in Nick Karr's quarry.

—Architect H. W. Kirchner has just completed the detail of a rapid transit electric motor which is destined to work a revolution in street railway systems.

—Marshall F. McDonald is said to be practicing regularly at punching a bag. He is getting into form for the Watkins-MacDonald breach of promise trial.

—Dr. W. C. Ussery, Professor of Chemistry of the Marion Sims Medical College, is anxious to find out whether the leap year proposal he has received is bona fide.

—Jury Commissioner Fielding Mansfield is back at his office, after an absence of two weeks in Illinois. Col. Mansfield combined business with pleasure on his trip.

—Postmaster James L. Carlisle has returned from his Eastern trip. He discovered no post-office that can equal the splendid record made by the St. Louis office last year.

—United States Commissioner James L. Gray is in Asheville, N. C. He was called there by the serious illness of his brother, Gen. John B. Gray of New York, who is in Asheville because of ill health.

Oxford Degrees to Women.

Even slow-going England is likely to outstrip Harvard in granting degrees to women. There is a movement at Oxford to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon them. More than 140 resident M. A.'s of the University, says the London News, have declared themselves desirous of seeing some scheme proposed for conferring the degree on duly qualified women, and during the past term a committee has been hearing evidence of several ladies interested in women's education. Most of them warmly support the proposed measure.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Personalities and New Stories Told of Celebrities.

If the Pope were to melt down all the medals, chains, vessels and other objects preserved in the Vatican the amount of gold obtained would make more coins than the whole of the present European circulation.

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The Prince of Wales' life is insured for $3,250,000.

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The German Emperor has a trick of annexing good things that may be said in his presence and using them afterwards without inverted commas. In this way a certain German officer acquired the name of "Purveyor of Jokes to His Majesty." The title is said to have reached the Imperial ears, and William II. snubbed his jester back to obscurity—a thing which Punchinello never forgave. The Emperor and the officer meeting about a year afterwards, the Emperor said, with much affability: "Well, K——, I'm ready to swallow more of your good things." "Your Majesty is to be congratulated upon your digestion," said the ironican K——, "since you never bring any of them up again." K—— is now on furlough.

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Mr. George Moore is known as "The English Zola," and since the advent of "Jude the Obscure" Mr. Zola is known as "The French Hardy."

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And so Barney Barnato was never a conjurer, after all! At least, so Mr. Haddon Chambers maintains. This is sad news to the shareholders in Barney's banks, who have been hoping that, true to the principles of his supposed former profession, he might have one or two good things up his sleeve yet.

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President Krueger of the Transvaal is an obese-looking man, with a face the color of parchment, and hands and mouth generally stained with tobacco juice. He is very untidy in appearance, thinking nothing of receiving the most distinguished guests in his shirt sleeves.

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The Duke of Marlborough won $3,000 at the Monte Carlo tables, but the Duchess refused to even look at the gambling-rooms.

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The Sultan of Morocco uses bicycles as instruments of torture for any of the ladies of his harem who have the misfortune to offend him. The unhappy odalisques are compelled to mount machines and ride round a marked track in the palace gardens. Not knowing how to ride, their repeated falls and other mishaps furnish the Sultan and his more favored wives with endless amusement. When they have fallen twenty times—provided, of course, that they have not broken their necks in the mean time—the punishment is complete, and the bruised beauties are allowed to retire.

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When the King of Portugal went to Balmoral to be installed in the Order of the Garter he made his first acquaintance with Highland costume. As His Majesty was being escorted from the railway station by a body of men in kilts he looked questioningly at their bare legs and said: "Why are these men without trousers?" "It's just a local custom," gravely answered the Duke of Fife. "In some places men take off their hats as a mark of respect to distinguished guests. Here they take off their trousers."

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Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson complains bitterly that her husband's friends—if such she still holds them to be—have hastened to the market-place with his private letters and published them without her sanction. In one of these letters Stevenson says that he was happy only once in his life, and that, too, on the chance of its misinterpretation, is ashes in Mrs. Stevenson's mouth.

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Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., is receiving many letters from a mysterious lady in New York who simply signs herself "Bridget," but claims to be Queen of Ireland. She says she has proofs of her claim, both documentary and genealogical, and anticipates no opposition from "Victoria" in ascending the Irish throne when she furnishes her evidence. "Bridget" urges Mr. McCarthy to bring the matter to the immediate attention of the House of Commons. "When you cable me that my claim is allowed," she states in her latest letter, "I will sail at once to take possession of my kingdom, and will appoint you my Prime Minister." Happy Justin!

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The poor young Czarewitch has arrived at the Riviera, where he will shortly be joined by his mother, the Dowager Empress of Russia. He is reported to be in the last stages of that disease which has proved fatal to so many members of the house of Romanoff. It must awaken terrible memories in the mind of the Empress to be summoned to the bedside of her dying son in the very place where thirty years ago she went to hear the last words of her fiance, the Czarewitch Nicolas, as he lay dying of the same disease. Eventually she married her fiance's brother, the late Czar Alexander, and they grew in time to be very much attached to each other, but the first years of their state marriage were inexpressibly bitter to both of them.

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There is no keener cricket enthusiast in England than Dr. Conan Doyle. A season or two ago Dr. Doyle got up a team of authors to play the Norwood Club. On that occasion Mr. Jerome K. Jerome was seen to considerable disadvantage at the bat, while Zangwill contented himself with the less ambitious role of scorer. It was on this occasion that Dr. Doyle and Mr. Jerome were playing with Prince Raujitsinhji, the Indian cricketer, whose friends delighted in calling him "Smith." The Prince, having made fifty in an important match, telegraphed the fact to his relatives in India in the following terms: "Have made fifty runs. Am joyful." Shortly afterwards this reply was wired back: "Am joyful also. Have sacrificed fifty slaves." Mr. Jerome looked uncomfortable on hearing of the dispatch.

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With the exception of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, all the royalties of Europe are in the habit of rising early. The German Emperor is generally dressed by 5 in the morning, much to the sorrow of the Berlin barracks. The Queen Regent of Spain is ready for the day's business at 7 sharp. King Humbert of Italy rises at 6, as do also the King of Sweden and King Charles of Roumania. The late Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil when in Europe was in the habit of rising at 3 and called upon his friends and acquaintances at the unusual hours of 4 and 5 in the morning. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria takes her bath at 4 a. m. and then starts out on long walks. Queen Victoria, it is said, never rises before 8, while breakfast at Sandringham and Marlborough House is rarely partaken of before 10.

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Sir Henry Irving is very particular about the way his private room at the Lyceum is kept. Adorning the walls are a number of valuable pictures in oils, water colors and black and white. Among them are two of Whistler's. Shortly before he came to this country Sir Henry gave one of his big "midnights," and among the guests was the lively painter. No sooner had the artist arrived than he began to inspect his own paintings—landscapes—with great interest. They seemed, much to the amusement of the other guests, to have an irresistible attraction for him. After he had looked at them for the best part of the evening Sir Henry laughingly asked him if he wouldn't please look at something else. "Why, Irving, damn it, there is something wrong with them; I can't make 'em out," he exclaimed, after a renewed examination. And then, after a pause: "They're hung upside down! And you never noticed it? I suppose they have been this way for months?" "I suppose they have," rejoined the actor, calmly; "but I think I may be excused for not noticing anything wrong with them when it has taken you half the evening to discover they are upside down."